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Thos Banks

Hence is the Fair with Ornament supply'd,
Hence sprung the glittering Implements of Pride,



Each Trinket that adorns the modern Dame
First to these little Artists on'd its Frame.

Gay.

The Universal Magazine

OF

Knowledge and Pleasure:

CONTAINING

News,
Letters,
Debates,
Poetry,
Musick,
Biography,
History,

Geography,
Voyages
Criticism,
Translations,
Philosophy,
Mathematicks,
Husbandry,

Gardening,
Cookery,
Chemistry,
Mechanicks,
Trade,
Navigation,
Architecture;

AND OTHER

Arts and Sciences;

Which may render it

Instructive and Entertaining

TO

GENTRY, MERCHANTS, FARMERS and TRADESMEN;

To which occasionally will be added

An Impartial Account of *Books* in several Languages,
and of the *State of Learning* in *Europe* :
Also

Of the STAGE New OPERAS PLAYS and ORATORIOS.
VOL. XXIII.



Published Monthly according to Act of Parliament

By *John Hinton* at the *King's Arms* in *Newgate Street* London.

Price Six Pence.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1928

Universal Magazine

Knowledge and Pleasure

Vol. 1, No. 1, 1928

1928

Published by the University of Chicago Press

Editor: [illegible]
Managing Editor: [illegible]
Business Manager: [illegible]

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UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS



THE
 Universal Magazine
 OF
 Knowledge and Pleasure:
 FOR
 JULY, 1758.

V O L. XXIII.

REFLECTIONS *on the great Usefulness and Importance of the*
 MECHANIC ARTS.

Happy BRITANNIA! where the Queen of Arts,
 Inspiring Vigour, LIBERTY abroad
 Walks, unconfin'd, even to thy farthest Cotts,
 And scatters Plenty with unsparing Hand.

THOMSON.

AS the mechanic arts are an essential part of the extensive plan of the Universal Magazine, we have, accordingly, in several of the preceding numbers of this work, presented our readers with a view of some of the branches thereof, illustrated with proper explanatory plates, as we shall hereafter take occasion to exhibit the rest: But it is our present business to treat of them in a general manner, and to represent their great usefulness and importance to kingdoms and states. That these arts are so useful and important is evident from the experience of all populous and flourishing communities, in which mechanics are well known to abound; for it has always been found, that this class of people has greatly contributed to their wealth and prosperity. To what an amazing height of splendor was the ancient city of Tyre advanced by its mechanic and manufactural arts, its excellent purple, fine linen, and other invaluable artificial productions? The

NUMB. CLVI, VOL. XXIII,

prophet Isaiah [ch. xxiii. 8.] assures us, 'that its merchants were Princes, and its traffickers the honourable of the earth;' and profane history informs us, that it became extremely opulent and powerful, by means of its extensive commerce; and that, whilst it industriously pursued its commercial interest, it continued to make a very splendid and conspicuous figure in the world. The French, our great rivals in trade, have been long convinced of the public utility of the manual arts, and, therefore, give them the utmost encouragement; the Dutch also daily experience the happy effects of the care they take to encourage and promote handicraft trades and occupations; and our own Legislature have loudly proclaimed the lively sense they have of the great usefulness and importance of artificers, by enacting that any of them, going abroad, and not returning, on warning given by our Ambassadors, shall be incapable of holding lands by descent or devise, or

A of

of receiving any legacy, &c. and be deemed, in all respects, aliens.

It must be confessed, that some persons of rank and fortune are too apt to treat these very useful people with contempt and indignity, though they are indebted to them for numberless conveniencies and accommodations; but all true lovers of their country, nevertheless, consider them as highly beneficial members of the community. There is ample scope for ingenuity in the whole circle of the mechanic as well as liberal arts; a spacious field for an able genius to display both his fancy and judgment in the contrivance and execution of his productions; and, whatever opinion some persons, ignorant of their real value, may entertain concerning them, excellent workmen and their curious works, in any mechanic branch, will never fail to attract the esteem and admiration of proper judges, in all civilised parts of the world.

The public utility of the mechanic arts may be farther argued from the employment they give to the bulk of the people; for they thus render many persons serviceable to the state, who would otherwise become a burthen, if not a disease. Such is the condition of most communities, that the generality are obliged to labour with their hands, in order to supply their necessities; and, if they have nothing to do, they are soon reduced to pressing extremities. It is allowed by all political writers, that a multitude of idle inhabitants is a nuisance instead of a blessing to any country, because idleness is the parent of theft, beggary, and a train of other evils prejudicial to society; but, on the other hand, a nation cannot be too populous, if its poor members are, all of them, employed in useful occupations, as is the case under consideration. What we have above asserted is abundantly exemplified in England, wherein such innumerable multitudes are comfortably maintained by the vast variety of mechanic and manufactural arts that are cultivated in different parts thereof; the hard-ware manufactory alone, principally carried on in the towns of Birmingham and Sheffield, is supposed to employ more than 40,000 people; but this is nothing, if compared with the prodigious numbers supported by the woollen manufacture, the staple commodity of the kingdom.

There is another very considerable advantage attending the exercise of the mechanic arts, which evidently proves their great usefulness and importance, viz. that, as the minds of the artificers are thereby closely and constantly engaged about inventions beneficial to mankind in general, they are, of course, civilised, and their social affec-

tions operate in a more extensive and vigorous manner. It has been observed, that there is a remarkable difference between the humane, courteous, and obliging behaviour of the inhabitants of even heathen nations where the manual arts flourish, and the barbarous, rude, and unsociable carriage of those of other countries intirely unacquainted with them, who are very little superior to the brute creation; and this is assigned as the reason why the Chinese so greatly, in the abovementioned respects, excel the savages of Africa, or the wild and cruel Indians of America. It is, among ourselves, daily seen, that our mechanics are abundantly more sociable than the peasants in the country, who are deprived of the opportunities they have of knowing the world; their interest is immediately connected with that of the community, and they have intimate connections and frequent intercourse one with another; and, as they are no strangers to the losses and disappointments tradesmen are incident to, they are as ready, as any set of men whatsoever, to afford mutual relief and assistance; nor are any sort of people better disposed to pay their quota for the support of the Government, the good effects whereof they are daily sensible of from their own experience.

Another argument, to prove the great usefulness and importance of the mechanic arts, may be drawn from their being so suitably adapted to the capacities of the bulk of the people; for they are not so abstruse and intricate as the speculative sciences, and have this advantage beyond them, that the objects thereof are sensible, and consequently make a stronger impression upon the mind, than mere abstract ideas can possibly do; and, on this account, some learned men have concluded, that any art may be more effectually taught by practice and experiment, than by universal rules. Artificers never want opportunities of exerting and improving their intellectual faculties; and, accordingly, it has been often observed, that skilful mechanics are usually men of good understanding. Besides, as their thoughts are commonly fixed on what solely relates to their particular occupation, they are not distracted by a multiplicity of objects; and many trades are commodiously subdivided into several branches, each of which has a distinct workman, who more completely and expeditiously executes his own branch, than any man could be supposed to do the whole; to which convenient distribution of several parts of the same work to different hands are principally owing the surprising improvements that are made in most manufactures.

The great usefulness and importance of the mechanic arts will yet farther appear, if we reflect on the many substantial benefits artificers communicate to mankind in general; and, indeed, this is the real state of the case, with respect to every individual of all ranks and degrees of persons. The earth, it must be confessed, is, by the bounty of Divine Providence, plentifully stored with commodities sufficient to supply the wants of all its inhabitants; but then it must be cultivated by human industry, in order to answer the various purposes of life. In like manner, nature amply supplies matter for the works of art; but it must be modified and transformed into various shapes by the artist, before it can be adapted to the particular uses of society. The metallic ores must be purified, to become capable of being usefully employed; and even gold must pass through the refiner's hands, to be rendered serviceable to the community. The Nobility and Gentry are indebted to the mechanics and manufacturers for their magnificent houses, and all their rich and elegant furniture; for the preparation of the delicate provisions of their tables, and their splendid attire; for their glittering equipages, and the pompous figure they make in the world; in a word, for all their external habiliments, ornaments, and accommodations. These are the men that supply all sorts of persons, and one another, with the necessaries and conveniencies of life; and it is our happiness to be better accommodated, than was formerly the case, in the present age, wherein the manual arts are brought to such maturity and perfection. To be duly sensible of these advantages, we need only reflect on the insuperable difficulties to which mankind were exposed in the ancient times of ignorance and simplicity, when they had no shelter, but caves and other subterraneous places; no place of rest, but the ground; and no cloathing, but the skins of wild beasts; which must have been their misfortune, before the invention of the useful arts under consideration.

From what has been said may be seen the necessity of artificial productions; and, if they be necessary, it naturally follows, that, where they are not to be had, they must be procured from the places where they are produced; which, of course, introduces and promotes the inland commerce of a country. This is manifestly a true state of the case, as to England in particular; it abounds with inhabitants, who all stand in need of several sorts of manufactures; and, as no one part has the whole, what is wanted must, of necessity, be either gotten from the respective counties wherein it is manu-

factured, or from London, the center of the traffic of the kingdom. Hence it comes to pass, that every county, besides those that are sent to different parts of the country, more or less, transmits goods to the metropolis, the grand storehouse of the nation; which employs an infinite number of waggons and other land carriages, as well as barges and boats, shipping and seamen, to the great enlargement of the inland and coasting trade of the island. Now, since the English manufactures create such an advantageous circulation of them, and consequently increase the national riches, how useful a set of men are the manufacturers themselves, who are happily instrumental in rendering the inland commerce of England more considerable than that of any other country?

But we proceed to shew, that the mechanic arts are likewise conducive to maintain and promote foreign commerce; for the merchant and artificer mutually contribute to this excellent purpose, as well as to the advancement of each other's interest. If a state be never so disadvantageously situated, and have never so few natural commodities, provided it hath good manufactures, which it can afford to sell abroad at reasonable rates, and is industrious in carrying on its trade and commerce, it is in a fair way of becoming richer than finer and more plentiful countries, that stand in need of being supplied by foreign manufactures; which is the real state of the case between Spain and Holland. As to the latter country, from a very low and despicable condition, it is highly advanced, merely by means of its trade and commerce, and the patronage and encouragement it has given to ingenious artificers. It was originally a low, marshy, and unwholesome country, small in its extent, and extremely poor in its native productions; it consisted of a handful of fishermen and cheesemongers, who were stiled beggars, when the whole of the taxes they paid to the Spaniards, for their cheese and saltfish, amounted to a trifling sum. But this little unpromising spot, ever since a mechanic and commercial spirit has been diffused among its inhabitants, is become a flourishing and wealthy place; they now pay to the state, at least, a fourth part of their incomes, or the produce of their industry; and there are no poor among them. The face of this country is now surprisingly altered, the waters having been so effectually drained, that it is capable not only of pasturage and tillage, but of gardening too; the ground is both raised and strengthened, for the security of its habitations; it abounds with neat and convenient towns,

well stocked with trading inhabitants; linen, woollen, and many other profitable manufactures have been established therein; and there is an eager emulation among the mechanic artificers, as to excelling in their respective occupations. Spain, on the contrary, is a very extensive and wholesome country, has a fertile soil, and abounds with many valuable natural commodities; it has, moreover, an immense treasure annually remitted from the mines of Peru and Mexico; and yet, for want of mechanic arts and productions, it dissipates its wealth among other countries.

Let us now take a brief view of the present state of England, and we shall be farther convinced of the great influence and subserviency of the mechanic arts to maintain and promote foreign trade and commerce; for nothing is more evident, than that the commercial interest and navigation of this nation principally depend upon its mechanic and manufactural arts. As to some of its natural productions, it would be extremely impolitic to transmit them to other nations, who might work them up, to the prejudice of its own manufactures; this is the case, as to English wool in particular, the exportation whereof is therefore wisely prohibited; but, when it is manufactured at home, it becomes an invaluable article of foreign commerce, and is justly stiled a staple commodity. But there is a vast variety of other English manufactures, which turn to exceeding account, by being exported to foreign parts; and, in this view, the mechanic appears to be of the last consequence and importance to his country, as he so greatly contributes to its grandeur and prosperity. What is it that has, of late years, enabled this kingdom to make a more illustrious figure than it did in former times, but the enlargement of its traffic? And what is it that has been the chief means of enlarging its traffic, but the cultivation and improvement of its artificial productions? As to the value of land, it is hereby increased to a surprising degree; and, as to the support of the Government, its principal resources arise from this quarter. It is trade, the flourishing trade of this kingdom, that maintains its power, splendor, and opulence; that gives magnificence to the great, wealth to the rich, and employment to the poor; and that plentifully distributes the gifts of nature to all ranks and degrees of persons.

If trade, then, be so highly conducive to the prosperity of a nation, and if our own, in particular, be so greatly indebted to it for the respectable figure it makes in the world; it necessarily follows, that it de-

serves to be encouraged, supported, improved, and enlarged, in proportion to its real usefulness and importance. There are two ways of doing this to very good purpose, viz. by the improvement of the old, and the discovery of new manufactures; for, as to the former, the more complete and excellent these artificial productions are, in their kind, the greater is their intrinsic value, and the more likely they are to turn to a profitable account, and raise the credit and reputation of the country wherein they are made, and from whence they are exported; and, as to the latter, the more the number of trades is increased, the more multiplied are the means of enriching the community. The policy of the French, in this respect, is notorious, which has greatly advanced their trade and navigation; for, in France, every man, whether a native or foreigner, who is endowed with abilities, and exerts them in the cultivation and improvement of the mechanic arts, never fails of meeting with a suitable reward; and the Dutch encourage ingenious artificers from every quarter, and all projects for the promotion of their manufactures. The Wisdom of our own nation has given encouragement to new improvements and inventions in trade by beneficial patents; and, if pecuniary rewards had been also promised to the improvers or inventors, they would, perhaps, have proved a more effectual incentive to such undertakings. The Royal Society is, in its nature and constitution, admirably adapted both to improve and increase the manual arts, by means of philosophical experiments; and, in fact, the mechanic artificers have been greatly indebted to their important discoveries. But the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, agreeably to the design of its institution, has a direct tendency to bring to perfection the artificial commodities in present use, as well as to introduce new productions; and this it generously attempts by prizes well adapted to excite a laudable emulation in the candidates to exert their abilities. The plan of these public-spirited Gentlemen is very extensive, as not only all parts of this kingdom, but the British colonies in America are objects thereof; but prudent precautions are taken, that the commodities of the latter do not interfere with the manufactures of the former. They not only encourage the mechanic arts, but also the cultivation of the materials used by the artificers; and they not only propose to bestow premiums on those who shall, in particular cases, make useful discoveries, but likewise to give a gold medal to the author who shall point out

out the most practicable means of the future advancement of the manual arts. Daily experience shews the extraordinary effects of the small rewards distributed in Scotland and Ireland, for the improvement of their manufactures; and there is no doubt to be

made, that the good effects of the above-mentioned English Society will, in due time, illustriously appear, to their own immortal honour, as well as to the reputation and interest of the Imperial Crown of Great Britain.

An Historical Account of the Proceedings of the last Session of the British Parliament.

THE session was opened on Thursday, the first of December, 1757, by a speech from the throne (see Vol. XXI, Page 256.) and addresses of thanks were unanimously agreed to by both Houses, and the usual Committees appointed.

On the 6th, the Commissioners of the Customs presented to the House

No. 1. An account of prohibited East-India goods brought into the East-India warehouses in St. Helen's, in the port of London, since Michaelmas 1756; also what have been exported from that time, and what remained at Michaelmas 1757; and also

No. 2. An account of prohibited East-India goods brought into the East-India warehouses at Leadenhall and Billiter-lane, in the port of London, since Michaelmas 1756; also what have been exported from that time, and what remained at Michaelmas 1757; and also

No. 3. An account of prohibited East-India goods remaining in his Majesty's warehouses, in the port of London, at Michaelmas 1756; what have been since brought in, what exported, as also what remained at Michaelmas 1757; and also

No. 4. An account of East-India goods, prohibited to be worn in this kingdom, in the respective warehouses in the out-ports, at Michaelmas 1756; what have been since brought in, what exported, as also what remained at Michaelmas 1757; and also

No. 5. An account of prohibited East-India goods which have been delivered out of the warehouses at St. Helen's, Leadenhall, Billiter-lane, and Custom-house, in the port of London, since Michaelmas 1756, in order to be dyed, glazed, &c. what have been returned, and what remained out of the said warehouses at Michaelmas 1757; and also

No. 6. An account of naval stores imported from Russia into the port of London, from Michaelmas 1756 to Michaelmas 1757; and also

No. 7. An account of naval stores imported from Russia into the ports of England, commonly called the out ports, from Michaelmas 1756 to Michaelmas 1757; and also

No. 8. An account of the number of

ships which have been employed in the whale fishery to Davis's Streights and the Greenland seas, with their respective names and burthens, from whence they were fitted out, and at what port in Great Britain they were discharged; and also what quantity of oil or whale fins each ship has imported in the year 1757.

On the 7th, the Commons passed a bill for continuing certain laws made, in the last session of Parliament, for prohibiting the exportation of corn, malt, &c.

The same day, the Lord Barrington presented to the House

An estimate of the charge of the guards, garrisons, and other his Majesty's land forces in Great Britain, for the year 1758; also

An estimate of the charge of his Majesty's forces in the Plantations and Gibraltar, for the year 1758; also

An estimate of the charge of four regiments of foot, on the Irish establishment, serving in North America and the East-Indies, for the year 1758; and also

An estimate of the charge of general and staff Officers, and Officers of the hospitals, for the year 1758.

On the 8th, Dr. Hay (from the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain) presented to the House

The ordinary estimate of his Majesty's navy, for the year 1758.

The same day, the Commons resolved, that 60,000 men be employed for the sea service for the year 1758, including 14,845 marines.

That a sum not exceeding 4 l. per man, per month, be allowed for maintaining the said 60,000 men, for 13 months, including the ordnance for sea service.

On the 9th, the Lords Commissioners notified the royal assent to an act for continuing certain laws made, in the last session of Parliament, for prohibiting the exportation of corn, malt, meal, flour, bread, biscuit, and starch; for prohibiting the making of low wines and spirits from barley, or any other grain, or from meal or flour; to allow the transportation of wheat, &c. to the isle of Man; for continuing an act made, in the same session, for discontinuing the duties on corn and flour imported, and on corn,

corn, &c. taken from the enemy; to permit the importation of corn and flour into Great Britain and Ireland in neutral ships; to authorise his Majesty, with the advice of his Privy-council, to order the exportation of such quantities of these commodities as may be necessary for the sustentation of any forces in British pay, or of his allies; and to prohibit the payment of any bounty on the exportation of any of these commodities, during the continuance of this act.

On the 12th, Mr. Earle presented to the House

An estimate of the charge of the office of Ordnance, for the year 1758, for the land service.

On the 13th, Mr. Oxenford (from the Commissioners of the Customs) presented to the House

An account of the quantity of grain and meal imported into England, from Michaelmas 1756 to Michaelmas 1757, distinguishing the several species, the places from whence brought, and the ports at which imported.

The same day, the Commons resolved,

That, towards raising the supply granted to his Majesty, the sum of 4 s. in the pound be raised, within the space of one year, from the 25th of March, 1758, upon lands, tenements, hereditaments, and personal estates, and also upon offices and pensions, in England, Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed; and that a proportionable cess be laid upon Scotland.

On the 14th, the Chamberlain of the city of London presented to the House

An account of the surplus of the fund for the relief of the orphans and other creditors of the city of London, on the fifth of July, 1757; and also

An account of money received and paid, in pursuance of the act to improve, widen, and enlarge the passage over and through London-bridge, from the 14th of December, 1756, exclusive, to the 5th of December, 1757, inclusive.

The same day, Mr. Seddon, from the Commissioners for building Westminster-bridge, presented to the House

A state of the proceedings of the said Commissioners, from the 30th of November, 1756, to the 6th of December, 1757, inclusive; and also

Accounts of the Treasurer to the said Commissioners, from the 10th of October, 1756, to the 10th of October, 1757.

The same day, the Lords sent a message to the Commons, signifying, That they had passed a bill, intituled, 'An act to enable John Earl of Sandwich, Wellbore Ellis, Esq; and Thomas Potter, Esq; to take,

in Great Britain, the oath of office as Vice-treasurer, Receiver-general, and Paymaster-general of all his Majesty's revenues in Ireland, and to qualify themselves for the said offices.

On the 15th, Mr. Wilford (from the Exchequer) presented to the House

An account of the money remaining in the Exchequer, disposable by Parliament, of the produce of the sinking fund for the quarter ending the 10th of October, 1757.

The same day, the Commons resolved, that a number of land forces, including 4008 invalids, amounting to 53,777 effective men, commission and non-commission Officers included, be employed in the year 1758.

That 1,253,368 l. 18 s. 6 d. be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the charge of the 53,777 effective men, for guards and garrisons, and other his land forces in Great Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey, for the year 1758.

That 37,452 l. 3 s. 4 d. be granted to his Majesty, for the pay of the general and staff Officers, and Officers of the hospitals, for his land forces, for the year 1758.

That 623,704 l. 2 d. be granted to his Majesty, for maintaining his forces and garrisons in the Plantations and Gibraltar, and for provisions for the garrisons in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, and Providence, for the year 1758.

That 43,968 l. 4 s. 2 d. be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the charge of four regiments of foot, on the Irish establishment, serving in North America and the East-Indies, for the year 1758.

On the 16th, Mr. Wilford, from the Exchequer, presented to the House

An account of all sums of money which have been issued by his Majesty's orders, pursuant to the addresses of this Honourable House, and which have not been made good by this House.

On the 17th, the Commons passed the bill for continuing to his Majesty certain duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the year 1758.

On the 19th, Mr. Rowe (from the Commissioners of the Customs in Scotland) presented to the House

An account of all corn, meal, malt, flour, bread, biscuit, and starch, that have been exported from Scotland, from the commencement of an act of Parliament, made in the 30th year of his present Majesty, to the 1st of December, 1757; and also

An account of what number of ships from Scotland have been employed in the whale fishery to Davis's Straights and the Greenland

Greenland seas, with their names and burthens, from whence they were fitted out, and at what port discharged; and also what quantity of oil or whale fins each ship has imported, from the 10th of October, 1756.

The same day, the Commons passed a bill for granting an aid to his Majesty by a land tax in Great Britain, for the year 1758; and for enforcing the payment of the rates to be assessed on Somerset-house in the Strand.

On the 20th the Commons resolved,

That 93,371 l. 11 s. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. remaining in the receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, disposable by Parliament, of the produce of the sinking fund for the quarter ended the 10th of October, 1757, be issued and applied towards making good the supply granted in this session of Parliament.

That, towards raising the supply granted to his Majesty, there be issued and applied 300,000 l. out of such monies as shall or may arise of the surplusses, excesses, or overplus monies, and other revenues, composing the sinking fund.

That 181,505 l. 10 s. be granted to his Majesty, for the charge of the office of Ordnance for land service for the year 1758.

That 210,301 l. 17 s. 3 d. be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the extraordinary expence of the office of Ordnance for land service, not provided for by Parliament.

That 31,000 l. be granted to his Majesty, to make good the like sum which has been issued by him, in pursuance of the addresses of this House.

On the 21st, the Commons passed a bill for allowing the importation of such fine Italian organzine silk, into this kingdom, from any port or place whatsoever, as shall have been shipped on or before the day therein mentioned.

The same day, the Commons passed a bill from the Lords, intituled, 'An act to enable John Earl of Sandwich, Wellbore Ellis, Esq; and Thomas Potter, Esq; to take, in Great Britain, the oath of office as Vice-treasurer, Receiver-general, and Paymaster-general of all his Majesty's revenues in Ireland, and to qualify themselves for the said offices.

On the 22d, the Lords sent a message to the Commons, signifying, That they had agreed to the land tax bill, the bill for continuing the duties on malt, mum, &c. and that for the importation of fine organzine silk into this kingdom, without any amendment.

On the 23d his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the bill for continuing the duties on malt, mum, &c. to the land-tax bill, that al-

lowing the importation of fine organzine silk, and the bill enabling John Earl of Sandwich, Wellbore Ellis, Esq; and Thomas Potter, Esq; to qualify themselves in England for their respective offices in Ireland.

On the 16th of January, Mr. Pourier (from the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa) presented to the House

A paper, intituled, 'Anno 1757 — The account of the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa; distinguishing every article of expence under its proper title.'

The same day, the Commons passed the bill for punishing mutiny and desertion.

On the 18th, Mr. Secretary Pitt delivered to the House a message from his Majesty, signed with his own hand, recommending to their speedy consideration a supply to enable him to subsist and keep together, in this critical exigency, the army formed last year in his electoral dominions; which message is as follows:

'GEORGE R.

'His Majesty having ordered the army, formed last year in his electoral dominions, to be put again into motion from the 28th of November last, and to act with the utmost vigour against the common enemy, in concert with his good brother and ally the King of Prussia; and the exhausted and ruined state of the electorate, and of its revenues, having rendered it impossible for the same to maintain and keep together that army, until the further necessary charge thereof, as well as the more particular measures now concerting for the effectual support of the King of Prussia, can be laid before this House; his Majesty, relying on the constant zeal of his faithful Commons, for the support of the Protestant religion, and of the liberties of Europe, against the dangerous designs of France and her confederates, finds himself, in the mean time, under the absolute necessity of recommending to this House the speedy consideration of such a present supply, as may enable his Majesty, in this critical exigency, to subsist and keep together the said army.

G. R.'

On the 20th, the Lord Barrington presented to the House

A list of the reduced Officers of his Majesty's land forces and marines intituled to receive half-pay in great Britain, with an estimate of the charge thereof, for the year 1758; also

An estimate of the charge for allowances to the several Officers and private Gentlemen of the two troops of horse-guards, and regiment of horse, reduced, and to the su-

perannuated Gentlemen of the four troops of horse-guards, for the year 1758; and also

A list of the widows of such reduced Officers of his Majesty's land forces and marines, who died on the establishment of half-pay in Great Britain, and who were married to them before the 25th of December, 1716, with an estimate of the charge thereof for the year 1758.

On the 23d, the Commons passed a bill for dividing and inclosing Brancepeth and Stockley moors, or commons, in the county of Durham.

The same day, they resolved,

That 100,000 l. be granted to his Majesty, upon account, towards enabling him to subsist and keep together the army formed last year in his electoral dominions, and now actually employed in concert with the King of Prussia.

That 224,421 l. 5 s. 8 d. be granted to his Majesty for the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to the sea Officers, for the year 1758.

That 10,000 l. be granted to his Majesty for carrying on the works of the hospital for sick and wounded seamen, building at Hasler near Gosport, for the year 1758.

That 10,000 l. be granted to his Majesty for carrying on the works of the hospital for sick and wounded seamen, building near Plymouth, for 1758.

That 10,000 l. be granted to his Majesty, upon account, for the better maintenance of Greenwich hospital.

On the 24th, Dr. Hay (from the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain) presented to the House

An estimate of the debt of his Majesty's navy, as it stood on the 31st of December, 1757.

On the 25th, the Lords sent a message to the House, signifying, That they had passed a bill, intitled, 'An act to dissolve the marriage of Godfrey Wentworth, Esq; with Dorothea Pilkington, his now wife, and to enable him to marry again, and for other purposes therein mentioned.'

The same day, the Commons passed a bill for repairing and widening several roads in the counties of Dorset and Devon, leading to and through the borough of Lyme Regis.

On the 26th, the Lords sent a message to the House, signifying, That they had agreed to the bill intitled, 'An act for punishing mutiny and desertion, &c.' with an amendment, to which they desired their concurrence.

On the 27th, Mr. West presented to the House

Surplusses stated the 5th of April, 1757; and also

Surplusses stated the 10th of October, 1757.

The same day, the Commons agreed to the Lords amendment of the bill for punishing mutiny and desertion.

On the 31st, the Commons resolved,

That 35,602 l. be granted to his Majesty, upon account of the reduced Officers of his Majesty's land forces and marines, for the year 1758.

That 3,098 l. 17 s. 11 d. be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the allowances to the Officers and private Gentlemen of the two troops of horse-guards, and regiment of horse, reduced, and to the superannuated Gentlemen of the four troops of horse-guards, for the year 1758.

That 2,226 l. be granted to his Majesty, for paying pensions to the widows of such reduced Officers of his land forces and marines as died upon the establishment of half-pay in Great Britain, and who were married to them before the 25th of December, 1716, for the year 1758.

On the 1st of February, Mr. Tomkyns (from the Commissioners of the Customs) presented to the House

An account of the quantities of coal and culm that have been exported out of England, from the 5th of January, 1755, to the 5th of January, 1757, distinguishing each year, with the several duties paid thereon.

On the 2d, Mr. Rowe (from the Commissioners of the Customs in Scotland) presented to the House

An account of the quantity of grain and meal imported into Scotland, from the 10th of October, 1756, to the 6th of December, 1757, distinguishing the several species, and the places from whence brought, and at which imported.

On the 6th, Mr. Collingwood, Secretary to the hospital for exposed and deserted young children, presented to the House

An account of the number of children received into the said hospital, from the 31st of December 1756, exclusive, to the 31st of December 1757, inclusive, in consequence of 30,000 l. granted, in the last session of Parliament, to enable the said Governors and Guardians to receive all such children, under a certain age to be by them limited, as should be brought to the said hospital before the 1st of January, 1758; and also to enable them to maintain and educate such as are now under their care, and continue to execute the good purposes of their incorporation;

poration; and also an account how the money received, and the balance of the last account, delivered into the House the 22d of December, 1756, being 2700 l. os. 3 d. has been expended; likewise an account of the number of children now maintained at the expence of the said hospital.

The same day, the Lords sent a message to the Commons, signifying, That they had agreed to the bill, intituled, 'An act for dividing and inclosing Brancepeth and Stockley moors, or commons, in the county of Durham.'

The same day, the Commons resolved, That 200,000 l. be granted to his Majesty for the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of his Majesty's ships, for the year 1758.

On the 9th of February, Mr. Elliot (from the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain) presented to the House

An account of the number of sick seamen sent to the royal hospital building at Hasler, near Gosport, since any part of the said building has been fitted for the reception of such sick seamen, with an account of the diseases for which they were sent, how many have been returned cured, how many discharged unserviceable, and how many died.

On the 10th, Mr. Horne (from the Commissioners of Greenwich hospital) presented to the House

The report of the Commissioners of Greenwich hospital, of what money has been received from the Derwentwater estate, between the 1st of December, 1756, and the 30th of November, 1757, and of their proceedings in carrying on the building.

The same day, the Commons passed a bill for repairing the road, from the village of Magor, to the Bridge-foot, in the town of Chepstow, in the county of Monmouth, and other roads in the counties of Monmouth and Gloucester; also

A bill for naturalising George Clifford; and also

A bill from the Lords, intituled, 'An act to dissolve the marriage of Godfrey Wentworth, Esq; with Dorothea Pilkington, his now wife, &c.'

The same day, Mr. Tomkyns (from the Commissioners of the Customs) presented to the House

An account of the number of cattle that have been imported into England from the Isle of Man, from Christmas, 1746, to the 5th of January, 1757, distinguishing each year.

On the 11th, Mr. Johnson (from the Commissioners of the Excise) presented to the House

An account of the produce of the duties on candles in England, for the year ended the 5th of July, 1756, distinguishing the amount of each collection, and London.

On the 13th, the Commons passed a bill for repealing so much of the act of the 15th year of his present Majesty, for enlarging the terms and powers granted by an act of the 13th of George I, for repairing the roads from Cirencester town's end to St. John's bridge, in the county of Gloucester, as directs, that the inhabitants of the several parishes and hamlets, therein named, shall pass toll-free; and for repairing the street from the High Cross in Cirencester to the town's end there, and for other purposes therein mentioned, and for enlarging the terms and powers granted by the said two former acts.

On the 14th, Mr. Porrier (from the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa) presented to the House

Copies of advices, received by the said Committee, of the repairs done by their Officers to the British forts on the coast of Africa, since Justly Watson, Esq; took a survey of them.

The same day, the Lords sent a message to the Commons, signifying, That they had agreed to the bill intituled, 'An act for repairing and widening several roads, in the counties of Dorset and Devon, to and through the borough of Lyme Regis.'

On the 15th, Mr. Tomkyns (from the Commissioners of the Customs) presented to the House

An account of the quantity of tallow imported into England, from Christmas, 1746, to the 5th of January, 1757, distinguishing each year, and the places from whence imported, with the duties paid thereon; and also

An account of the tallow exported from England, from Christmas, 1746, to the 5th of January, 1757, distinguishing each year, and the places to which exported, with the drawback paid thereon.

On the 20th, Mr. Tomkyns (from the Commissioners of the Customs) presented to the House

An account of the number of raw hides imported into England, from Christmas, 1746, to the 5th of January, 1757, distinguishing each year, and the places from whence imported, with the duties paid thereon; and also

An account of the number of raw calf skins imported into England, from Christmas, 1746, to the 5th of January, 1757, distinguishing each year, and the places from whence imported, with the duties paid thereon; and also

An account of the value of tanners bark exported from England, from Christmas, 1746, to the 5th of January, 1757, distin-

guishing each year, and the places to which exported.

[To be continued.]

Several Extracts from the Author's general Explanatory Defence of his Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times.

IT is objected, that 'many good and well meaning people have taken offence as being involved in the blameable manners of the times, and therefore charged with guilt, as the enemies of their country, while they are not conscious of acting intentionally amiss.'—

In reply to this, he quotes his vindication from some passages in the book itself. 'It is not affirmed or implied, in this general review, that every individual hath assumed the garb and character of false delicacy. — As, in manly ages, some will be effeminate, so, in effeminate times, the manly character will be found.' — 'But from the general combination of manners and principles, in every period, will always result one ruling and predominant character*.'

Yet, although the character of guilty effeminacy belongs not to all, it seems to the writer, that none are exempt from some degree or other of those ruling manners, which, when indulged beyond a certain degree, constitute the character of guilty effeminacy. He cannot acquit his best and worthiest friends of some participation with the defects of their time and country, nor doth he pretend to be exempt from them himself. These manners are, in a certain degree, inwrought into our very nature by the force of early habit; and we might as well attempt to divest ourselves of the modes of speech, as of the modes of thought and action which are peculiar to our time and country †. Hence, all characters are imperfect, not only from their internal frame and passions, but from their external habits of education; but, where the scales fairly preponderate on the side of reason and virtue, tho' the character be imperfect, it is not vicious. Nay, not only the worthiest are in some degree necessarily tinged with the ruling errors of the times, but I affirm, 'that men may be involved in the manners of the times, to a degree that is even pernicious, and yet not be justly stigmatised as immoral or unworthy characters, so as to become justly the objects of hatred or detestation.'

To prove that I am not cooking up a new system in my own defence, I must again have recourse to the Estimate itself; the fol-

lowing paragraph is decisive: 'Several habits, qualities, and actions, which seem innocent in themselves, as they affect or influence private life, are equally or more hurtful than others of a more odious appearance, if we consider them as they affect the public strength and welfare. This comes to pass, because the ill consequences of some actions are immediate; of others, more distant. The first strike the imagination, and are seen by all: The latter must be traced up to their causes by the use of reason; and to do this exceeds the talents of the many ‡.'

The author applies this truth fairly and candidly in his own defence: A use, which he little dreamt, when he writ it, that he should ever have occasion. When, therefore, the author charged his contemporaries with indulging manners pernicious to the public welfare, he never intended to charge all, who thus indulged them, with any designed immorality or guilt. These manners do not necessarily imply an immoral character, in the strictest sense; because, tho' they be attended with distant consequences which are bad, nay perhaps fatal, yet these consequences are not always perceived or suspected by those who are involved in them. There is, in this case, no idea, no suspicion of any violation of duty; and therefore, strictly speaking, no moral guilt or demerit can arise. Yet these manners 'tho' in appearance they are too trite to merit notice, and too trifling for rebuke, may, in their tendency, be as fatal to the stability of a nation, as maxims and manners more apparently flagitious ||.'

Now, these manners, thus fraught with hidden and unseen mischief, ought surely to be laid open, in all their consequences, no less than manners more apparently flagitious; nay, there is indeed the greater necessity for such a developement, because, without it, even the worthy and well-intentioned may be drawn in, while they suspect no such consequence, to adopt a system of manners destructive to their country. Let the following paragraph serve as a concurrent proof of what is here asserted: 'The more trite and trifling the facts may seem, the more

* Vol. I, p. 65.

† Virtuous and vicious ev'ry man must be, Few in th' extreme, but all in the degree;

‡ Vol. II, p. 173.

|| Vol. I, p. 29.

The rogue and fool by fits is fair and wise;
And even the best, by fits, what they despise.

their consequences are likely to escape notice ; for attention is naturally fixed only on things of manifest importance. Now, if indeed, notwithstanding this, they be, in their tendency, as fatal to the stability of a nation, as maxims and manners more apparently flagitious ; then it may be not only a task of some importance, but of some delicacy too, to trace them to their consequences and sources*.' This may be called the second degree, in which the writer esteems his country very generally infected with that system of manners which he hath attempted to disgrace ; but neither, in this degree, does he think that moral guilt is chargeable on the delinquents ; nor did he ever charge them with it, so as to endeavour to render individuals the objects of hatred and detestation.

But there is a third degree of degeneracy, which the writer esteems the proper object of severe censure and reproof ; and that is 'when, thro' a determined pursuit of gain or pleasure, manifest ill consequences are wilfully overlooked and seasonable admonitions neglected, or when these consequences are seen, and admonitions attended to ; yet deliberately despised, and set at defiance.' Now, this degree of degeneracy, the author believes and hopes, is not very common ; indeed, the very tenor of his work, the very essential principles on which he set out, imply and affirm the contrary ; for, if this had been the representation he had designed to make of his times and country, he must have regarded and branded them as profligate. But he is so far from this, that he hath expressly affirmed, as a fundamental principle of his work, that the character of the times is not that of profligacy : 'The slightest observation, if attended with impartiality, may convince us, that the character of the manners of this age and nation is by no means that of abandoned wickedness and profligacy. This degree of degeneracy, indeed, is often imputed † to the times ; but to what times hath it not been imputed ?' Again : 'If the previous estimate, already given, be just ; if the spirit of liberty, humanity, and equity, be in a certain degree yet left among us, some of the most essential foundations of abandoned wickedness and profligacy can have no place ‡. Yet, tho' these atrocious crimes have no place among us, so as to form the character of a people, the writer can entertain no doubt but there are characters in every rank and station of life, who may justly deserve the style of profligate. This is often supposed, in the course of the Estimate ; these characters, with their effects on the public welfare, are

incidentally touched on : But, as the general tenor and complexion of the work supposes that the general character of the times is totally different from this, no candid reader, sure, will charge the writer with imputing this profligacy to any particular character, unless where it is particularly affirmed and imputed.

Such, then, is the general foundation of the writer's main Defence ; and he hath only to apply these general principles of defence to all those ranks, conditions, orders, and professions, which he hath scrutinised in his Estimate, in order to clear himself of this capital objection. Thus, when he affirms, that the leading ranks in general are infected with the manners of the times, he means not to charge the leading ranks with a general profligacy or deliberate guilt ; he believes them involved, from their situation, in a system of manners, and in very various degrees of these manners, which if not attended to, and curbed in their excess, will soon or late endanger the stability of the commonwealth ; but he knows, that many among these leading ranks are possessed of qualities truly amiable. He only thinks, and hath asserted what he thinks, that they heedlessly adopt a system of manners, which, if unchecked in their progress, will be attended with such effects as they themselves would tremble to behold.

He regards the armies of Great Britain, as being less grossly vicious than in former times ; he applauds their valour in particular instances ; but he points out, what all indifferent people acknowledge, that the ruling character of the times hath naturally drawn them into a system of manners which tends to the destruction of military spirit.

Of the same kind are his strictures on the navy ; nay, here he acknowledgeth instances of the most consummate bravery. He laments the public act of their country, which exposed these Gentlemen to the temptations of gain, in preference to views of duty ; he affirms, that their remissness is not properly a personal guilt, but the natural effect of their situation, in such a period, and in such a nation ; for that 'they are brave, hardy, and intrepid, till they rise to the higher commands ; and then the example and manners of the time infect them.'

He hath treated his own profession with the same freedom and impartiality : But what is remarkable here, is, that, while some cry aloud against him for his ill usage of his own profession, others affirm he hath done it more than justice ; for it seems he hath affirmed that 'in the middle ranks of of this profession there are more good quali-

* Vol. II, p. 54.

† Vol. I, p. 26.

‡ Ib. p. 28.

ties found than in any other.' This, indeed, he thinks is true; and resolves it, not into the superior personal virtue of the professors, but into the nature of the profession itself; which, among the middle ranks, contains and presents stronger motives to virtue, and more effectual bars to vice, than any other profession he knows of. Now, as he judgeth of the virtues, so doth he judge of the failings, or, if you will, the vices of this order; personal vices he never thought of meddling with, but only those of rank and profession, especially such as the manners of the times inflame. Now, it is manifest, that all those of this profession, who 'converse with the world, and are supposed to make part of it,' without regard to their particular rank, stand exposed to temptations, follies, and vices, which the more retired part of the profession are not exposed to; in such a case it is hard to say where personal and moral guilt begins; but this he adventures to say, that many well-meaning men in the profession may be involved in manners and habits which are consequentially pernicious, though seemingly innocent. This conduct is often the effect of inattention; doubtless, it is sometimes the result of deliberate design: Where the boundaries lie, the writer pretends not to determine, neither is it necessary for his main purpose that he should determine; because his main purpose was only to point out and prevent consequences; and consequences will equally arise from any supposed system of conduct, whether that conduct ariseth from mere inattention, or from moral depravity of heart.

With regard to the political Leaders of the people, every man, who reads his work with an eye of candor and impartiality, will see that the general drift of his reasoning is of the same kind; he hath represented the Great, as being too generally immersed in the pursuit of pleasure, or of wealth, for the sake of pleasure; inattentive to the interests of the public, but far from being void of private, moral, and personal virtues. He acknowledges there are kind fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, friends*; humanity to distress he insists on as a ruling feature of the times†; and a general spirit of equity, in all things that relate to private property, between man and man. These virtues, yet left among us, do not only form amiable characters in the common intercourse of private life, but, in his opinion, may form a fair foundation on which to build those public virtues, the loss of which he affirms and laments‡: It is the idea of a public that, in his opinion, is too generally lost; it is the force of religion that is

too generally no more; it is the principle of virtuous and public honour that, in his estimation, is too generally dwindled into unmanly vanity. Thus, while the manners of the times are in many instances amiable and alluring, as they regard private life and particular connections; the sinews of the commonwealth, the manners and principles which should unite all its members into one body, vigorous strong and terrible to its enemies; these, in his opinion, have been relaxed into weakness and dissolution.

Nay, even the great ruling evil of Parliamentary influence, whose effects on the national strength he hath been so bold in disclosing, and at which he believes the Great have taken most offence;—even this ruling evil, he believes, hath made its progress, in many instances, through the mere inattention of the parties concerned; who, bent only on private advantage, or perhaps actuated only by the reputation and honour annexed to an extensive influence (a view no ways blameable, while consistent with the welfare of the public) and not conscious of those effects which naturally arose from such a conduct, have often immersed themselves in all the wretchedness of party violence and borough-jobbing, without any ill intention to the state. Nay, in many cases, he makes no doubt but the very private virtues of the man have given birth to the vices of the politician; and a misguided love to sons, daughters, friends, and dependants, been the source of political servitude and attachments, which, in their unseen or unregarded effects, have been of the most fatal consequence to the commonwealth; by raising men to public offices of trust and importance, who were unequal to their station, both in capacity, public spirit, and other necessary qualifications. But, although he thinks thus of many of his fellow-subjects, he cannot think thus of all; he cannot doubt but there are some who would hire themselves out to sale, obstruct wholesome measures, and forward bad ones, in order to force themselves into lucrative employments, and enrich themselves, their families, and dependants, though the disorder or the ruin of the state were the foreseen and certain consequence. Yet, how many of these characters may infect the nation, or where such characters are to be looked for, he neither hath affirmed, nor even insinuated; his design was of a far different nature, 'not to make personal applications, but to trace acknowledged facts to their unseen consequences.' Whether, therefore, dishonest intentions were concerned or not, was of no essential import to his capital design; which was only

* Vol. I, Part I.

† Ibid.

‡ Ibid.

to point out the dangerous effects of such a ruling system of policy, whether it was founded in blameless or in wicked intention.

On these foundations the author of the *Estimate* rests its Defence; he affirms, what, indeed, the greater part of his readers are well satisfied of, that he never meant to stigmatise or point out personal defects or vices, but only those of rank, of profession, of the times. He hath, in consequence of this principle, endeavoured to lay open the peculiar defects incident to each rank and profession; but no-where hath he designedly pointed out the particular men which are chargeable with these defects. So far is he from resolving these general defects or vices into personal and deliberate guilt, that he thinks it possible, that, if the leading ranks and the middle ranks of the nation were to change places, they might change characters too; that many of those who are now borne down by the manners of the times, might, through such a change of situation, stand intirely clear of them; and many of those, who now stand clear of them, might be overwhelmed by their prevailing influence. But, if the writer was to estimate the moral merit or demerit of private and personal characters, he would surely go another way to work; he would not weigh consequences so much as intentions; he would consider who were delinquent through inadvertence, and who through deliberate design. As he never did this; as he hath in many places declared the very contrary; it is evident, that he never meant to charge individuals with moral guilt, but, in one word, to estimate the consequences of those manners and principles, in which the particular state of the times hath naturally, in some degree or other, involved himself, his friends, and his country.

I foresee that it may be objected, 'If these manners and principles of the times are properly treated here with gentleness, why, in the *Estimate* itself, are they often treated with severity?'

The reply is easy, and not only consistent with the nature of the Defence, but essentially founded on it. In this Defence the author hath considered the manners and principles of the times, as they affect the intentions of those who are involved in them, which he supposes to be, in many instances, void of deliberate guilt; therefore he regards them as not chargeable with moral profligacy, and therefore to be treated with gentleness. But, in the *Estimate* itself, he considered the manners and principles of the times solely with regard to their consequen-

ces; these, he thought, were pernicious and fatal; and therefore the manners and principles, which led to them, were, in his opinion, to be treated with severity.

It is farther urged, 'that the writer hath acted with a blameable partiality, in painting the ruling follies and vices of the times with the utmost and even aggravated severity, but hath given few or no virtues to compensate; whereas an estimator of the times ought to have been impartial.'

That men of sense and knowledge should raise this objection, is not so easily accounted for; I can only suppose they take things upon trust, and have not read the book. The writer hath given a catalogue of virtues, which adorn our times and country, so very favourable, that the only candid and decent adversary, who hath yet appeared against him, thinks the picture, in one circumstance, rather flattering*. Hear what the writer himself adds on this subject, in the second volume: 'Let us do justice to our age and country in every regard: A political constitution superior to all that history hath recorded, or present times can boast; a religious establishment, which breathes universal charity and toleration; a spirit of liberty yet unconquered; a general humanity and sincerity, beyond any nation upon earth; an administration of justice, that hath even silenced envy:—These are blessings which every Englishman feels, and ought to acknowledge.'—These are far from general and undistinguishing invectives against our times and country. Beyond this, the writer hath expressly affirmed, that, in every rank, order, and profession, there are men who stand distinguished by their capacity and virtue; this catalogue he could have drawn out by particular panegyric, but a general acknowledgement was sufficient; and such an enlarged panegyric, however just, would have been highly blameable: It could have answered but two purposes; to make himself a favoured writer among the Great, when he meant to be an honest one; and to lull the higher ranks in that flattering stupor in which they were already sunk. The first of these he was not solicitous about; the second he held dishonest. Mankind were to be awakened and alarmed; this could not be done by dwelling on obsequious representations; the success of the stroke depended on the strength and boldness. This was one of those particular occasions, when it became his duty, not only to 'cry aloud,' but to 'spare not;' the diseases of the times called for such a conduct. The national distresses and disgraces had already awaken-

* *Characteristics of the present political State of Great Britain*, p. 203

ed the fears of serious men ; these fears were not confined to men of speculation and the closet, but public men and Ministers saw and avowed the ruling evils, which were as freely and boldly exposed in the Senate, as they have been by the writer from the press ; this was the time for honest men of every rank to join with those of public station in so laudable a work, and to second and support their endeavours for a general reformation. The Great, then, were to be roused from their lethargy ; the people led to see the source of danger, and to prevent it. The view, therefore, was honest

and laudable ; the means dangerous only to him that used them. The writer may be found, indeed, to have judged ill for himself, in the language of worldly prudence ; but a man who risks what is commonly held most dear, from a conscientious and fixed resolve to do what he thinks his duty, may seem reasonably intitled, at least, to the excuse of those who wish to see good manners and principles prevail. Some, no doubt, may think he hath sacrificed his chief interests ; but it is a mistake, for he hath ever held his chief interests to lie in a perseverance in the paths of duty.

Several Extracts from the Author's particular Explanatory Defence of his Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times.

SOME people have found the appearance of an inconsistency in the writer, ' while he delineates the times as selfish, and yet admits them to be friendly, charitable, and humane.'

This objection ariseth, like most of the rest, from a misapprehension of his plan ; his design was to consider the general character of his cotemporaries, as they stand related to the public ; in which light he cannot but regard the general character of the times as selfish. We have not that real and generous concern for the national welfare, which we discover in behalf of our friends or individuals in distress : Doth not the following circumstance demonstrate the truth of this character, that, while large and generous subscriptions are carried on for the relief of all manner of private distress, most men grudge what they are called upon to contribute toward the public exigencies ? They pay, when they are compelled to pay, with murmurs and reluctance ; I mean this of the superior ranks. The poor farmer, labourer, and mechanic pays, without repining, the taxes on his candles, his salt, and his shoes, though they are articles necessary to his subsistence ; but did the higher ranks shew their public zeal, when the wisdom of the Legislature chose that article of luxury, a coach or chariot, as proper to support a moderate tax ? Did each man press forward to take his trifling share of the general burthen, and to contribute a mite from his abundance ? When the pomp of the loaded side-board became another object of a moderate tax, did the owners rejoice in this opportunity of contributing to the wants of the public ? Yet this was not only called, by those who projected it, a tax upon honour, but in reality it was so ; since, in the very nature of it, it could not be made compulsory. Those who knew the manners of the age foresaw and foretold

the consequences of it ; and, in fact, the public honour of some among the Great was found, on this occasion, so equal to their public spirit, that the tax has produced a mere trifle. However, the sense of shame could produce what public honour and public spirit failed to produce ; for I am told, that the revenue arising from one of these taxes received a sudden and most astonishing increase, from an order of the House of C. that the names of those who had paid it should be laid before them. It is, in truth, owing, in great part, to the same turn of thought, that so much offence hath been taken, amongst the higher ranks, at the truths delivered in the Estimate. They see the representations there made are unfavourable to the conduct, perhaps of themselves, but, at least, of many of their friends, whose private qualities they esteem and love ; how their public conduct affects the interests of their country, they seldom enlarge their views so far as to consider ; and hence a writer, who separates their public conduct from their private, and considers the actions of men only as they regard his country, cannot possibly fail of incurring their displeasure : The reason was assigned in the second volume ; ' enlarged views of benevolence are quite beyond the reach of such a people.'

The following objections are chiefly personal ; but, as they have been made, they shall be answered. It hath been asked, ' Who appointed this man a national preacher ?'— Now, the literal and proper manner of putting the question, if any doubt arises on the matter, is this : ' Who gave this man authority to speak his thoughts on national affairs ?'— When the thought is thus divested of figure, any modest and sensible Englishman would blush to ask the question ; it is doubting of that common right which every Englishman demands, and is possessed

sed of. This privilege the writer hath exerted in common with hundreds of his time and nation ; by what motives they may have been determined he leaves to themselves ; for his own part, he spoke, because he thought he saw the ruling errors of his country. It is certain, that, in point of opinion, he hath a great majority in his favour ; but he never expected to find that majority among those ranks where the ruling errors are supposed to lie. And, if it be true, as the writer often suggests, that all national failures begin among the higher ranks, it is certain, that a declining nation may slide down to ruin, before a national preacher be in form appointed ; or, if he was, it may be presumed his system of manners and principles would be somewhat curiously modelled and prescribed, and more likely to help forward the ruling evils than to cure them.

Whoever, then, has the power, has likewise the right to command the national attention ; and there never was a period in any state where reformation of some kind were not wanting. The great point is, not as is commonly done, and with great applause, to declaim, in a vague manner, against the iniquity of the times ; but to point out the ruling errors and corruptions with such a particularity of circumstance, that every delinquent, in every rank, shall see and be made to feel his own ; this is the way to awaken, to convince ; thus alone the mind and conscience is turned upon itself ; but this method of convincing, the writer was well aware, is a task which will bring no favour to the individual who undertakes it.

The next objection is, that, ‘ considering the writer’s private station, he takes too much upon himself in his censures on the Great ; that he is insolent, dogmatical, arrogant, assuming.’ — With regard to this, the writer protests, that he is content to be thought as inconsiderable as every reader chuseth to make him in his own eyes ; he never obtruded any authority but that of reason ; he desired the world only to read the book, and weigh the truth of it. If to be the means of conveying some plain and necessary truths to the world, without attacking the private character of individuals, be insolence, arrogance, and dogmatism, the writer stands guilty of the charge ; but, if the accusation be founded in the mere want of those frequent and common apologies, reserves, exceptions, salvo’s, and douceurs, by which writers are apt to court the self-love or malice of the world, and by which every reader is happily prevented from applying any thing to himself ; the writer apprehends, that in this case he is not

assuming, but that he did his duty in being explicit and intelligible.

There is, in this respect, an essential difference between writing and speaking ; the speaker’s private rank and character is necessarily attended to, because, from his personal presence, personal considerations will, contrary to what is right, intermix themselves ; a writer has the privilege to be exempt from these personal distinctions and restraints, and, if he loses the benefits of superior station, on one hand, on the other the want of them ought not to be imputed. On the public stage, all those who address the public are, in rank, equal ; or, rather, it is the province of reason, and not of Norroy King at Arms, to determine their superiority. Are the follies and vices attacked of a public or private nature ? If public, they are of public cognisance, and the accuser is not to be told, that he has no right to accuse, because he is of an inferior station ; it is enough, that he is a fellow-member of the community. If the happiness of his country be at stake, it matters not whether it be endangered by the defects of the Great or Vulgar ; in such a case the point of ceremony must give way to the public welfare, and the sole question, worth debating, is only, whether the author speaks the truth in such a manner as may be of most effectual service to his country ? He gives in his evidence and proof to the great court of judicature, the world ; and this he hath a right to do in the same unreserved manner, whether the ranks accused wear aprons, bands, cockades, or coronets. In a word, the writer of the Estimate, and the private man, are, in this respect, two different characters. The latter knows his station, and hopes he conducts himself in it with humility and propriety ; the persons of the Great he treats with due respect, and, in point of decency, and perhaps of dignity too, maintains his distance. As a writer, he is a little more familiar with their vices, when they interfere with the welfare of his country ; because these are not the objects of his reverence, not even of his external reverence, as they have no place, rank, or titles of honour legally annexed to them, that he knows of, in this kingdom ; as his censures therefore are general, and not particular, he thinks he may arraign the vice, and yet preserve due respect to the man.

However, though he held this principle of conduct to be necessary, and therefore just ; yet, like every other principle, it certainly hath its proper bounds ; nor does the writer pretend to erect himself into an absolute judge of the propriety of his own conduct, in every instance. All that he is sure of is only

only this, that what he writ, in this kind, was the pure result of his preferring truth and public utility to the favour of any ranks or individuals whatever; and if, in the rapidity of composition, any seeming excesses of this kind fell from his pen, whoever may

think they see such excesses, will do him no more than justice, if they ascribe them to the warmth of a well-intentioned mind, heated with the importance of its subject.

[To be finished in our next.]

The History of ENGLAND (Page 345, Vol. XXII.) continued.

With a fine Head of John Maitland, Duke of Lauderdale.

Before the bill in favour of the Protestant Dissenters and some others were ready, the King came to the Parliament, the 29th of March, and passed several acts; amongst which were the money-bill, the test-act, and an act for a general and free pardon, but with many exceptions. Then he adjourned the Parliament to the 20th of October. If the King, in his declaration for liberty of conscience, had intended the ease of the Protestant Nonconformists, as he would have had it believed, he might have deferred the adjournment of the Parliament a few days, till the bill passed in their favour was ready; or, at least, might have pressed the two Houses to finish it. But, as the Papists were excluded from the benefit of this act, he shewed no farther concern for the interest of the Presbyterians, but adjourned the Parliament, before the Lords had given their consent to the bill.

The test-act having received the Royal assent, most of the Catholic Officers quitted their places. The Duke of York himself, who was Lord High Admiral, resigned that profitable office; and the Lord Clifford that of High Treasurer. He retired to his paternal estate, at Chidleigh in Devonshire, where he died shortly after.

While these things passed in the Parliament, preparations for the sea war were making, in England and Holland, with equal ardor and vast expence. The Duke of York having resigned his office of Lord High Admiral, Prince Rupert was appointed to command the fleet. Ruyter, having secret intelligence that the English fleet would not be ready so soon, put to sea with forty-two men of war, and sixteen vessels to be sunk in the Thames. He came into the mouth of the river the 2d of May, where he found he had been misinformed, and that forty-five large ships were coming to attack him. Upon this disappointment, he retired to expect the rest of his fleet at Schonevelt in Zealand. In this interval, Prince Rupert failed to meet the French fleet coming from Brest, and joined them in the channel the 16th of May. After this junction, the combined fleet consisted of one hundred and forty sail of all sorts; of which there were thirty large French

ships. The Dutch fleet had but a hundred and nine sail, namely, fifty-four large ships, fourteen frigates, twenty-four fireships, eleven advice-boats, and six galliots. As I am not sufficiently versed in marine affairs to give clear ideas of sea engagements, I shall only say, that this year was signalised by three naval engagements, fought with such equal loss, that neither could justly boast of victory, though both challenged it in every battle. The first was fought near Schonevelt, the 28th of May; the second off Flushing, the 4th of June; but this was rather a cannonading of about four hours, after which, both sides retired to their respective coasts. The third, fought the 11th of August, was the most obstinate. The English lost Vice-admiral Spragg, who was drowned in changing his ship; and the Dutch, Vice-admiral Sweers. The loss of the great ships, in these three engagements, was inconsiderable; but, on both sides, many lesser ones were either burnt or sunk. In a word, nothing decisive happened at sea this campaign, and therefore I need not be more circumstantial.

As to what passed at land, between France and the States, I shall only say, that the King of France took Maestricht in June; and the Prince of Orange Naerden, a town near Amsterdam, in September; and afterwards Bonn, the residence of the Elector of Cologne, in October. These two conquests, and the necessity the King of France was under to maintain the war against Spain (which had, at last, declared against him; besides that the Emperor, and several German Princes, were also upon the point of declaring for the States) obliged him to abandon all his conquests in the United Provinces, except Maestricht and Grave, where he left garrisons, after having drawn out all the rest in November.

In the mean time, a congress was held at Cologne for peace, but with no success.

The 19th of June, the King, at Buckingham's recommendation, made Sir Thomas Osborn, afterwards Earl of Danby, Lord Treasurer.

The Duke of York, as I have said, had cast his eyes upon an Archduchess of Inspruc, a branch of the House of Austria.

But,

Engraved for the Universal Magazine.



JOHN MAITLAND,
Duke of Lauderdale.

For J. Hinton at the King's Arms in Newgate Street.

But, the Empress dying at that time, the Emperor married this Princess himself. The Duke was therefore obliged to make his addresses elsewhere, and, as his zeal for the Popish religion allowed him not to marry a Protestant Princess, he made choice of Maria d'Este, sister to Francis Duke of Modena; and the marriage was immediately concluded and solemnised by his proxy, Henry Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough. The King of France greatly contributed to the marriage, by declaring the young Princess, then but fifteen years of age, an adoptive daughter of France, and by engaging to pay her portion.

As the Duke's marriage with a Catholic Princess could not but be very disagreeable to the English, the Court easily foresaw, that the Parliament, which was to meet the 20th of October, would endeavour to oppose it. There were several bills ready, which could be finished in a few days; and, as the Parliament was only adjourned, the Court feared they would begin with completing these bills, two of which the Court was desirous to put a stop to, namely, the bill against intermarriages between Protestants and Papists, and that for the ease of the Protestant Dissenters. Wherefore the King easily resolved to prorogue the Parliament. The first thing the Commons did, after their meeting, was, to present an address to the King, to desire that the Duke's marriage with the Princess of Modena might not be consummated, and that he might not be married to any but a Protestant. Upon this, the King prorogued the Parliament to the 27th of the same month, to defeat the two bills abovementioned, and some others not more agreeable to him.

The 27th of October, the King, coming to the Parliament with the usual formalities, made a speech to both Houses; in which he told them, — 'That, having consented to a negociation at Cologne, he hoped to have welcomed them with an honourable peace; but the Dutch had disappointed him in that expectation, and treated his Ambassadors at Cologne with the contempt of conquerors, and not as might have been expected from men in their condition: That this obliged him to move them again for a supply, the safety and honour of the nation necessarily requiring it; that it must be proportionable to the occasion, and, if he had it not speedily, the mischief would be irreparable in his preparations for the next spring.' — He told them, 'That he was steady in maintaining all the professions and promises made to them concerning religion and property; and should be very ready to give them fresh instances of his

zeal for preserving the established religion and laws, as often as any occasion shall require. In the last place, he commended to their consideration and care the debt he owed the goldsmiths, in which very many other of his good subjects were involved.' —

This debt to the goldsmiths was contracted by the King, when he shut up the Exchequer, and amounted to more than two millions sterling. Thus the King, after a seizure of other men's property, by a pure act of authority, pretended it belonged to the Parliament to make reparation, on account of the application of this money to a war, of which he had not vouchsafed to communicate the design to them. This was the hardest case that had, for a long time, happened in England; for, on one hand, it was a melancholy thing to see so many families ruined, in support of an expence which ought to have been common to the whole nation; but, on the other hand, to pay this debt was to establish a precedent of a terrible consequence, and authorise the King, and his successors, to employ the same, or the like methods for raising of money, without consent of Parliament. As for the twelve hundred and sixty thousand pounds, granted the King for his extraordinary occasions in the last session, he believed that sum ought not to be employed in discharging this debt, nor even in maintaining the Dutch war, since a new supply was demanded for that purpose.

After the King had ended his speech, the Chancellor enlarged, with great eloquence, upon all the points touched by the King. But his speech made little impression upon the Commons: They were no sooner returned to their House, but, instead of voting the King thanks for his speech, they adjourned themselves to the 30th of the month. The same day, the King sent them his answer to their address, concerning the Duke of York's marriage, the substance of which was, — 'That he perceived the House of Commons had wanted a full information of this matter, the marriage not being barely intended, but completed, according to the forms used amongst Princes, and by his royal consent and authority: Nor could he, in the least, suppose it disagreeable to the House of Commons, his Royal Highness having been, in the view of the world, for several months, engaged in a treaty of marriage with another Catholic Princess, and yet a Parliament held during the time, and not the least exception taken at it.' The House was by no means pleased with this answer; and therefore resolved to present a second address, with their reasons against this marriage. The same day, it was voted,

that a bill should be prepared for a general test between Protestants and Papists ; that is to say, an oath, which should serve to distinguish Protestants from Papists, with this clause, ' That they, who refused to take it, should be incapable of bearing any office civil or military, or to sit in Parliament, or to come within five miles of the Court.'

The 31st of October, the Commons took the King's speech into consideration, and, after a serious debate, in a grand Committee, came to the following resolution: ' That the House, considering the present condition of the nation, will not take into any further debate the consideration of any aid or supply, or charge upon the subject, before the time of payment of the eighteen months assessment granted by a late act of Parliament, intitled, An act for raising the sum of twelve hundred thirty-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds, be expired ; except it shall appear, that the obstinacy of the Dutch shall render it necessary ; nor before this kingdom be effectually secured from Popery and Popish Counsellors, and the other present grievances be redressed.

The King, as may well be imagined, was extremely offended with this resolution, and the more, as it was followed by an address for a general fast, to be observed throughout the whole kingdom, which intimated to the people, that the kingdom was in great danger. Two days after, the House, in a body, waited on the King, with a second address against the Duke of York's marriage ; in which, after many compliments, they represented to him, —
' 1. That, if this match do proceed, it will be a means to disquiet the minds of his Majesty's Protestant subjects at home ; and to fill them with endless jealousies and discontents ; and will bring his Majesty into such alliances abroad, as will prove highly prejudicial, if not destructive to the interest of the very Protestant religion itself. 2. They find, by sad experience, that such marriages had increased and encouraged Popery in the kingdom, and had given opportunity to priests and Jesuits to propagate their opinions, and seduce great numbers of his Majesty's subjects. 3. They do already observe, how much the party is animated with the hopes of this match, which was lately discouraged by his Majesty's gracious concessions, in the last meeting of the Parliament. 4. They greatly fear this may be an occasion to lessen the affections of the People to his Royal Highness, who is so nearly related to the Crown, and whose honour and esteem, they desire, may always

be intirely preserved. 5. That, for another age more at least, this kingdom will be under the continual apprehensions of the growth of Popery, and the danger of the Protestant religion. Lastly, they considered, that this Princess, having so near a relation and kindred to many eminent persons of the Court of Rome, may give them great opportunities to promote their designs, and carry on their practices here, and, by the same means, penetrate into his Majesty's most secret Councils, and more easily discover the state of the whole kingdom : And finding, by the opinions of very learned men, that it is generally admitted, that such treaties and contracts by proxies are dissolvable ; of which there are several instances to be produced ; they do, in all humility, beseech his Majesty to put a stop to the consummation of this intended marriage. And this they do the more importunately desire, because they have not, as yet, the happiness to see any issue of his Majesty, that might succeed in the government of his kingdom.' — To this address the King briefly replied, ' That it was a matter he would take into his present consideration, and would speedily return an answer.' After which, the Commons proceeded farther, and voted the standing army a grievance ; and, accordingly, prepared an address, to be presented to his Majesty, shewing, that the standing army was a grievance and a burthen to the nation.

But, the 4th of November, the day on which the Commons were to present their address, the King came unexpectedly to the House of Peers, and sent for the Commons. It happened, that the Speaker and the Usher of the Black Rod met both at the door of the House of Commons ; but, as the Speaker was within the House, the door was immediately shut against the Usher, who came with the King's message. The Speaker was forced into the chair, and, while the Usher continued knocking at the door, the House voted, ' 1. That the alliance with France was a grievance. 2. That the evil Counsellors about the King were a grievance : And, 3. That the Duke of Lauderdale was a grievance, and not fit to be trusted or employed in any office or place of trust.' Upon which there was a general cry, ' To the question ! To the question !' But, the Black Rod knocking earnestly at the door, the Speaker leaped out of the chair, and the House rose in great confusion. When the Commons came to the House of Lords, the King made a short speech to both Houses, in which he represented the great advantages which the enemy would reap from the least appearance of a differ-

a difference between him and his Parliament.—He told them he would not be wanting to let all his subjects see, ‘ that no care should be greater than his own, in the effectual suppressing of Popery.’ He then prorogued the Parliament to the 7th of January following, and thus put an end to the twelfth session of this long Parliament, which had continued but nine days.

Immediately after the prorogation of the Parliament, the King took the great seal from the Earl of Shaftesbury, and gave it to Sir Heneage Finch, with the title of Lord Keeper. Soon after, the King ordered, that no person who was a Roman-catholic, or reputed to be so, should presume to come near his person or Court. He likewise published a proclamation for the rigorous execution of the laws against Papists; this was the eighth of the kind since his restoration, and executed as the other seven.

But this proclamation was not capable of removing the fears occasioned by the Duke of York’s marriage with the Princess of Modena, which was consummated the 21st of November, on the day of her arrival in England with the Duchess, her mother.

The Parliament meeting, the 7th of January, 1673-4, the King represented to both Houses:—‘ That no proposal of peace from the Dutch had been yet offered, with an intent to conclude, but only to amuse: That, therefore, the way to a good peace was to set out a good fleet, which there was time enough to do effectually, if the supply was not delayed.—That a speedy, a proportionable, and above all a chearful aid, was now more necessary than ever: He once more put them in mind of his debt to the goldsmiths; and then told them, that his alliance with France had been very strangely misrepresented to them, as if there were certain secret articles of dangerous consequence; but he would make no difficulty of letting the treaties, and all the articles of them, without the least reserve, be seen by a small Committee of both Houses, who might report the true scope of them.’

Then the Lord Keeper enlarged upon all these points, with excessive flattery to the King, for his extraordinary care to maintain the laws and religion; and, that this might not be doubted, he alledged, for proof, the assurances given by the King. Above all, he magnified the King’s offer of letting them see the treaties with France, as a condescension which could not be sufficiently acknowledged, but by an extraordinary supply. In a word, the King’s and the Keeper’s speeches were founded upon this principle, that the war with the States

was just and necessary, and consequently to be vigorously maintained, in order to an honourable peace.

It does not appear, that the two Houses much regarded the King’s offer of laying before them his treaties with France, since it was in his power to shew them what he pleased, and suppress the rest. The King perceived, therefore, into what difficulties the Cabal had thrown him by their violent counsels: He had lost the confidence of his people, and neither his words nor his promises were any longer relied on. It was in vain for him to protest his zeal for the Protestant religion, and the liberties of his subjects; these protestations could not obliterate his past proceedings, which gave but too just cause to suspect his sincerity. Wherefore the Parliament, without regarding his words, considered his actions, and laboured to take effectual measures to prevent the execution of the Court’s designs, which were but too manifest. There were many things concerning which they openly expressed their fear and discontent: 1. The growth of Popery publicly encouraged by the Court. 2. The exorbitant power of France, which, in the end, could not but prove prejudicial to England. 3. The Dutch war, undertaken directly contrary to the interest of England, and for which, however, the King was incessantly demanding supplies, on a supposition of its being just and necessary, though he had alledged no lawful cause for it. 4. The management of affairs in Ireland, where the act of establishment was openly trampled upon, and Papists continually advanced or encouraged. 5. The King’s proceedings in England, which were clear evidences of his principles and designs; namely, his raising a land army, without any necessity; his granting liberty of conscience by his sole authority; his shutting up the Exchequer; his dispensing with acts of Parliament; his making a strict alliance with France, when he should rather have used his endeavours to oppose the increase of her greatness. 6. The open profession of the Popish religion by the Duke of York, and his marriage with a Popish Princess, authorised by the King, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Parliament. 7. The three Ministers, still employed by the King, namely, Arlington, Buckingham, and Lauderdale, all three of the most arbitrary principles, plainly shewed it was not for the good of the kingdom, that the King used their counsels. These were too real causes of complaint to be silenced by the King’s general protestations, on every occasion, to maintain the laws and religion; something more

substantial than words was necessary to dispel the suspicions and fears of the people and Parliament; wherefore the Parliament resolved to restore the Government to its natural state. This very Parliament, which had considered, as execrable rebels, the opposers of Charles I's usurpations, was obliged to pursue the same measures against the encroachments of Charles II, as were begun with by the Parliament of 1640. If this produced not a civil war, it is to be ascribed to the weakness, fears, or, perhaps, to the abilities of the King, who, less obstinate, and more discerning than his father, did not think proper to abandon himself intirely to the counsels of his Ministers, and particularly of the Duke, his brother; for, certainly, as the Parliament stood affected, an extreme confusion, if not a second and more bloody civil war, must have been the consequence of the King's attachment to his principles and designs. Nothing is more proper to confirm this conjecture, than the revolution in the reign of James II. That Prince, naturally more furious and obstinate than his brother, resolving to run all hazards, found the English, in their turns, as resolute to venture all in the defence of their laws, religion, and liberty.

In order to proceed according to this plan, the House of Lords presented an address to the King, praying him to issue out his royal proclamation, requiring all Papists and reputed Papists to remove out of London and Westminster, during the session of the Parliament. Accordingly, his Majesty, without delay, published a proclamation, dated the 14th of January, declaring, 'That as he had always manifested his zeal for the preservation of the true religion established in this kingdom, and to hinder the growth and increase of Popery; so he was now ready, upon this occasion, to prevent all fears and dangers that might arise by the concurrence of persons of that profession in or near the cities of London and Westminster, &c.' This pretended zeal had shewed itself only in eight proclamations, already published by him at several times against the Papists, the negligent execution of which is very visible from the number. When the King's affectation of boasting continually of his zeal for the Protestant religion, and against Popery, is considered; and when, on the other hand, it is remembered, that he had abjured the Protestant religion, and had a chapel secretly in his palace, where he daily heard mass, and sometimes even communicated, the same day, at his Protestant and Popish chapels; one knows

not what to think of such monstrous dissimulation.

The next day, both Houses joined in an address to the King for a general fast, to implore God's blessing against the efforts of Popery, &c. Nothing was more offensive to the King than such addresses, which plainly implied, that religion was in danger, and through his fault; but he durst not refuse them, and therefore the fourth of February was appointed for a day of humiliation.

At last, the Commons, taking the King's last speech into consideration, voted, 'That the House will, in the first place, proceed to have their grievances effectually redressed; the Protestant religion, their liberties and properties, effectually secured; and to suppress Popery, and remove all persons and Counsellors popishly affected, or otherwise obnoxious or dangerous to the Government.' Then they presented an address to the King,—'That the militia of the city of London and county of Middlesex might be in readiness at an hour's warning, and the militia of all other counties of England at a day's warning, for suppressing of all tumultuous insurrections which might be occasioned by Papists, or any other malecontented persons.' The King answered to this address, 'That he would take a special care, as well for the preservation of their persons, as of their liberties and properties.'

This address was only to insinuate to the people, that the kingdom was in danger, and to justify, beforehand, the measures intended to be taken by the House against those who were considered as the principal authors of this danger, I mean the members of the Cabal. By the death of Lord Clifford, and the change in the Earl of Shaftesbury, this Council was reduced to three, namely, the Dukes of Buckingham and Lauderdale, and the Earl of Arlington. The House began with the Duke of Lauderdale, and unanimously voted, 'That an address should be presented to his Majesty, to remove the Duke of Lauderdale from all his employments, and from his presence and Councils for ever, being a person obnoxious and dangerous to the Government.'

The Duke of Buckingham, while the Commons were debating upon the heads of his accusation, requested to be heard before their House, which was granted; but, as his speech, in vindication of himself, was full of ambiguities, the House referred his examination to the next day, and drew up some queries, to which he was required to give distinct answers. As these questions follow

follow from what had passed, and tend to illustrate the history, I think myself obliged to insert them, without adding his answers, the greatest part of which left things as obscure as they were before.

1. Whether any persons declared to his Grace any ill advice or purposes against the liberties and privileges of the House of Commons, or to alter the Government; who they were, and what they advised?

2. Some words fell from your Grace yesterday, wherein you were pleased to say, you had got nothing, but others had gotten three, four, or five hundred thousand pounds: Who were they that had gotten these sums, and by what means?

His answer to this was,—That he was not at all acquainted by what means they got so much: That the Duke of Ormond had got five hundred thousand pounds, which was upon record; that Lord Arlington had not got so much, but had got a great deal.

3. By whose advice was the army raised, and Monsieur Schomberg made General?

4. By whose advice was this army brought up to awe the debates and resolutions of the House of Commons?

5. Who made the triple alliance?

6. Who made the first treaty with France, by which the triple alliance was broken?

He answered, ‘I made it.’

7. By whose advice was the Exchequer shut up, and the order of payment there broken?

8. Who advised the declaration in matters of religion?

9. Who advised the attacking the Smyrna fleet, before the war was proclaimed?

10. By whose advice was the second treaty at Utrecht?

11. By what counsel was the war begun without the Parliament, and thereupon the Parliament prorogued?

12. By whose advice was the Parliament prorogued, the 4th of November last?

I did not think fit to add all the Duke's answers, because it is not just to prejudice the reader against those whom the Duke of Buckingham accused to clear himself; but the questions are very proper to shew what it was that the Commons blamed in the conduct of the King and Cabal: They were so little satisfied with the Duke's answers, that they passed the same vote against him as against Lauderdale.

The Commons, it seems, principally intended to ruin the Earl of Arlington,

since, notwithstanding his defence before the House, they drew up an impeachment against him, consisting of several articles; but, as this impeachment was not pursued, I do not think it just to insert the articles, since I cannot also insert what the Earl could urge, in his defence. I shall therefore only say, that this impeachment chiefly concerned the open protection, granted by the Earl of Arlington, as Secretary, to the Catholics; and some actions tending to promote arbitrary power, or his own private interest.

After this, the Commons proceeded to prepare a bill for a general test, by which every person, refusing to take it, should be made incapable to enjoy any office civil or military, to sit in either House of Parliament, or to come within five miles of the Court. The test was in these words:

‘I do solemnly, from my heart, and in the presence of Almighty God, profess, testify, and declare, That I do not believe, in my conscience, that the church of Rome is the only Catholic and universal church of Christ, out of which there is no salvation; or that the Pope hath any jurisdiction or supremacy over the Catholic church in general, or over myself in particular; or that it belongs to the said church of Rome alone to judge of the true sense and interpretation of the Holy Scriptures; or that, in the holy sacrament of the Eucharist, there is made a perfect change of the whole substance of the bread into Christ's body, or of the whole substance of the wine into Christ's blood; which change the said church of Rome calleth Transubstantiation; or that the Virgin Mary, or any other saint, ought to be worshipped or prayed unto: And all these aforesaid doctrines and positions I do renounce and disclaim, as false and erroneous, and contrary to God's word and the Christian religion.’ It was not without reason that this oath was called the Test, or Trial, since it was as a touchstone to distinguish the Papists from the Protestants, there being no Catholic who could in conscience take this oath. The King had already given his consent to an act which imposed much the same oath; but that was only for those who were in office or employment, whereas this was universal, and might be required of all suspected persons: But, before the bill was ready, the King prorogued the Parliament, and so defeated both this, and several other bills tending to the same end.

[To be continued.]

A remarkable Case of the Efficacy of the Bark in a Mortification. In a Letter to William Watson, M. D. F. R. S. from Mr. Richard Grindall, Surgeon to the London Hospital. Read before the Royal Society, December 8, 1757.

S I R,

THE following case, being very singular, has induced me to lay it before the Royal Society, and beg the favour to do it through your means. Although numerous instances are related, in the records of medicine, of the great danger in interrupting nature in her operations, there is not one (so far as I know) in which more violent and extraordinary effects have been produced, than in the following.

It may happen also, that this instance may be of service in ascertaining the virtue of the medicine in intermittents, when in the hands of men of judgment.

On the 28th of June, 1757, Mary Alexander, aged 31 years, of the parish of Whitechapel, was brought into the London hospital, having a mortification in both hands, which reached about an inch and half above the wrists. All her toes, and about an inch of one foot beyond the last joint, were mortified; her nose was also intirely destroyed by a mortification; and all these happened at the same time. Upon inquiry into the cause of this misfortune, I found, that, on Monday the 30th of May, she was seized with a quotidian ague, which usually began about three of the clock in the afternoon, and lasted near two hours; which was succeeded by a hot fit, and then a violent sweat. And in this manner she was afflicted for seven days, without any material alteration; when, being informed by a neighbour of a person who had an infallible remedy for the cure of an ague, she applied to him. He brought her two phials, containing about an ounce and half each, of a pale yellowish liquor; one of which he directed her to take directly, promising, that she should have no return of the fit of consequence; and that, if she had any small return, the second bottle should cure her effectually. In consequence of which, she took one dose, which was at the time the cold fit had been on about a quarter of an hour: She had no sooner swallowed it, but, as she says, her stomach was on fire, and felt as if she had swallowed the strongest dram possible. The cold fit left her instantly; but she was immediately seized with so violent a fever, as to make her burn, and be extremely thirsty, all the following night; much more so than ever she had been before, till the next morning, when a sweat a little relieved her from the violent heat. When she rose in the morn-

Austin-Friars, Dec. 7th, 1757.

ing, she was much troubled with a great itching in the hands, feet, and nose; and, soon after, all those parts began to feel numbed, or, as she describes it, as if her hands and feet were asleep; which she took but little notice of till the evening of that day, when she found the nails of both hands and feet were turning black, and, at the same time, feeling great pain in both, as also in her nose, and that they appeared of a darkish red colour, like the skin in cold weather. Upon which, at nine o'clock that night, she sent for an apothecary, from whom, I have since been informed, the person beforementioned had bought the medicine, which he gave her. The apothecary was not at home; his journeyman went, and, finding the woman had a difficulty of breathing, ordered her a mixture with *Ipemaceti* and *ammoniacum*, to be taken occasionally. The apothecary did not see her himself till the 16th of June, when, finding her in a very bad condition, that her hands, and feet, and nose, were intirely black, and had many vesicles or small bladders upon them, filled with a blackish bloody water; he opened them, and let out the fluid, and dressed them with yellow basilicon; and in this manner continued treating her till the 20th of the same month, when, finding no material alteration for the better, he ordered her a brownish mixture, of which she was to take four spoonfuls, every four hours; which, he informed me, was a decoction of the bark; and says, on taking this, she was better, as the mortification seemed inclined to stop. But, as it was a bad case, he advised the woman to be carried to an hospital; and in this condition was she brought in, when she was immediately put into a course of the bark, taking a drachm of the powder every four hours; and, in 48 hours taking it, there was a perfect separation of all the mortified parts. She was then ordered to take it only three times in 24 hours; and, pursuing this method for eight days, there was a very good digestion from the parts above the mortification.

The mortified part became now so offensive, that the poor woman pressed me much to take off her hands, assuring me she would go through the operations with good courage, being very desirous to live, tho' in this miserable condition.

On the 12th of July, I took off both her hands;

hands; I had very little more to do, than saw the bones, Nature having stopped the bleeding, when she stopped the mortification. In a day or two after, I took off all the toes from both feet, and now discontinued the bark, the parts appearing in a healthy and healing condition; which went on so for five weeks, when, on a sudden, the parts began to look livid, her stomach failed her, and she was feverish; but, upon taking an ounce of the bark, in 36 hours, her sores began again to look well. She was not suffered to leave off the bark so soon this time, but continued taking it twice a day, for a month. She is now almost well: That part of her face, from whence the nose mortified, was healed in seven weeks; the stumps of both arms are intirely healed; and both feet are well, only waiting for one piece of bone scaling off, which I believe will be in a very short time; and she is now in good health.

The person, who gave her this medicine,

is a barber and peruke-maker at Bow. I applied to him several times, to inform me what it was he had given her. The affair was talked of so much in his neighbourhood, and the man threatened by the woman's husband, that, for a long time, I could not get him to tell me, till I told him I had been informed where he bought the medicines; and the time of the day, that he had them, corresponding with the time of his giving them to the woman, and that I knew it was tincture of myrrh, he at last told me, that he had frequently given the above quantity of an ounce and half of it in an ague; that it had never done any harm; and hardly ever failed to cure. Upon which information, I carried some tincture of myrrh to the woman, who tasted it, and is well assured it is the same liquor the barber gave her in her ague fit. I am, with respect,

Your obliged and obedient Servant,
Richard Grindall.

Melitus's Charge against Socrates; the latter's Defence; his heroic Speech to the Judges, who condemned him to drink a poisonous Draught of Hemloc; and his last Speech to his weeping Friends, when he had drank the poisonous Draught. Extracted from Mr. Bushe's excellent Dramatic Poem.

MELITUS'S Charge against SOCRATES.

NOBLE Athenians, he whom I arraign
Has introduc'd new gods, other than those

Whom Athens worships; and, by subtle arts
To him best known, does alienate the minds
Of youth from firm attachment to the laws
Of the Athenian state, by novel schemes
Of virtue and religion, form'd to lay
Our sacred rites aside, and introduce
Doctrines abhorrent from the sacred laws
Of our forefathers; who were wont to teach
That all the blessings we derive from Heav'n
Are owing to the gods, when each is serv'd
By ministeries due and solemn rites
According to his rank: But Socrates
Talks high of inspiration, and a dæmon
Who brings him new behests from Heav'n, and fills

His mind with notions alien from the sense
Of civil laws and mysteries divine,
Which we hold sacred.

SOCRATES'S Defence.

O, ye Athenians, I am summon'd here
To plead the cause of innocence and virtue. —
This furrow'd front, and silver-shining hair,
Confess my age; this country is my mother;
My father Athens' son; here did I first
Imbibe th' enlivening air, and as fair truth,
As copious knowledge join'd with wisdom,
flow'd

From learning's spring, I trac'd the living lines
Of virtue's laws, till seventy suns have roll'd
Their annual round —

Melitus argues

That I suborn new gods, to overturn
The sacred rites, which have for ages past
Govern'd this state. — Were this bold charge as true

As 'tis severe, I doubtless ought to feel
The rigour of the laws, and should resign
My life a victim to appease the wrath
Of injur'd Heaven. — But from what latent cause
The charge should rise, that I have introduc'd
Doctrines abhorrent from the sacred rites
Of our forefathers, is a mystery
I can't unveil: For, on all festal days,
On public altars and in solemn form,
I pay my vows; this might Melitus see
In open day, did not pale Envy cast
A mist before his eyes. Or how can I
Suborn new deities, when I have taught
That a still voice from Heaven inspires my soul
With sacred thoughts, and tells me what is fit
And proper to be done? * They who consult
The notes of birds, or omens draw from men,
Gather conjectures from the vocal sound,
And act as that directs. When thunders roll
Thro' the aerial way, do not they speak
With awful voice, and carry on their wings
The fates of empires? Does not Pythia swell
With sacred rage, and impulse not her own,
When from the tripod of the Delphic god
She speaks th' Almighty purpose? — Now, that he
Who rules supreme can take a simple view
Of all futurity, and see the fates
Of things in embryo, nations do confess.
As well as I; but then, while others hold
That signs and omens of themselves portend
Future events, I teach they only act

As ministerial agents, that derive
Their telling powers from God, whose voice
alone

All divination guides ; for even I,
This Socrates, whom Envy here arraigns,
Have told my friends what good or bad effects
Would from their conduct rise, should they pursue
What was resolv'd ; and I was never found
To err from truth.

If the Judges will not believe
What I assert, I hope they will attend
To what the oracle pronounc'd when Chærephon,
A friend to the Athenian state, enquir'd
What the god thought of me, and many stood
Prepar'd to hear the sacred voice aloud
Proclaim my praise ; and, tho' our common
friend

Be now no more, * his brother is alive,
And can attest the fact ; let him come forth
And speak his soul.

And if ye will but backward turn your eyes
On my past life, and view its various scenes
In all their lights, perhaps ye may assent
To what the god declar'd ; for, from the time
Of early age, I labour'd to explore
The depths of reason ; first, indeed, I rang'd
The wide æthereal way, to trace the orbs
That various roll above, and measure times
In due proportion to the laws that rule
Their revolutions : But, as this pursuit
Was dark and intricate, beyond the ken
Of Reason's eye, 'twas I who first brought down
Philosophy from Heav'n, and made it shine
In courts and cities ; I first taught the laws
That humanise the soul, and make it taste
The sweets of moral charms ; I found the path
That leads where justice reigns, and fix'd the
bounds

Of right and wrong : This does all Athens know,
Whose citizens in numbers flock to hear
My moral lectures, which I freely give
Without reward ; while venal sophists sell
Their gilded bane, which taints the tender seeds
Of virtue 'ere they spring, and gives the mind
A turn to vice : Have not I close pursu'd
Their specious wiles, and shewn the snares they
spread

To catch unguarded souls ? Athenians, say,
If this be true, do not I merit praise
From gods and men ? And that I speak the truth
Your silence is a proof. But I infer
That, if we take the oracle aright,
It only deem'd me wisest of all men,
Because the narrow bounds of human minds
I best have known, and most have been convinc'd
That God alone is wise. — But ye are told
That I corrupt the youth : — Can doctrines form'd
To meliorate the mind with manly sense,
And give the soul to taste fair virtue's charms ;
Can dictates of this kind divert the thoughts
Of giddy youth from paying due regard
To civil institutes and sacred rites
In veneration held ?

— Say, when disease or pain
Assails the human frame, Do parents mix
The healing draught ? Does not the patient run
To Æsculapius' sons for aid, who know

The malady and cure ? And is it deem'd
No proof of prudence to restore the mind
To a sound state by proper means of cure ?
Is it a proof

That I deny the gods, and introduce
A new religion alien from the laws
Of the Athenian state, when here I stand
Arraign'd for Virtue's cause, which, by the gods
And all wise men, was ever sacred deem'd ?
But let us change the scene. — I clearly see,
In this great court, fathers and sons who long
My dictates sought ; let them stand forth and
speak

Their inmost soul, whether they found the stream
Corrupt or pure ; — their silence seems to plead
The merit of my cause ; — they know I stand
On a sure ground, unshaken as a rock
That bears the force of storms, yet still remains
Firm on the base, and rears its lofty head
Above the clouds : While therefore purple blood
Runs thro' these veins, I neither can repent
Nor change my conduct. When I carried arms,
Let Potidæa, let Amphipolis
Confess my courage : Let Boeotians say
How firm I stood at Delium, on the edge
Of battle where it rag'd ; and, when a flood
Of arms pour'd on us, measur'd back the field
Only by inches, while our soldiers fled
On all the wings of fear : I did retreat ;
But, like a lion that disdains repulse,
I fac'd the foe, and held my sword prepar'd
Against assault : If I, who thus in war
Approv'd my courage, to restore the rights
Which Athens claim'd, should now desert the
post

Which Heav'n assign'd me, and, thro' fear of
death,

Cease to prepare the minds of youth
For virtue's laws, and make them fit to rule
In peace or war ; then might I freely own
That I am justly cited to appear
Before this great tribunal, here conven'd
To sit on life or death. Or, should the laws
Remit their force, in case I should renounce
My former doctrines ; whom should I obey ;
God, or this court ? — Know then, Athenians,
That with my latest breath I will exhort
Both young and old, and use all proper means
To purge their souls from vice, and make them
soar

Above this sordid earth, on which their thoughts
Seem too intent ; unconscious that the soul
Is the whole man, and should be rul'd by laws
Of a superior kind, which suit the port
Of intellectual beings that partake
Of purest essence, flowing from the source
Of immaterial life. — This, Judges, is the sum
Of what I have to plead.

SOCRATES'S Speech to his Judges.

'Tis well ; I thank them for it :
That final draught is more to be desir'd
Than their rich wines ; — methinks I feel the
taste
Already on my palate ; soon 'twill mix
With the warm blood ; and Socrates shall fly
From this retarding frame, and soar to heaven. —

Judges, at your command, I'm only going
To suffer death, to which I was condemn'd
From the first moment of my birth; but they
By whom I fall shall feel a heavier doom
By the decrees of truth, that sacred law
By which the living God unerring deals
Rewards and punishments.—To him with joy
I do resign my being, and submit
To his eternal will.—I know to die
Is only to put off this mortal garb
That I may live for ever, where the rage
Of men has no access, nor can disturb
The peaceful mansions of rewarded saints
That never die. Know then, that, when the
zeal

Of faction cools, ye will deplore the loss
Of this old Socrates, ordain'd by God
Your guardian here, to vindicate the rights
Of Virtue's cause, whom I have long pursu'd
Thro' all her tracks, and view'd her virgin train
Array'd in robes of azure and of gold,
The work of Heav'n! Me shall some future
bards

Applaud in choral symphony attun'd
To the Creator's praise, from whom descends
All that is good and just; but chiefly thou,
Transcendent being, offspring of the God
Who reigns alone! O Virtue! I would die
Ten thousand deaths to have thy lovely form
For ever in my view! — But give me leave
To ask this boon 'ere I am carried hence;
Permit me to embrace and bid farewell
To these my friends, who in their souls abhor
The guilty deed. — O, judges, (for to you
Whose hearts are open to the truth, that name
Of right belongs) to you I would impart
What now my mind suggests, lest anxious
thoughts,

Concerning what is here decreed, should raise
Commotion in your souls: Know then, the
dæmon,

That voice prophetic, which I never hear
But when it means to check the fond pursuit
Of something I resolv'd; that voice divine
Neither oppos'd me when I hither came,
By order of the Court, nor curb'd my tongue
When I pursu'd the merits of my cause
With a firm mind; tho' oft' at other times
It stopp'd me short, perhaps in the mid-way
Of my discourse; from whence I fair infer,
That what was done will in event produce
A real good. If in our latest breath
The spirit vanishes in air, and feels
No more sensations; or if death, as some
Would have us think, be similar to sleep,
Devoid of visions even seen in dreams,

When the soul rests from thought; death, in
that view,
Is one long scene of ease, as far from end
As is eternity: But, if the soul
Be of immortal essence, and partakes
Of the Divinity, as Reason's voice
Aloud proclaims, then shall we find that death
Is only a migration to the realms
Where God's inthron'd, still ready to receive
Departing spirits when they are releas'd
From earthly cares; there shall I soon retire
From this bad world; and joyous converse hold
With ancient sages, who, by virtue rais'd,
And deeds of prowess, have with merit won
The highest honours in the court of fame.

SOCRATES's last Speech to his weeping;
Friends.

Ah! where, my friends,
Is now your virtue's wonted strength? For this
I sent away the women, lest their eyes
Should flow with tears of weakness; I have
taught

That men should die in peace, and bless the gods
For their departure hence, who have prepar'd
A better life for all who firmly tread
The paths of virtue, and pursue the way
That leads to heav'n.—O! may my demeanour,
My steady practice in this awful hour,
This hour, that verges on eternity,
Be such as Socrates himself would praise!—
Shall this divorce my weary soul from earth?—
Transcendent drug!—this trivial simple draught—
This trampled weed consign me to the stars!
—So bountiful is Nature!—Cease to weep—
My countrymen, my friends—rather rejoice,
Rejoice with Socrates—his triumph share:—
No shade of doubt remains, 'tis day-light all—
'Tis Heaven itself unfolds—O wider yet
Unfold that glorious gate, the courts of light—
I see, I see—no mortal tongue can utter—
I spring, I soar, I mingle with the bless'd.—

[He grows faint;

And yet—but friendship comes from Heav'n,
farewell!

Nature foregoes her gripe—I feel—I feel
Her slacken'd hand!—Thou potent, friendly
draught!—

My soul is half enlarg'd—embrace me—help
me—

Hold, hold me up—ye winged ministers.—
To thee, thou God supreme—to thee I give—
Thou source of life—but O my soul is thine—
Take back this portion of thyself—take back—
Let Socrates be thine—for ever.— [Expires.

*An authentic Account, from the best Authority, of the late Enterprise against the
Coast of FRANCE.*

THE embarkation of the army from
the Isle of Wight being completed at
Cowes, before twelve in the morning, on
Saturday May 27, 1758, the same evening
the frigates and transports fell down to Spit-
head; and the next day, the 28th, to St.
Helen's. On Thursday, June the 1st, sail-

ed from St. Helen's, about twelve o'clock
(much wind in the night) transports kept
back; two considerably damaged. On Fri-
day morning, the 2d, saw the French coast,
between Cape Barfleur and La Hogue, and
discovered French signals, on the appear-
ance of the fleet; about nine that night,
anchored

anchored in the Race of Alderney, made signals to the transports to weigh anchor and follow, about eleven; but, many losing their anchors, and others not observing the signals, were obliged to lie to till Saturday morning: That day, one of the transports, with part of the first regiment of guards on board, struck upon a rock, near the island of Sark; signals of distress being made, the men were all carried off in boats to other ships, before four in the afternoon, when the wreck was abandoned. The whole fleet sailed that night round the isle of Jersey, made Cape Frehel the day following (Sunday the 4th) and came to an anchor, at five in the evening, at three leagues distant.

Monday the 5th, early in the morning, the fleet weighed, and stood in for the bay of Cancele; and, at a quarter before seven, a signal was made for the troops and light horse, and, a quarter after, for the artillery. At eleven, the Duke of Marlborough, Major-general Elliot, Commodore Howe, and Lieutenant colonel Watson, went in a cutter to reconnoitre the coast in the bay of Cancele, and were fired at from a battery on the shore. His Grace, having fixed upon the beach before the village La Houle, for the landing, returned on board the Essex; soon after which, the Swallow sloop of war, having got too near the shore, was fired upon by three batteries in the rocks; she returned the fire very briskly, and was got off, by the help of boats (as she was becalmed) without having received any other damage than a shot in her bread-room.

The troops, ordered for the first disembarkation, were the three battalions of guards under the command of Major general Dury; Bentinck's battalion; and the ten eldest companies of grenadiers, formed into two battalions, and each completed to 100 men, under the command of Major-general Moflyn. The whole had orders to carry two days provision along with them; the Officers to take soldiers tents for themselves, and eight private men to lie in one tent. The boats assembled with the grenadiers astern of the Essex. About six in the afternoon, the Commodore went on board the Success man of war, and there hoisted his broad pendant, weighed, and went in, together with the Flamborough, Rose, Swallow, Saltash, and Grenado bomb, about seven.

As soon as he came open with the fort, which had three guns, two twenty-four pounders, and the other twelve, it began to fire upon him, which was returned by the Commodore and the other ships, as soon as

they got near enough, so as presently to silence the fire of the fort, with the loss of three men on board the Success. The Commodore, at this time, made the signal for the troops to advance towards the shore, where they landed, under cover of his fire, without opposition, and immediately formed upon the beach.

The grenadiers, being the first who landed, were soon followed by the third regiment of guards, a part of the first, the Coldstream, and Bentinck's, the transports carrying the guards being more remote from the shore; and, a sufficient number of flat-bottomed boats not having been sent for them, were thereby prevented from landing intire the first night. Lord George Sackville, accompanied by Major-general Elliot, landed at the same time with the grenadiers, and immediately ordered out proper detachments to take possession of the heights which commanded the beach, from whence several shot were fired by the enemy, posted at a windmill there. These were soon dispersed by the advanced parties of grenadiers, and the eminences completely occupied by the rest of the troops; but it must be observed, that the only ascent to those heights was through a deep ravine surrounded with wood, and so narrow as hardly to admit the march of two men abreast; insomuch that, if the enemy had posted 500 men properly, it would have been next to impossible to have forced a passage.

By the prisoners taken at the mill, and in the adjacent fields, it appeared, that the enemy's troops which shewed themselves were only the guards de cote, and some of the soldiers of the regiment of Boulonnois, belonging to the picquets of that regiment, lying in St. Maloe's. The Commandant of the garde de cote, Count Landale, was killed, with another person in his company, by a party of Kingsley's grenadiers, in the village of Cancele. Early the next morning (Tuesday the 6th) the disembarkation of the remainder of the army was completed; after which, the whole was incamped, and a plan was given in for throwing up an intrenchment, which, being approved of, was immediately carried into execution, under the direction of Colonel Cunningham, the chief Engineer.

By means of this intrenchment, and the nature of the ground, our retreat was absolutely secured, in case the enemy should attempt to molest us in making it. About twelve, Brigadier Elliot, with 150 light horse, and some picquets of infantry, was detached along the shore, to reconnoitre the ground, as far as the castle of St. Maloire, at which place the high road from Dole and

Port Orson leads to St. Maloe's. He left the infantry at St. Maloire, and pushed forward, with the light dragoons, as far as Fontaine Epilleray, about two miles distant from St. Maloe's. At the same time, General Waldegrave (Major general of the day) marched with the picquets through the villages of Ralhat, La Chosieres, and Langotiere, on the road to St. Maloe's, where he left proper posts, with orders to join their corps on their march the day following.

Wednesday the 7th, at break of day, the army marched in two columns; the first, headed by the Duke of Marlborough and Lord George Sackville, by the road which had been reconnoitred the day before by Brigadier Elliot; the second, by Lieutenant-general Lord Ancram and Major-general Elliot, by the road reconnoitred by Major-general Waldegrave, as far as Fontaine Epilleray, where it halted, till joined by the first. One brigade was left behind, under the command of Major-general Boscawen, to forward the intrenchment, and secure the post of Cancalle, on account of the army's retreat. The Duke of Marlborough, on his march over Chateau Richeau, near St. Maloire, found it a post of so much importance, to prevent the enemy from cutting off his communication with the third brigade, left behind at Cancalle, that he judged it necessary to keep possession of it, and, accordingly, posted the brigade of guards there, under the command of Major-general Dury. This post, at the same time, prevented, by its situation, all troops coming to St. Maloe's, from the camp at Granville, by the way of Port Orson and Dole.

Upon the junction of the two columns, Brigadier Elliot was ordered out, with a party of light dragoons, accompanied with Lieutenant colonel Watson; and was ordered to reconnoitre all the country about Parame, towards St. Servan. At his return, Parame was fixed upon for the head quarters, and the army encamped on the right and left of the road that leads into the village.

Brigadier Elliot was again ordered out, with 200 light dragoons, and six picquets of foot (300 men) to march into St. Servan, where he arrived about dusk, and, according to his instructions, burnt several ships and storehouses. About eleven that night, he was reinforced by the second brigade, under the command of Major-general Waldegrave. They met with no opposition that night; but, the next day (Thursday the 8th) the enemy fired cannon shot from St. Maloe's on Loudon's regiment, which was drawn up on the beach,

and with small arms from a windmill fort on the beach. They likewise fired from St. Maloe's upon every single person that appeared upon the beach; nevertheless, several more ships were burnt that night. His Grace the Duke of Marlborough, accompanied by Lord George Sackville and Major-general Elliot, went to reconnoitre St. Servan; and, finding the post too extensive to be properly possessed by one brigade, as the communication between Parame and St. Servan was almost impassable, the lower road along the beach being too much exposed to the batteries of St. Maloe's, and the upper road so bad as to render it difficult to bring up the heavy cannon; added, that the danger of not being able to bring it off again, in case a hasty retreat should become necessary; taking also into consideration, that Major-general Waldegrave's report of a constant supply of troops, in boats, being thrown into the town of St. Maloe's, by the river Denant; it was determined to march back that brigade, together with the light horse, after having ordered the remaining ships at Saldore to be burnt; which was executed. The garrison itself burnt some sloops on the stocks, which lay near the causeway, for fear, as was imagined, of our making any lodgment behind them. There were above 100 vessels destroyed, in all; among which were several large privateers, and English ships from the West-Indies, which had been taken, besides stores and magazines. This evening the camp at Parame was reinforced by the first battalion of guards and Hay's regiment. In the night, a terrible storm of thunder, lightning, and rain.

Friday, the 9th, 200 light-horse, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Brown, joined by the Coldstream regiment of guards, marched to Dole, where they met with a friendly reception from the Magistrates, from whence a party of 40 dragoons was detached, under the command of Capt. Lindsey, who reconnoitred towards Port Orson, five leagues from Dole, and, falling in with the enemy's company of infantry of dragoons, took two, who reported that there were two troops of dragoons and six companies of infantry in the town of Port Orson; that a regiment was expected there the next day; and that the peasants in the neighbouring country had orders to get ready, by that time, all their waggons, to carry the baggage of the troops from Granville towards St. Maloe's at the former of which places there was an incampment of between 7 and 8000 men.

Saturday, the 10th, the army marched back to Cancalle in two columns, that of the left headed by Lord Ancram, consist-

ing of the first and second brigades and the battalion of Haye's, by the same route which his Lordship took before; the column of the right, headed by the Duke of Marlborough and Lord George Sackville, composed of the fourth brigade, the two battalions of grenadiers, the artillery, the detachment of 500 men, posted at the windmill, and the light-horse, marched by the high road to Chateau Richeau: The first battalion of the guards, with a party of light dragoons, were left with Major-general Elliot of the day, as a rear-guard to the whole; which, after having remained some time, till the column was marched from its ground, moved off without discovering any appearance of the enemy, and joined it at Fontaine Epilley, taking up a strong post, commanded by a Captain at La Bardoulaye, (a place situate between Parame and Chateau Richeau) on account of keeping up the communication between those two places. The rear was brought up by the brigade of of guards. The Coldstream regiment, with the detachment of 200 light-dragoons, having joined that day from Dole, which did not arrive in camp till near twelve at night, on account of the narrowness and difficulty of the road.

Sunday, the 11th, the brigade decamped about seven in the morning, and embarked; the light-horse and Officers horses did the same; the whole of which was completed in the afternoon, excepting some few, which were obliged, by the coming in of the tide, to wait till the next morning. Monday, the 12th, the rest of the army decamped: At break of day began the embarkation by the third brigade, next the second, then the first; after that, the two battalions of grenadiers; and, lastly, the brigade of guards, closed by their own picquets and grenadiers companies, under the command of Major-general Dury: The whole was finished within the space of seven hours, without the loss of a man, or appearance of an enemy. The fleet remained at anchor in Cancalle bay till Friday, the 16th, when it got under way early in the morning; but, having contrary winds, came, in the evening, to an anchor off St. Maloe's: The wind blowing very hard, and still contrary all night, the signal was made to weigh anchor next morning, and return to Cancalle bay, where the fleet anchored again about ten o'clock.

Sunday, the 18th, about four in the afternoon, the Duke of Marlborough, with Lord George Sackville, Commodore Howe, and Lieutenant-colonel Watson, went on board the Tartar frigate, and sailed within

about two miles distance of Granville, in order to take a survey of the town and fortifications: They rejoined the fleet again about nine o'clock in the evening. Tuesday, the 20th, in the afternoon, the Commodore, accompanied by Capt. Morrison, Engineer, went on board the Success frigate, in order to reconnoitre Granville a second time; when he came near the shore he got into a cutter, that he might be able to approach the place as near as possible, in which he was fired at several times from the enemy's batteries. He returned to the fleet in the evening.

On Wednesday, the 21st, early in the morning, the fleet weighed and got under sail; but, having little wind, (and that still contrary) came again to an anchor off St. Maloe's about twelve. About six in the afternoon, a boat, with a flag of truce, was sent by the Duke d'Aiguillon, Commandant in St. Maloe's, with a letter to the Duke of Marlborough, acquainting his Grace, that he had sent five prisoners, to be exchanged with the like number of the regiment of Boulonnois, or Languedoc dragoons. The Drum-major reported, that fifteen of our marauders and deserters had entered into their service, and were sent to Brest. That afternoon the Isis man of war joined the fleet, from Portsmouth, with four light transports, to ease the crowded ones. About seven, weighed and came to anchor again off Cape Frehel. Thursday, the 22d, about two in the morning, weighed again, and continued under sail till two o'clock Friday morning, when the fleet anchored off the island of Jersey; weighed again at eight, and sailed round the island of Guernsey; made the Caskets early on Saturday morning, the 24th; about eight the said evening discovered the English coast, which we took to be the High-land of St. Albin's, or the island of Portland.

The fleet continued sailing up the channel; and, on Monday, about ten in the morning, made Cape la Haye, distant about three or four leagues; upon the appearance of the fleet the French fired several guns upon the coast. About noon, came off the mouth of the river Seine, near Havre de Grace; lay to till about three, when, the wind blowing strong, and right on shore, the fleet stood to the westward. The Commodore reconnoitred the coast, in a cutter, west of the Seine, where he found a landing-place, and saw a camp, supposed to be of three battalions. The signal was made for the troops to prepare for landing; but the wind blew too hard, and right on the shore. The fleet kept plying on and off, with

with moderate weather ; and, on Wednesday, the 28th, about ten in the morning, made Cape Barfleur.

Thursday, the 29th, the fleet still stood to the westward, and, in the afternoon, anchored off Cherbourg harbour, when a signal was made to summon all Generals and commanding Officers on board the Essex ; and a disposition for landing was made as follows, viz. the first battalion of guards, and the fourth grenadier company of that brigade, to be embarked, at eleven o'clock at night, in the flat-bottomed boats, to land in the center of the bay, between Hammit and Quinqueville, to attack the fort at these two places, and another near a church, and then to nail up the cannon : If they could maintain their ground, they were to send back the boats for the remainder of the brigade of guards to join and sustain them : The first, second, and third brigades were to anchor as near the guards as possible, to be ready to join them when sent for to disembark : The fourth brigade was to anchor off the island of Pelee, and to land to the eastward of the town, in order to make a division of the enemy's forces.

At the same time the men of war and bomb-vessels were ordered to stand in to batter the forts and bombard the town, during the landing of the troops ; and several of them were under sail for that purpose, and the guards in their boats, at the appointed time, aftern of the Essex ; but the wind arose to such a height that it was found

impracticable to land them, and it was deferred till next morning, Friday the 30th ; but the wind continued all night, and rather increased in the morning, which occasioned so great a swell and surf on the shore, as to render it intirely impossible to land the troops according to the former disposition ; which made Commodore Howe, about six in the morning, prepare to batter and bombard the town and forts with the following ships, viz. Essex, Deptford, Portland, Rochester, Jason, Maidstone, and Brilliant, with the bomb-ketches, and accordingly gave orders to clear the ships and prepare for action : At the same time a detachment of the four companies of grenadiers, and the first battalion of guards, were to endeavour to land, and to attack the forts abovementioned, and cover the fire of the two frigates ; and the rest of the troops were also to be in readiness ; but, about nine o'clock, the wind still continued high and squally, and withal northings, so as to blow directly on shore. His Grace determined to return to England, it being impossible to land that day ; and, the light troops having but three days water on board, and a general scarcity of provisions reigning through the whole transports, a signal was made for the flat-bottomed boats to return to their ships ; the signal was made for weighing, and standing to sea directly, which was accordingly done ; and the fleet anchored at St. Helen's, about eight o'clock, the 1st of July, 1758.

The BRITISH Muse, containing original Poems, Songs, &c.

A SOLILOQUY written in a Country Church-yard :

By the Rev. Mr. MOORE, of Cornwall.

STRUCK with religious awe, and solemn dread,

I view these gloomy mansions of the dead :
Around me tombs in mix'd disorder rise,
And in mute language teach me to be wise !
Time was these ashes liv'd ;—a time must be
When others thus may stand—and look at me ;
Alarming thought ! no wonder 'tis we dread
O'er these uncomfortable vaults to tread,
Where, blended, lie the aged and the young,
The rich and poor, an undistinguish'd throng :
Death conquers all, and Time's subduing hand
Nor tombs nor marble statues can withstand.

Mark yonder ashes, in confusion spread !
Compare earth's living tenants with her dead !
How striking the resemblance, yet how just !
Once life and soul inform'd this mass of dust !
Around these bones, now broken and decay'd,
The streams of life in various channels play'd :
Perhaps that skull, so horrible to view,
Was some fair maid's, ye belles, as fair as you :
These hollow sockets two bright orbs contain'd,
Where the loves sported, and in triumph reign'd :

Here glow'd the lips ; there, white as Parian stone,

The teeth, dispos'd in beauteous order, shone.

This is life's gaol—no farther can we view ;
Beyond it all is wonderful and new :

O deign, some courteous ghost, to let us know
What we must shortly be, and you are now !
Sometimes you warn us of approaching fate,
Why hide the knowledge of your present state ?
With joy behold us tremblingly explore
Th' unknown gulph, that you can fear no more !

The grave has eloquence—its lectures teach,
In silence, louder than divines can preach ;
Hear what it says—ye sons of folly hear ;
It speaks to you—O give it then your ear !
It bids you lay all vanity aside ;
O what a lecture this for human pride !

The clock strikes twelve—how solemn is the sound !

Hark, how the strokes from hollow vaults rebound !

They bid us hasten to be wise, and show
How rapid in their course the minutes flow.

See yonder yew—how high it lifts its head !
Around, their gloomy shade the branches spread !
Old and decay'd, it still retains a grace,
And adds more solemn horror to the place.

Whose tomb is this ? It says, 'tis Myra's tomb,
Pluck'd from the world in beauty's fairest bloom ;
Attend, ye fair, ye thoughtless, and ye gay !
For Myra dy'd upon her nuptial day !
The grave, cold bridegroom, clasp'd her in his arms,
And the worm rioted upon her charms.

In yonder tomb the old Avaro lies ;
(Once he was rich—the world esteem'd him wise)
Schemes unaccomplish'd labour'd in his mind,
And all his thoughts were to the world confin'd ;
Death came unlook'd for—from his grasping hands
Down dropp'd his bags, and mortgages of lands.

Beneath that sculptur'd pompous marble stone
Lies youthful Florio, aged twenty-one ;
Cropp'd like a flow'r, he wither'd in his bloom,
Tho' flatt'ring life had promis'd years to come :
Ye silken sons ! ye Florio's of the age,
Who tread, in giddy maze, life's flow'ry stage,
Mark here the end of man, in Florio see
What you and all the sons of earth shall be !

There low in dust the vain Hortensio lies,
Whose splendor once we view'd with envious eyes ;
Titles and arms his pompous marble grace,
With a long history of his noble race :
Still after death his vanity survives,
And on his tomb all of Hortensio lives !

Around me, as I turn my wand'ring eyes,
Unnumber'd graves in awful prospect rise,
Whose stones say only when their owners dy'd,
If young, or aged, and to whom ally'd :
On others pompous epitaphs are spread,
In mem'ry of the virtues of the dead ;
Vain waste of praise ! since, flatt'ring or sincere,
The judgment day alone will make appear.

How silent is this little spot of ground !
How melancholy looks each object round !
Here man, dissolv'd, in shatter'd ruin lies
So fast asleep—as if no more to rise ;
'Tis strange to think how these dead bones can live,
Leap into form, and with new heat revive !
Or how this trodden earth to life shall wake,
Know its own place—its former figure take !
But whence these fears ? When the last trumpet

sounds,
Thro' heav'n's expanse, to earth's remotest
bounds,

The dead shall quit these tenements of clay,
And view again the long extinguish'd day :
It must be so—the same almighty pow'r,
From dust who form'd us, can from dust restore.

Chear'd with this pleasing hope, I safely trust
Jehovah's pow'r to raise me from the dust ;
On his unfailing promises rely,
And all the horrors of the grave defy.

H O R A C E, Book II. Ode 2. *imitated*
by Lord B—h.—PAUL to FAZ.

Quid bellicosus Cantaber, &c.

I.

NEVER, dear Faz, torment thy brain
With idle fears of France or Spain,
Or any thing that's foreign :

What can Bavaria do to us ?
What Prussia's Monarch, or the Russ,
Or e'en Prince Charles of Lorrain ?

II.

Let us be chearful whilst we can,
And lengthen out the short-liv'd span,
Enjoying every hour :
The moon itself we see decay ;
Beauty's the worse for every day,
And so's the sweetest flower.

III.

How oft, dear Faz, have we been told,
That Paul and Faz are both grown old,
By young and wanton lasses ?
Then, since our time is now so short,
Let us enjoy the only sport
Of tossing off our glasses.

IV.

From White's we'll move th' expensive scene,
And steal away to Richmond Green ;
There, free from noise and riot,
Polly each morn shall fill our tea,
Spread bread and butter—and then we
Each night get drunk in quiet.

V.

Unless perchance Earl L—— comes,
As noisy as a dozen drums,
And makes a horrid pother ;
Else might we quiet sit and quaff,
And gently chat, and gaily laugh
At this, and that, and t'other.

VI.

Br—— shall settle what's to pay,
Adjust accounts by algebra ;
I'll always order dinner——
Br——, though solemn, yet is fly,
And leers at Poll with roguish eye,
To make the girl a sinner.

VII.

Powell, d'ye hear ? Let's have the ham,
Some chicken, and a chine of lamb——
And what else ?—let's see—look ye——
Br—— must have his damn'd boullie,
B—— fattens on his fricassee ;
I'll have my water-suchy.

VIII.

When dinner comes we'll drink about,
No matter who is in or out,
Till wine or sleep o'ertake us ;
Each man may nod, or nap, or wink,
And, when it is our turn to drink,
Our neighbour then shall wake us.

IX.

Thus let us live in soft retreat,
Nor envy, nor despise the great,
Submit to pay our taxes ;
With peace or war be well content,
Till eas'd by a good Parliament,
Till Scroop his hand relaxes.

X.

Never enquire about the Rhine,
But fill your glass, and drink your wine ;
Hope things may mend in Flanders :
The Dutch we know are good allies,
So are they all, with subsidies ;
And we have choice Commanders.

XI. Then

XI.

Then here's the King, God bless his Grace,
Though neither you nor I have place,
He hath many a sage adviser ;

And yet no treason's sure in this,
Let who will take the pray'r amiss,
God send 'em all much wiser.

The PLAN: A New SONG.

No lass on fam'd Hi-ber-nia's plains, Where
beau-ty all tri-um-phant reigns, Dear Jen-ny
can out-vie ;
Her art-less charms no muse can tell ; Nor can the
ri-fing fun ex-cel The ra-diance of
her eye.

2.

Unnumber'd graces round her move,
At once inspiring awe and love;
How heav'nly is her smile!
With what a sweet bewitching mien,
Not to be told or safely seen,
She can the hours beguile!

3.

Good-nature, cheerfulness, and ease,
Improve the fair one's pow'r to please,
Which no vain pride destroys;
While meaner beauties gain, by arts
Of vulgar growth, the coxcombs hearts,
She scorns the worthless toys.

4.

Be bold, my muse, and tell the fair,
No tinsel charms can e'er ensnare
A heart that's worth the pains;
A short-liv'd flame indeed 't may raise,
Which rapid, as it grows, decays,
And scarce a day remains.

5.

But, would you fix the constant love
Of swains who worth and sense approve,
Pursue my Jenny's plan;
No other way you can succeed;
For, though you may the fopling lead,
You'll ne'er secure the man.

A New COUNTRY DANCE.

COME IF YOU CAN.



Turn right hands and cast off one couple $\underline{\quad}$; turn left hands, and cast off again $\underline{\quad}$; lead to the top and cast off $\underline{\quad}$; lead through the bottom and cast up $\underline{\quad}$.

A New SONG, in Imitation of Horace, Book V. Ode 15.

Sung by Mr. Lowe at Vauxhall.

1.

THE moon shone forth serenely bright,
And all the lesser stars gave light,
To witness Cælia's shame:
Ye highly injur'd Gods declare
The tender oath ye heard her swear,
That blasted all her fame.

2.

She swore, while wolves the lambs destroy,
Or dread Orion's storms annoy
The barque in winter's sea;
While Zephyr fans Apollo's locks,
Or shepherds pipe to fleecy flocks,
Our love should mutual be.

3.

Yet Cælia may repent too late,
(For slighted love soon turns to hate)
And Strephon will disdain
The nymph who basely shares her heart,
And gives an envy'd rival part,
To give her lover pain.

4.

To thee, who mocking hears my sighs,
And quaffs love's nectar from her eyes,
This secret truth I tell;
Should Cupid lend thee all his pow'r,
She'll watch some still unguarded hour,
And bid thee, too, farewell.

A New SONG,

Sung by Miss Stevenson at Vauxhall.

1.

ALL attendants apart,
I examin'd my heart,
Last night when I laid me to rest;
And methinks I'm inclin'd
To a change of my mind;
For you know second thoughts are the best.

2.

To retire from the crowd
And make ourselves good,
By avoiding of ev'ry temptation,
Is, in truth, to reveal,
What we'd better conceal,
That our passions want some regulation.

3.

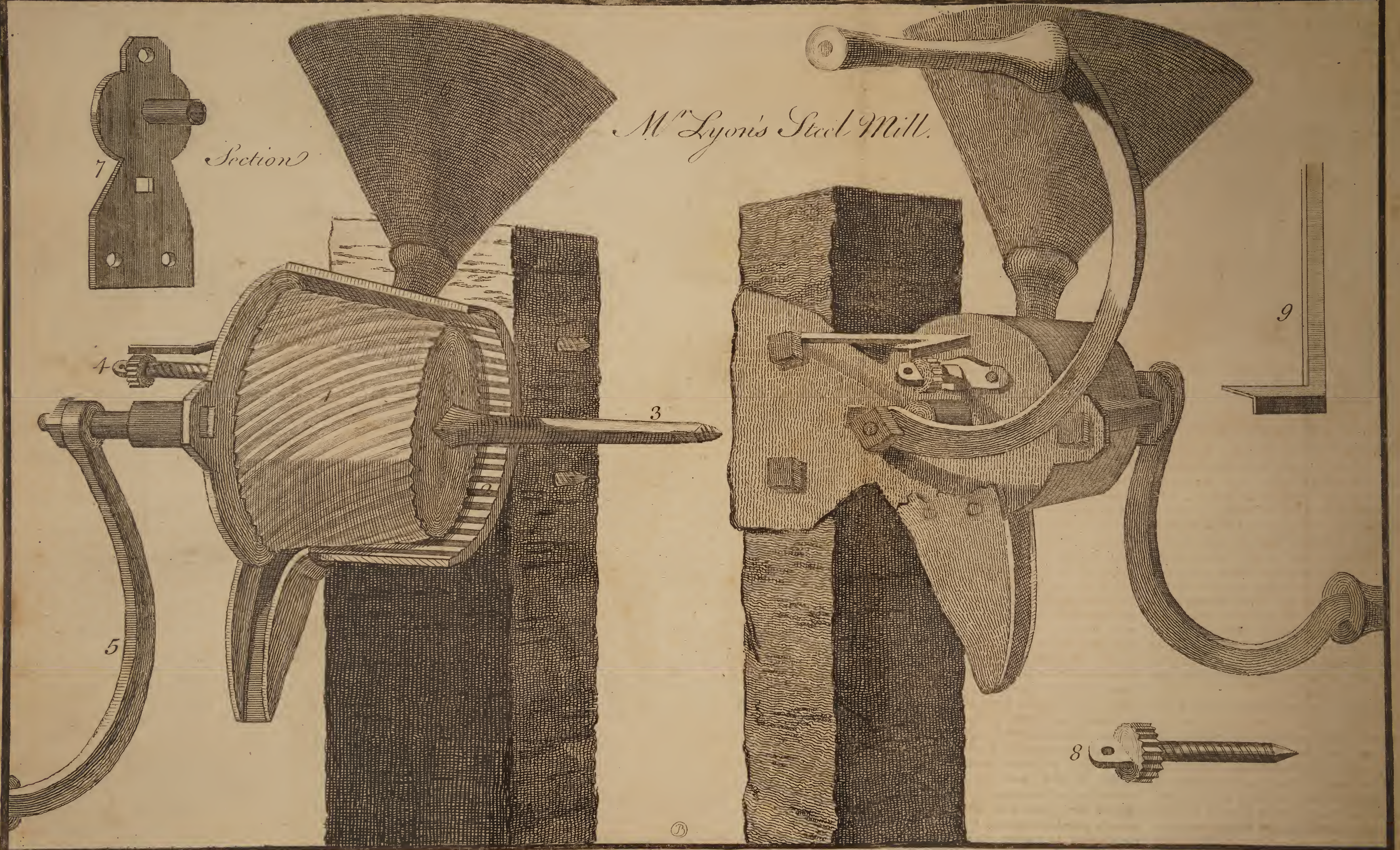
It will much more redound
To our praise to be found,
In a world so abounding with evil,
Unspotted and pure,
Tho' not so demure,
And to wage open war with the devil.

4.

In bidding farewell
To the thoughts of a cell,
I'll prepare for a militant life;
And, if brought to distress,
Why then — I'll confess,
And do penance in shape of a wife.

M^r Lyon's Steel Mill.

Section



*HYMN in Praise of Socrates's heroic Con-
tempt of Death.*

HAIL, happy Sage, by men admir'd,
And by a voice divine inspir'd!
Thy courage does exalt the mind
To notions high and thoughts refin'd.
In all thy sentiments we view
Something sublime and something new:
With heav'nly warmth thy virtue glows,
And shews the source from which it flows:
To thoughts of death you bravely yield,
And conquer, when you lose the field;

In haste to leave this clouded state,
Eager to enter heaven's bless'd gate,
Where objects new fresh joys dispense,
And please the intellectual sense;
Where the soul ranges with delight,
And drinks th' eternal stream of light.

SILENCE in LOVE.

SILENCE in love betrays more woe
Than words, tho' ne'er so witty;
A beggar that is dumb, you know,
Deserves a noble pity.

July 23.

A. T.

A Description of Mr. Lyon's Steel Mill. See the Copper-plate Print.

- 1, **T**HE nut; the diameter of the widest part, five inches three quarters; the small end of the nut, four inches three quarters; the whole length of the nut, three inches three quarters.
- 2, A conic shell with teeth.
- 3, The whole length of the arbor which passeth through the nut, seventeen inches.
- 4, The ratchet wheel and screw, for tightening the nut as required, to grind finer or coarser.
- 5, The winch, the purchase of which is eleven inches.
- 6, The binn.

- 7, The capping.
 - 8, The ratchet wheel or screw.
 - 9, The catch.
- The whole height of the mill, eighteen inches and a half.
- N. B. There are 54 teeth in the solid part, five teeth oblique; and 55 teeth in the hollow part, straight, or within half a tooth: The teeth, in both parts, are filed with a round-edged file; and, in the hollow part, not near to an edge, being left almost half land, and a little rounded off.

Translation of an Imperial Decree of Commission, lately sent to the Dyet of the Empire.

THE Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire have been informed of the orders given by his Imperial Majesty, concerning the army of the Empire, since the revolt of the King of Prussia, Elector of Brandenburg, and his violent invasion of the dominions of several Electors and Princes of the Empire; and of the extraordinary care he took to put that army in order, and to provide for it in such a manner, that it might, with hopes of success, be employed towards attaining the end proposed in the resolution taken by the Germanic body, the 29th of January, 1757, against the King of Prussia, Elector of Brandenburg, who perseveres in his insurrection, and against the adherents of that Prince.

'The laudable and patriotic zeal of divers Electors, Princes, and States of the Germanic body, who have the good of the country at heart, has co-operated with the designs of his Imperial Majesty, which tend to the same end. The army, provided with every thing necessary, has been put in a condition to march against the King of Prussia, whilst other powers march at the same time against that public disturber of the Empire's tranquillity; and, with the assistance of the Most High, one may hope for the happiest successes from it.

'In order to continue the operations, it

is an essential point that the necessary funds be not wanting; and it is proper to take the necessary precautions beforehand, to prevent any such deficiency. Though his Imperial Majesty gave a strict charge to all persons concerned, to husband in the best manner possible the funds that have hitherto been brought to the chest of operations, by means of the thirty Roman months granted last year, yet they are not sufficient to answer the necessary expences for continuing the operations that are begun; as the Electors, Princes, and States will see by the accounts, that shall be forthwith laid before them. However, it is not to be expected, that those States who are in arrears should now pay their 'quota's, because some of them adhere to the King of Prussia; and, the dominions of others being invaded, they are thereby rendered incapable of making their payments good: Therefore his Imperial Majesty promises himself, that the Electors, Princes, and States will, of their own accord, take measures for rendering efficacious the considerable expences they have already put themselves to, for the service of the country, by farther granting, as speedily as possible, some Roman months for the chest of operations.

'His Imperial Majesty assures them, that these funds shall be applied with all possible economy;

oeconomy; that the arrears of the former grants shall be collected, as far as circumstances will permit; and, moreover, that he will, in concert with the powers leagued against the King of Prussia, Elector of Brandenburg, as a disturber of the public tranquillity, take the most effectual measures to quell his rebellion, to restore peace in Germany, re-establish its rights and laws, and, in fine, reimburse the expences which the States of the Empire have been obliged to put themselves to.'

[From this decree, which is dated the 5th of June, it is evident, that the army of the Empire will not be able to do much execution this campaign. It has taken the field, and luckily escaped from Franconia into Bohemia, where it has joined a body of Austrian troops; but cannot continue the operations, unless it receives a further supply for the military chest.

It farther appears, that the Emperor does not know how much to ask for the support of that army; he knows, that some of the States of the Empire will not, and sees, that others cannot contribute towards it; therefore he leaves the sum to be fixed by those that are willing and able to co-operate with him in his endeavours to crush Prussia.

And, as an encouragement for them to go through with what they have begun, his Imperial Majesty assures them, that he and his allies will take care to see the Empire reimbursed its expences on this occasion;

which we take to be counting the chickens before they are hatched: However, it is good policy, in the Emperor, to make such a promise; but the States of the Empire will be great fools, if they rely on it.

Suppose the house of Austria, with the help of her foreign and German allies, should be able to run down the King of Prussia; if they did not absolutely depose him, they would take, at least, above half of his dominions from him, which would be divided between Austria, France, and Sweden; and, if Russia insisted on keeping the kingdom of Prussia, for her share of the spoils, who could then hinder it?

In such a case, the States of the Empire, that had contributed to raise and maintain the army of execution, would exhibit accounts of their expences, and put the Emperor in mind of his promise. But what answer would they receive? Why, truly, the Imperial Court would plead inability; produce an account of the vast charge she had been at, with a list of debts incurred by the war; and desire her good German friends to have patience, till her finances could be put again in order; and so, from year to year, the poor States of the Empire would be fobbed off with evasive answers; and if, at last, they dared to murmur at the injustice done to them, they would obtain just as much satisfaction, as the lion, in the fable, gave to his hunting companions, the heifer, goat, and sheep.]

To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

I have sent you an accurate Account of the Council of the Amphictyons, a curious Description of the Macedonian Phalanx, and a brief but comprehensive Character of the present King of Prussia, extracted from the History of the Life and Reign of Philip, King of Macedon, by Thomas Leland, D. D. which deserve a Place in your useful Collection. I am

Yours, &c. Z.

ANCIENT Greece was inhabited by people, whose origin and language were the same; but their manners, customs, institutions, and forms of government, in many respects, totally different: Yet, amidst this diversity, their general principles were also the same, an ardor for liberty, and a strict regard to the public good. A number of neighbouring societies, thus formed and modelled, became gradually to be considered as one body or nation, composed of so many distinct members, all united and connected together by interest and affection. Hence arose a similar species of civility, if it may be so called, which each society owed to the general Assemblage. Even amidst those contests and disorders, which unruly passions or the accidental clashing of inte-

rests might produce, war had its laws and limitations; the universal interest of Greece was, professedly, at least, the first and greatest object of attention; the attempt of any state to extend its power, beyond its just and equitable bounds, was considered as an injury to Greece in general; justice, moderation, and equality, were ever strenuously enforced, and all military contests carried on, among the Greeks, in a manner somewhat similar to judicial controversies in private societies: And, while it was allowed thus to seek redress of particular injuries, the general rights of the contending parties were secured by the national laws, and demanded a just and scrupulous attention, even amidst all the confusion and violence of arms. Thus the great Athenian orator,

in his 3d Philippic, describes the principles and sentiments of the Greeks, speaking of the ancient wars of Athens and Sparta: 'Such was their simplicity, or rather their civility, (that is, their deference to the general laws of Greece, and their attention to the common good of that nation) that corruption was never made the instrument of their success; but they carried on a legal and an open war.'

While these principles preserved their due vigour and influence, Greece continued a really united body, happy in itself, and formidable to its enemies. Many circumstances contributed to form this union; and many institutions were suggested, by the sagacity of statesmen and legislators, to secure and confirm it: Of these, the famous Council of the Amphictyons deserves particular regard; which, like other institutions of the same kind, was at first inconsiderable; nor did it arrive at its full strength and lustre but by gradual advances, and in a long series of years. Its first origin we are to ascribe to Amphictyon, the son of Deucalion, an ancient King of Thessaly, as the authority of the Arundelian Marbles warrants us to determine. The intention of Amphictyon, in instituting this Assembly, was, that the children of Deucalion, who at his decease divided the kingdom between them, should have a common tribunal, to which they might appeal in all private contests, and a Council in which they might concert all measures necessary for their defence against their foreign enemies. And for these purposes, besides those laws by which each particular city was governed, he enacted others of general force and obligation to all, which were called Amphictyonic laws. Thermopylæ was the limit which divided the territories of Amphictyon and Hellen, the two brothers; here therefore they built a temple to Ceres, at the common charge, near the mouth of the river Æsopus, in which the Members of the Amphictyonic Council assembled to offer their sacrifices, and to consult about their common interest, twice in every year, in spring and autumn.

The Assembly, thus formed, was at first but small, being wholly composed of those people whom Deucalion had commanded, and who, from his son Hellen, were called Hellenes. As Greece improved, and the Hellenes increased in number, new regulations became necessary; and accordingly we find, that, in some time after the original institution, Acrisius, King of Argos, when, through fear of Perseus, (who, as the oracle declared, was to kill him) he retired into Thessaly, observed the defects of

the Amphictyonic Council, and undertook to new-model and regulate it; extended its privileges; augmented the number of its Members; enacted new laws, by which the collective body was to be governed; and assigned to each state a single Deputy, and a single voice, to be enjoyed by some in their own sole right, by others in conjunction with one or more inferior states; and thus came to be considered as the founder of this famous Representative of the Hellenic body.

From the time of Acrisius, the Amphictyons still continued to hold one of their annual Councils at Thermopylæ, that of autumn; but it was now made a part of their function (and in time of peace became the most considerable part of it) to guard and protect the national religion. The vernal Assembly therefore was held at Delphi, the great seat of the Grecian religion, the object of universal veneration, whither all people, Greeks and Barbarians, resorted to seek the advice and direction of the famous Pythian oracle. The immense quantity of wealth, the number of rich votive offerings which the superstition of so many ages and nations had lavished on the temple, demanded the exactest care and most vigorous protection. The prodigious concourse, which attended there at particular seasons, naturally produced many contests, and required a well-regulated polity, and the frequent interposition of a respectable and powerful jurisdiction. The Delphians themselves were intrusted with the possession and general guardianship of the temple; they attended intirely on the service of the god, and were solely employed in the ceremonials of his religion; they were accounted in some sort sacred, the priests, the attendants, and as it were the family of Apollo. But although they enjoyed certain powers and privileges, with respect to the temple, and could even grant some honours and favours to particular persons, such as the right of precedence in consulting the oracle; yet still were they subject to the inspection and jurisdiction of the Amphictyons, who were the great conservators and protectors of the shrine; and who, besides their general care, appointed certain of their Members, either by lot or rotation, to preside over the temple.

Though the times of assembling were two in a year, the Amphictyons assumed a power of assembling oftener, on some extraordinary emergencies; but this seems to have been a corruption introduced by time, or the power of particular parties. Here, however, we are to distinguish between the Συνοδὸν Ἀμφικτυόνων, the regular Assembly,

bly, formed of those Deputies only who had a right to vote, and who had these stated times of meeting; and the *Ἐκκλησία*, which must be here explained. Whenever or wherever the Council of Amphictyons were assembled, a great concourse attended from all parts of Greece, to share in the public games and spectacles which this Council instituted and superintended, and to expose their wares and merchandises to public sale. These Greeks were always allowed to be present in the Assembly, to observe the conduct of their Representatives, to assist, direct, and instruct them. When the Council met at Delphi, the concourse was still farther increased by the numbers who came to consult the oracle, among whom were many persons respectable by their stations and characters; and particularly the *Θεωροί*, or men commissioned to repair to Delphi by each state, together with its Amphictyons, in order to consult the oracle, to offer sacrifices, and to assist in religious rites. All these persons were not only permitted to be present in the Council, but, on extraordinary occasions, were summoned to attend. Thus an Assembly extraordinary was sometimes formed of the usual and ordinary Amphictyonic Deputies, and these additional numbers, called *Ἐκκλησία*.

The alterations, made in the Council of the Amphictyons at different times, seemed to have occasioned the difference in historians, as to the number and names of the people who had a right to send Representatives to that Assembly. Agreeably to the dispositions made by Acrisius, twelve cities only were invested with this right, according to Strabo. Æschines and Theopompus also confine it to twelve people; but, though the former asserts the number to be twelve, he enumerates only eleven, viz. the Thessalians, Bœotians, Dorians, Ionians, Perrhæbeans, Magnetes, Locrians, Oetians, Phthiotes, Maleans, and Phocians; by which it seems probable, that some copyist was guilty of an omission, in leaving out one name, possibly that of the Dolopes. Difference of times and circumstances might have produced many alterations; but the general intention of this Assembly, and the invariable object of all its modellers and directors, was to form a complete Representative of all Greece; and accordingly it is called, by Demosthenes, τὸ κοινὸν τῶν Ἑλλήνων Συνέδριον; and by Cicero, who exactly translates him, ‘commune Græciæ Concilium.’ The whole nation of Greece was divided into twelve districts or provinces,

each of which contained a certain number of Amphictyonic states or cities; and each of these had an equal right of voting and determining in all affairs relating to the general interest: Other inferior cities were dependent on some of these, and, as members of their community, were also represented by the same Deputies; and thus the Assembly of the Amphictyons became, really and properly, the Representative of the whole Hellenic body.

Each of those cities, which had a right to assist in the Amphictyonic Council, was obliged to send its Deputies to every meeting; and the number of these Deputies was, usually and regularly, two: The one intitled Hieromnemon, to whom was particularly intrusted the care of religion and its rites; his office was annual, and he was appointed by lot. The other Deputy was called by the general name Pylagoras, and was chosen by election for each particular meeting. Each of these Deputies, however differing in their functions, enjoyed an equal power of determining all affairs relative to the general interest; and thus the cities which they represented, without any distinction or subordination, each gave two voices in the Council of the Amphictyons, a privilege known by the name of the double suffrage, which is frequently mentioned in the ancient writings.

When the Deputies appeared to execute their commission, they, in the first place, offered up their solemn sacrifices to the gods; to Ceres, when they assembled at Thermopylæ; when at Delphi, to Apollo, Diana, Latona, and Minerva; and, before they entered upon their function, each of them was obliged to take an oath which * Æschines hath preserved, or at least some part of it; and which was conceived in these terms: ‘I swear that I never will subvert any Amphictyonic city: I will never stop the courses of their waters, either in war or peace. If any such outrages shall be attempted, I will oppose them by force of arms, and destroy those cities who may be guilty of such attempts. If any devastations shall be committed in the territory of the god; if any shall be privy to such offence, or entertain any design against the temple; I will make use of my feet, my hands, my whole force, to bring the offending party to condign punishment.’ To render this oath still more solemn, the following awful imprecations were subjoined †: ‘If any one shall violate any part of this solemn engagement, whether city, private person, or country, may such violators

* De falsa Leg. Sect. 35.

† Idem in Ctes. Sect. 36.

be obnoxious to the vengeance of Apollo, Diana, Latona, and Minerva the provident. May their lands never produce their fruits: May their women never bring forth children of the same nature with their parents, but offsprings of an unnatural and monstrous kind: May they be for ever defeated in war, in judicial controversies, and in all civil transactions; and may they, their families, and their whole race, be utterly destroyed: May they never offer up an acceptable sacrifice to Apollo, Diana, Latona, and Minerva the provident; but may all their sacred rites be for ever rejected.'

As the Hieromnemon was particularly intrusted with the affairs of religion, the dignity of his function gave him a superiority over the Pylagoras, who appears to have been obliged to pay him some kind of deference and submission: But, whatever honours might have been annexed to the office of Hieromnemon, the real equality of power was still scrupulously observed; and even all appearances of superiority, all forms of speaking or writing, that might point out any difference between the Members of the Council, were avoided with particular delicacy and politeness.

Such was the constitution of this famous Grecian Council. As to the disputes of particular persons, it was accounted beneath the dignity of the Amphictyons to take cognisance of them: But all offences against religion, all instances of impiety or profanation, all contests between the Grecian states and cities, came under the particular cognisance of the Amphictyons, who had a right to determine, to impose fines, and even to levy forces, and make war on those who presumed to rebel against their sovereign authority.

While the generous principles, on which this illustrious body was first formed, continued to preserve their proper vigour, the Amphictyons, of consequence, were respectable, august, and powerful; but, when the nation itself began to degenerate, its Representative, of course, shared in the general corruption. Selfish, luxurious, and venal constituents committed the care of their interests to men who gratified their passions, with an intent to abuse the trust reposed in them; and, as the degeneracy was, in a great degree, universal through Greece, it seems highly probable, that most of those, who were deputed to sit in the Council of the Amphictyons, came prepared to earn the wages of iniquity. The decline of this Council we may date from the time when Philip, King of Macedon, the father of

Alexander the Great, began to practise with its Members, and prevailed to have his kingdom annexed to the Hellenic body; though it continued, for ages after the destruction of Grecian liberty, to assemble and to exercise some remains of its authority. Not only the Phocians, but the Lacedæmonians, and all the Dorians, are said by Pausanias to have been excluded from the Council, at the conclusion of the second sacred war; but the Phocians afterwards recovered their seat by the services which they performed in the defence of Delphi, when that city was besieged by the Gauls. When Augustus, the Roman Emperor, had built Nicopolis, in honour of his victory at Actium, he ordered that this new city should be admitted into the Council, and enjoy the power of suffrage, which was before possessed by the Magnetes, Maleans, Ænians, and Phthiotes (who were now ordered to unite, and to make one Amphictyonic state with Thessaly) and by the Dolopes (a people at that time lost.) In the time of Pausanias, who lived in the reign of Antoninus Pius, the Amphictyonic cities were thirty; but, of these, the cities of Athens, Delphi, and Nicopolis, only sent their Deputies constantly, the rest at particular times in rotation: But, as their care was now intirely confined to the rites of their idolatrous worship; and as these came to be forbidden in the time of Constantine; this famous Council of the Amphictyons seems to have fallen, together with their temple and their religion.

Diodorus Siculus* affirms, that Philip, King of Macedon, formed the Macedonian phalanx, which afterwards performed such effectual services on many occasions; which so greatly contributed to his son's conquests in Asia, and appeared so formidable to the Romans, at a time when its figure and its arms alone remained, without the spirit by which it was originally animated. But it hath been suggested, and not without reason, that Philip was, by no means, the original inventor of the phalanx, but only new-modelled and disciplined a body, with which the Macedonians, as well as the Grecians, were already well acquainted. In the time of Philip, this phalanx was composed of a body of infantry of about 6000 men, which usually formed his main battle: Their arms were a short cutting sword; a large square buckler, four feet long, and two and an half broad; and a pike, fourteen cubits long, called by the Grecians *σαγίσσα*. This body was usually drawn up sixteen deep; the files were sometimes doubled, sometimes divided, as the different exigencies required; and, in the manner of their revolutions

and counter-marchings, on such occasions, Philip introduced an alteration which he deemed of consequence, as it tended to encourage his own soldiers, and to intimidate the enemy. The original manner of this counter-march, which the Macedonians invented, was so contrived, as to have the appearance of a retreat; the new method, which was adopted from the Lacedæmonians, had an opposite effect, and shewed like a bold and undaunted onset.

The space between each phalangite, on their march (as Polybius * hath described this body, in the time of the Romans) was four cubits; and the distance between the ranks the same: As they advanced towards the enemy, the men closed to half these distances; and, when they were to receive the enemy, they locked still closer; so that the distances were but one cubit. Their pikes, as hath been observed, were fourteen cubits long. The space between the hands, and that part of the pike which projected beyond the right, took up four; and, consequently, each pike was advanced ten cubits beyond the body of the soldier. So far did they advance towards the enemy, from the soldiers of the first rank; while those also, of all the four succeeding ranks, projected beyond the front to their several proportional distances. The soldiers of all the other ranks behind the fifth held their pikes (which could not reach the enemy) raised and reclining a little over those before them, so as to form a kind of roof to secure them from all missile weapons. But this was not the only use of those soldiers, whose pikes could not reach the enemy: They were most effectually employed in bearing up against those who preceded them, and in supporting them with all their strength; so that the charge was ever made with the whole united force and impetuosity of all this mighty body; immoveable and impregnable by its union; and without the least possibility of a retreat for those soldiers who were, on every side, closely locked in, and pushed forward by their comrades.

The difficulty of sustaining the weight of this body appears evidently from its description; the difficulty of opening or breaking it Polybius thus demonstrates, by comparing it with the disposition of the Roman army: Each Roman soldier, saith this historian, takes up, in fight, two cubits; the same distance must be allowed for shifting their shields, and wielding their arms. The whole, then, is twice the distance of the phalangites, when they move to attack the enemy. Every Roman, therefore, opposes two of those, and is obliged to make

head against ten different pikes; and, when the phalanx waits to receive the enemy, the numbers and difficulties are doubled. The efforts of the assailants might, indeed, sometimes break one, or more, in this vast forest of pikes; but then (as Livy † hath observed in one particular instance) the pike, so broken, still continued to fill up the tremendous range, without any vacancy or interval; nor was its broken point incapable of doing execution.

The phalanx appears to have been irresistible in almost every case, but where the inequality, or accidental obstructions in the ground, or the unwieldiness occasioned by its numbers, made it break or fluctuate. This was the chief inconvenience attending on the phalanx, which is said to have been greatly increased by the later Kings of Macedon, who were enabled to augment this body to 16,000 men; though their division of the phalanx, thus augmented into ten distinct battalions, seems to have been purposely intended to obviate this inconvenience; and, if once broken, either by the nature of the ground, or the artifice of the enemy in retiring, and tempting the phalangites to a disorderly pursuit, or by any other cause, the mischief became totally irreparable, as it was absolutely impossible for them ever to rally and resume their form.

Another defect of this body seems to have been, that its rear was left intirely exposed and defenceless. Men armed with long pikes, and exceeding closely drawn up, could by no means, if attacked behind, face about readily, and present their arms that way. Accordingly, we find, that, in the battle of Cynocephalæ, where the Roman Consul Flaminius conquered Philip, the later King of Macedon, a legionary Tribune, with a few manipuli, undertook to break through a formidable body of the Macedonian phalanx, which continued, after the dispersion of their comrades, to fight firmly on the right wing; and, by attacking them in the rear, easily effected his design, cut the hindmost to pieces, and obliged the rest to fly.

Dr. Leland, having, among Philip King of Macedon's other excellent qualities, taken notice of his art of forming and disciplining forces, remarks, that, when an exact knowledge of the military art is united with more elevated qualities, then it becomes really valuable: 'Of this (he adds) the present age hath an illustrious instance in a Prince [Frederic III, King of Prussia] who must be acknowledged to bear a strong and striking resemblance to the

* Lib. xvii, p. 764—767. Lib. xii, p. 664.

† Lib. xxxii. Sect. 17.

Macedonian, in all the bright and glorious parts of his character; to possess the same exalted genius, the same penetration, the same indefatigable vigour, the same firmness and greatness of mind, the same boldness in enterprise, the same taste for the polite arts, and the same regard to learning and its professors. Like Philip, in his most distressed condition, his abilities have been employed in bearing up, with

an unconquered spirit, against the united powers of many different enemies, surrounding him with their formidable numbers.—But, as his difficulties have been infinitely greater, so his abilities, in triumphing over them, have, hitherto, appeared unparalleled. The present age beholds them with astonishment: Posterity must speak of them with delight and admiration.

The Political State of EUROPE, &c.

From the GAZETTE, July 4.

Florence, June 17.

ON the 12th instant sailed from Leghorn his Britannic Majesty's ship the Ambuscade, with several merchantmen under her convoy, bound to Genoa. On the 11th anchored at Leghorn the Leopard privateer, with a French prize. She has a valuable cargo on board, and was bound from Smyrna to Marseilles.

July 8.

Cologne, June 26. Yesterday morning his Majesty's army took possession of Nuys, after the French had quitted it; but they first sold, gave away, or destroyed their great magazine: They had their head quarters yesterday at Wohringen; and they were to have been here to-day, but some alteration has been made since. They pretend they will stand their ground.

Head quarters at Osterad, June 27. The 24th instant, the day after the battle of Crevelt, Major-general Wangenheim, with four battalions and four squadrons, marched and incamped at Osterad, to sustain the light troops that were in pursuit of the French. The 25th Te Deum was sung in our camp, with a Feu de Joye, and a general discharge of all our artillery. The 26th Major-general Wangenheim, with his corps, advanced to Nuys; and this day the army marched in four columns and incamped in this neighbourhood, leaving a camp at Crevelt, consisting of six battalions and ten squadrons, under the command of the Hereditary Prince, and the Prince of Holstein.

The enemy are retreated towards Cologne; and, by our accounts yesterday, their head quarters were already at Wering: They have abandoned, at Nuys, a magazine of flour, and another of oats, which, it is believed, they would have totally destroyed if our light troops would have given them time; but there is a great quantity still remaining, that is fit for service, besides a large magazine of oats.

His Serene Highness has made a present to the Hanoverian artillery, of a pair of kettle drums we took from the enemy on the 23d, for their gallant behaviour on that day; and, to do them justice, no artillery was ever better served, or did more execution.

Our advanced guards send in prisoners every hour; and a great many French wounded Officers and soldiers, who could not keep up with the army, are fallen into our hands.

Count Gisors, the only son of Marshal Belleisle, died yesterday, at Nuys, of a wound he

received from a musket-ball in the late engagement.

June 28. Yesterday the Hereditary Prince of Brunswic marched towards Ruremonde; as did the Prince of Holstein to Gladbeck. Duffeldorp has been summoned: Every thing is ready to bombard the town, if the commanding Officer refuses to surrender it.

P. S. The bombardment of Duffeldorp is actually begun.

Hague, June 30. General Yorke, his Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, arrived here this morning from Berlin.

July 15.

Constantinople, June 3. The Ramazan, which is drawing towards a conclusion, has passed with great quiet; and the want of corn, and other provisions, has been less felt than for some months past. The several repeated prohibitions of the Sultan, concerning dress, have not been observed by the people, who conjectured, that all such orders were not fixed as a law, but that they might transgress them, at will, by degrees; however, the Grand Seignior, frequenting the town incog. met with a Jew, whom he ordered to be seized and cut off immediately by his own people; and the next day sent an Armenian to the Porte, who has since shared the same fate. These examples have occasioned great consternation among the people, who now seem strictly to conform to those orders which timely warning and lenity could not accomplish. The Bairam begins on the 7th instant; the Ministers will then be occupied with ceremonial visits for some days as usual.

Florence, June 24. On the 16th instant anchored at Leghorn his Britannic Majesty's ship the Lyme, Capt. Vernon, from the Levant; and on the 18th the Monmouth, the Hon. Capt. Harvey Commander; both which ships sailed again on the 19th.

July 22.

Warsaw, June 28. There has been a skirmish between a small body of Prussian dragoons and hussars, and a much greater number of Cossacs, but without any considerable advantage on either side. General Fermer incamps at present between Tuchal and Conitz, and his van-guard is advanced as far as the frontiers of the New Marche.

Head quarters at Grevenbroich, July 13. The magazine of forage taken in Duffeldorp, which surrendered on the 7th instant, is very considerable. Prince Ferdinand has put into that place

a garrison of three battalions, and has ordered a bridge of boats to be laid over the river, which will be finished this day.

Cologne, July 14. Yesterday morning the French forced the arsenal of this free Imperial city, and took out such cannon as they wanted, to defend the bridge they have built over the Rhine.

Hague, July 18. We have no direct news from the King of Prussia's army in Moravia; but from all other quarters it seems agreed, that the first accounts of the advantage gained by the Austrians were greatly exaggerated, and that, in reality, they had gained little or no advantage over the Prussians. The raising the siege of Olmutz continues to be believed; and the King of Prussia is said to have assembled his whole army at Littau, without any loss. A large corps of Prussians is advancing out of Silesia towards the Russians on one side, whilst Count Dohna, with his army, is marching to them on the other.

From other Papers. July 4.

On Saturday morning, soon after eight o'clock, Jacob Remiart was carried from Newgate, in a cart, to Tyburn, without a book, and executed before ten, for the murder of Theodore Wentworth. The prisoner and the deceased were fellow journeymen in the jewelling business, in Craven-buildings, both married men. A quarrel arising betwixt them, Remiart stabbed the deceased in the body with a knife. He was a native of Norway, 28 years of age, and very unhappy in his temper. In his confinement he had taken little care to make a proper defence on his trial, and was regardless afterwards what became of him, being possessed of a spirit of obstinacy scarcely to be paralleled. As soon as he was tied up, he said to the executioner, 'Friend, dispatch me as soon as you can, for I want to be at home.' The hangman told him a clergyman was ready to attend him, to whose prayers and admonitions he listened for a short time, and was then turned off. He died in great agonies and convulsions, which appeared strong upon him more than twenty minutes after the cart drew away. When the execution was over his body was carried off in a hackney-coach to the surgeons theatre in the Old Bailey, there to be dissected pursuant to his sentence.

July 6.

Yesterday the Court of Directors of the East-India company stationed the following ships, viz. Walpole, Capt. Francis Fowler, and Hector, Capt. John Williams, for Canton; Chesterfield, Capt. Carter, and Edgecourt, Capt. Pearse, for China and Limpo: Oxford, Capt. Stevens; a new ship, Capt. Fernake; a new ship, Capt. George Jackson; a new ship, Capt. Debuque; Suffolk, Capt. Lemin; and Denham, Capt. Tryon, for Fort St. George and China: Earl of Holderneffe, Capt. Brooke, and Delawar, Capt. Quallet, for St. Helena and Bencoolen: A new ship, Capt. George Wilson, for Madras: Duke of Dorset, Capt. Forrester; a new ship, Capt. Lindsey, and Stormont, Capt. Hindman, for Coast and Bay: Griffin, Capt. Thomas Dethick, Harcourt, Capt. Webber; Godolphin, Capt.

Hutchinson: Clinton, Capt. Nanfan, and Houghton, Capt. Newton, for Bombay.

July 11.

Extract of a letter from Anstruther, July 3. 'The ship Hawk, of this place, Capt. Andrew Reid, arrived this morning in our road, from the Greenland seas, in a very shattered condition, with no fish. Capt. Reid acquaints us, that he spoke with the Greyhound, Tulloch, of Dundee, the 13th of June, who acquainted him that they saw the Rising Sun on the 12th of June, all well, and had received no hurt by the ice, but had got no fish, nor did he hear of any Scotch ships having got any, but the Dundee, of Dundee, one dead fish, who had received damage in her hull; the Burrowstounness, of Burrowstounness, is lost; part of her crew, he was informed, was on board the Rising Sun. The Scotch ships got to the ice by the 15th of May; there are a great many ships lost this season; they saw seven sail lost themselves, and heard of seventeen in all being lost, of English and Dutch; they had in the in-going on the ice extreme bad weather.'

Bristol, July 8. On Saturday night last, about eight o'clock, George (alias Captain) Forrester, committed some time since to Newgate for forgery, and Capt. Moliere, a Frenchman, for stealing a diamond ring, assisted by several other felons and two debtors, attempted to make their escape out of the gaol. Their scheme was to have got the keys of the several doors, and, in order to procure them, they knocked down the under turnkey, but, he not happening to have the key of the outward door, their design was frustrated. They then proceeded into the kitchen, where they endeavoured to make a hole in the wall under the window; but by this time the city was alarmed, and the drum beat to arms, when the invalids on duty, headed by Isaac Piguinet, Esq; one of the Sheriffs, came to the assistance of the gaoler. The felons were ordered to desist and surrender themselves, declaring if they did not they would fire upon them; upon which Capt. Forrester said he would be with them immediately, and give them fire enough. Soon after the invalids fired three different shots into the window, the last of which took Capt. Forrester in the right breast, and came out thro' his back, and lodged in the partition. Forrester said to his companions (who left off digging at the wall when they found he was wounded) 'Work on, my boys, it is only a slight wound, and I shall get the better of it after I have bled a little.' Upon which he walked a turn or two about the room, and then fell down, being unable to get up again, but still bid them not be any ways daunted, for he should be better presently; but he died about one o'clock the next morning. The Sheriff had the door opened by a smith, when he and the invalids went into the gaol, and secured the rest without any trouble. They are all properly secured. The French Captain, at the beginning of the riot, took the watch out of Mr. Richard Watts's pocket.

July 13.

Lisbon, June 7. The 3d instant, about two in the morning, a shock of an earthquake was felt

felt here, which was preceded by a frightful subterraneous noise, but happily did no damage. The same shock was felt at Coimbre, where some houses were thrown down by it.

The King has just issued an edict, which regulates the manner in which this city is to be rebuilt.

The following is a translation of the famous memorial presented to the States-general by two hundred and sixty-nine merchants; which is kept very secret in Holland:

'We, the undersigned merchants, insurers, and others concerned in the commerce and navigation of the State, most humbly represent, that the violences and unjust depredations committed by English men of war and privateers on the vessels and effects of the subjects of the State, are not only continued, but daily multiplied; and cruelty and excesses carried to such a height that the petitioners are forced to implore the assistance of your High Mightinesses, that the commerce and navigation of the republic, which are the two sinews of the State, may suffer no interruption, and be protected in the most efficacious manner, in order that the being of the State may be preserved, and that it may be kept from complete and final ruin.

'The petitioners shall not insert here a long list of their ships that have been illegally stopped and seized; nor of the piracies and violences that have been committed, for a considerable space of time, on the subjects of the republic; nor of the acts of inhumanity with which they were often attended, even so far that less cruelty might have been expected from a declared enemy, than they have suffered from the subjects of a power with whom the State is connected by the most solemn treaties of friendship. The whole is public and notorious.

'Nor will the petitioners enlarge on the insults offered to the Dutch flag, in contempt of your High Mightinesses, the natural protectors of the subjects of the republic. These facts are known to your High Mightinesses.

'But the petitioners beg leave to represent, with all due submission, that they cannot forbear to lay their just complaints before your High Mightinesses, who are the protectors of their persons, their estates, their commerce, and navigation; and to lay before you the indispensable necessity of putting a stop, as soon as possible, to those depredations and violences. The petitioners offer to contribute each his contingent, and to arm, at their own charge, for the support and protection of their commerce and navigation.

'The petitioners flatter themselves that their toils, and the risque to which their effects are exposed on the seas, will have their proper influence on the general body of the State; since the traders of this country, finding themselves left to the discretion of a part of that nation, with whom the State is most intimately connected, thousands of tradesmen and others, who are connected with merchants that have hitherto carried on a flourishing trade, will be reduced to distress and poverty; those connections ceasing by the extinction of the estates of merchants, who have always approved themselves faithful to their

country, these will be forced to abandon it, to their great regret, and seek shelter and protection elsewhere; which will give a mortal blow to the principal members of the State.

'For these just causes the petitioners have recourse to your High Mightinesses, most humbly imploring them, both in their own names, and in the name of a multitude of unhappy people; who are on the point of being stripped of all their effects, of sinking into the utmost distress, and being reduced to beggary, that it may please your High Mightinesses to grant to commerce and navigation such speedy, vigorous, and effectual protection, that the faithful subjects of this free State may enjoy their possessions in full security. And your petitioners, &c.

July 15.

The following Gentlemen are chose to manage the African affairs for the year ensuing:

Rongat Lehook, Esq;	} For London.
Robert Scott, Esq;	
Henry Douglass, Esq;	
Samuel Smith, Esq;	
Vincent Biscoe, Esq;	} For Bristol.
Pere Cust, Esq;	
Richard Gildart, Esq;	} For Liverpool.
Nathaniel Bafnett, Esq;	
Charles Pole, Esq;	

July 18.

Yesterday the India Company received advice, that the Carnarvon, Hutchinson; Sandwich, Purling; Royal Duke, Cumings; and Tryton, Harris, were safely arrived at Canton; which news was brought by the Princess Louisa, a Danish ship, arrived at Copenhagen. They have also advice of the arrival of the Grantham, Oliver, and Elizabeth, Burdett, at Bengal; the Marlborough, McCleod, from Madras, at St. Helena; and the Lord Anson, Chick; Hawke, Drake; Latham, Foot; and York, Lascelles, at the island of Ceylon.

Berlin, July 5. The Russian army have begun their operations against Pomerania and the New Marche in a manner that will do them little honour. It was on the 10th of June that General Fermer quitted the camp of Dirschau, in order to repair to Conitz where the whole army was assembled. From thence he detached General Demickow, with 2000 Cossacs, 3000 hussars, and 2000 horse grenadiers, towards Ratzebuhr, a little town in Pomerania, bordering on Poland, with a design to ravage the country. General Platen, being obliged to stay with his troops near Stolpe, to cover the neighbouring places, sent Capt. Zedmar, with 90 hussars and 20 dragoons, to New Stettin, in order to observe the enemy's motions. This Officer, who eagerly longed for an opportunity to signalise himself, having heard that a party of 60 men lay behind Ratzebuhr near Landeck, marched out of New Stettin the 20th, in order to carry them off; but, when he arrived near Ratzebuhr, he was informed that the said party had decamped. General Demickow, arriving about the same time on that side, had detached some Cossacs towards New Stettin, with a design to surprise this town. Capt. Zedmar, who could not be apprised of this march, met in the village of Lottin a large body

of Cossacs; who set themselves to prevent his return to New Stettin. In such a situation he had no other course to take but to attack, and cut his way through them: He rushed upon them so impetuously, that they took to their heels, leaving many of their comrades dead on the spot; but, General Demickow sending successively fresh parties of Cossacs, Capt. Zedmar was forced to fight them at every path and defile in his way. Besides the Cossacs, he had the enemy's hussars to deal with, who attacked him in flank. He cleared his way three different times sword in hand, and at last extricated himself, and the greatest part of his men, in spite of the enemy's vast superiority, who, according to the report of deserters, and inhabitants of the country, were 5000 strong, viz. 2000 hussars, and 3000 Cossacs. He had some other obstacles to surmount in his retreat, and the principal was, that the bridge over which he was to pass at Wangerow, broke down. The Russians have taken Colonel Biebring; we miss, besides, a subaltern Officer and 30 men. The enemy's loss was a great deal more considerable; we know that 83 of their dead were carried to Conitz. After the action the Cossacs plundered the town of Ratzebuhr, and 19 villages in that neighbourhood, stripping the poor inhabitants to the last shirt. They broke and burnt the household goods, spoiled the corn, and drove away all the cattle and horses into Poland, where they have been sold for a trifle. The inhabitants were used in the most cruel manner, though they delivered up their all. The minister of Lottin, named Haensel, they killed with a pistol-shot, after cutting off his right hand. M. Osten, Provincial Counsellor at Burtzen, and the ministers of Wallachsee, Hafensier, and Walflatzke, were beaten most unmercifully, and left half dead. Counsellor Osten died in a day or two after. Another Gentleman of the name of Osten, aged 66, was tied neck and heels on a heap of straw, which they afterwards set on fire, and left him in that condition. We pass over in silence their brutal behaviour to women of every age and condition.

After the Cossacs had thus ravaged half the circle of New Stettin, this gang of savages went by the barony of Draheim into the New Marche, and into the circles of Dramburgh and Arenswalde, where they signalised themselves in the same infamous manner; but, being as cowardly as they are cruel, the approach of some troops detached from Custrin made them pass the river Dagra in all haste. They have retired into the Polish territory, and no doubt will come again to ravage places where no resistance can be made. Thus General Fermer has only ruined some thousands of persons, without any advantage to himself, for the march of his army. He has indeed reversed the advantageous judgment we had formed of his moderation, and of his spirit of order and discipline. His army is now in the neighbourhood of Posen. Count Dohna has raised the blockade of Stralsund, and is going to give due chastisement to so barbarous an enemy.

July 19.

Yesterday Sir John Barnard, Knt. Father of

the city, and Alderman of Bridge ward without, desired the Court of Aldermen would permit him to resign his gown, on account of his age and bad state of health; to which, after many importunities used by the Aldermen present to the contrary, the Court, with much reluctance, consented.

July 20.

Rome, June 20. The Cardinal Columna di Sciarra has received a diploma from the most Christian King, appointing him Protector of the Crown of France; which high post has been vacant ever since the death of Cardinal Ottoboni, in 1740. The French Ambassador has remitted to the Cardinals, chiefs of the order, the following letter wrote by the King his master to the Sacred College:

'To our most dear and beloved cousins the Cardinals of the holy Roman church, assembled in the Conclave.

'Most dear and beloved cousins, The death of our Holy Father, Pope Bennet XIV, has sincerely afflicted us; and we are most sensibly affected, in quality of eldest son of the church, with the sentiments you express in your letter informing us of the fatal event. That great Pontiff, one of the most enlightened, and one of the most excellent Doctors that has ever filled the chair of St. Peter, merited, in every respect, the justice which you render to the superiority of his talents, to the extent of his knowledge, and to the assiduity of his labours: Our kingdom was, in particular, the object of his pastoral sollicitudes; and we have constantly had the consolation to find in his heart the principles of charity, of wisdom, and moderation, which characterise the true zeal. We hope that the Lord, who never ceases to watch over the welfare of his church, will give the holy Pontiff, whom he has now called home to his tabernacles, a successor who will govern it in the same principles and with the same prudence. The dispositions, which you have acquainted us with, must be the omen of a happy success of your desires, and of your cares to fix your choice upon that person among you, whom you know to be the most worthy of the most sublime and holy ministry which Providence can bestow on men. Our attachment to the Catholic faith and to the Holy See, and our esteem and affection for the Sacred College in general, and for each of you in particular, sufficiently prove the sincerity of our wishes. So we pray God, most dear and beloved cousins, to keep you in his holy protection.

Signed L O U I S ;

and underneath

DE PIER DE BERNIS.

July 22.

Portsmouth, July 20. Tuesday afternoon an experiment was made with the light horse and flat-bottomed boats, from the Southsea beach, where the horse lie encamped. Twelve horses were put on board a boat, which had a platform laid in it, raised round; they were carried to Spithead, and laid alongside a transport three miles from the beach, and were slung and hoisted into the ship, and reimbarcked into the boats with great ease. Several guns were fired to try the horses, which they bore very patiently, only snorting

snorting a little at the smoke flying about them. They were landed on the beach again in extreme good order.

The Loire, Capt. Gauties, of 36 guns and 300 men, from Toulon to Quebec, with upwards of 1000 tons of provisions, wines, flour, &c. is taken by the St. Alban man of war and the Favourite sloop, and carried into Gibraltar.

At the assizes for the county of Kent, held at Maidstone, was tried the noted cause in which the bakers of Chatham and the county of Kent were plaintiffs, and the shipwrights of Chatham-dock defendants; for the latter selling bread at lower rates than the bakers, and making the same, not having served an apprenticeship to the business; wherein the bakers were nonsuited.

July 25.

Wednesday morning, the 12th of July, (to the disappointment of many thousands, who had assembled to see him pass to the place of execution) Dr. Florence Hensley was respited for a fortnight, since which he has been several times examined at the Secretary of state's office; and this morning he was farther respited till the 8th of November.

The Honourable the Judges have been pleased, at the last assizes in the several counties of England, earnestly to recommend it to the Grand Juries and Gentlemen of the county, that provision may be made for the felons that are ordered for transportation, and that they may have a weekly allowance in money to subsist on till they can be conveniently sent abroad, which has been already agreed to; and ten shillings a month is now allowed, in the counties of Essex and Kent, to every transport.

The Corporation of the city of Bristol have given 200 l. to the Marine Society of London.

Rome, July 1. In the evening of the 21st ult. it was resolved that Cardinal Cavalchini should be Pope; thirty-four Cardinals assured him of it, and complimented him upon it; he believed it, and went to bed Pope. Soon after the French Cardinals went to wait on the Cardinal Dean, and told him, that they were ordered, by the King their master, to exclude Cardinal Cavalchini in particular, because he was a subject of the King of Sardinia. Cardinal Lante, Cavalchini's best friend, and who was to have been Secretary of state, was sent for to prepare his friend to receive the unwelcome news. Lante executed his commission; Cavalchini wept, and said, he saw the Holy Spirit was against him. He caused himself to be blooded, (he is 75 years old) and afterwards went round the cells of the thirty-four Cardinals who had so warmly declared for him, and thanked them for their good intentions.—Thus ended the scene.

July 26.

Yesterday was held a Court of Common-council at Guildhall, when the bill for raising 2000 l. on the inhabitants of this city, for payment of the orphans duty, was read a third time, and passed into an act.

After which, upon the motion of John Pater-son, Esq;

It was resolved, nemine contradicente,

That Sir John Barnard, Knt. so justly and

emphatically styled the Father of this city, having lately (to the great and lasting regret of this Court) thought proper to resign the office of Alderman, the thanks of this Court be given him, for having so long and faithfully devoted himself to the service of his fellow citizens; for the honour and influence which this city has, upon many occasions, derived from the dignity of his character, and the wisdom, steadiness, and integrity of his conduct; for his firm adherence to the constitution, both in church and state; his noble struggles for liberty; and his disinterested and invariable pursuit of the true glory and prosperity of his King and country, uninfluenced by power, unawed by clamour, and unbiassed by the prejudice of party.

A prosecution was ordered to be immediately commenced against Thomas Truman, Esq; for having refused to take upon him the office of Sheriff, to which he was lately elected.

After the Court of Common-council was broke up, there was a Court of Aldermen, when Thomas Whately, Esq; appeared with six compurgators, and swore himself not worth 15,000 l. whereupon he was discharged from serving the office of Sheriff, and to-morrow there will be a common-hall, for the election of two other persons to be Sheriffs, in the room of Mr. Truman and Mr. Whately.

Sir Robert Ladbroke at the said Court declared his assent to take upon him the office of Father of this city, and the Aldermanship of Bridge ward without.

A motion was made by the said Gentleman, that the thanks of the Court of Aldermen should be given to Sir John Barnard, which was agreed to, and expressed in the following terms:

'It is unanimously agreed and ordered, that the thanks of this court be given to Sir John Barnard, Knight, late one of the Aldermen, and Father of this city, for his constant attendance and salutary counsels in this Court; his wise, vigilant, and impartial administration of justice; his unwearied zeal for the honour, safety, and prosperity of his fellow citizens; his inviolable attachment to the laws and liberties of his country; and for the noble example he has set of a long and uninterrupted course of virtue, in private as well as public life.'

Yesterday afternoon James Hodges, Esq; in pursuance of orders from the Court of Common-council, and from the Court of Aldermen, waited on Sir John Barnard at Clapham, and presented to him the thanks of the two Courts, fairly copied, and signed by him as Town-clerk of this city.

The following is a translation of the manifesto which his Grace the Duke of Marlborough published in Brittany on the 7th of June, the second day after the landing of the troops at Cancale:

'We, the high and mighty Prince Charles Duke of Marlborough, Margrave of Blandford, Earl of Sunderland, Baron Churchill, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, Privy Counsellor to his Britannic Majesty, Grand Master of the ordnance, and Commander in chief of his forces, &c.

'Make known to all the inhabitants of Brit-tany,

tany, that the descent on their coast with the powerful army under our command, and our formidable armament by sea, is not made with an intention to make war on the inhabitants of the country, excepting those who shall be found in arms, or shall otherwise oppose the just war which we wage against his Majesty the Most Christian King.

' Be it known, therefore, to all who will remain in peaceable possession of their habitations and effects, that they may stay unmolested in their respective dwellings, and follow their usual occupations; and that, excepting the customs and taxes which they pay to the King, nothing will be required of them, either in money or merchandises, but what is absolutely necessary for the subsistence of the army; and that for all the provisions they shall bring in they shall be paid ready money.

' On the contrary, if, notwithstanding this declaration which we have been pleased to make, the inhabitants of the towns or villages carry away their furniture, effects, or provisions, and abandon their houses or dwellings, we shall treat such delinquents as enemies, and destroy by fire and sword, or such other methods as shall be in our power, their towns, villages, dwellings or houses.

' Given at the head-

quarters at Parame, MARLBOROUGH.

June 7, 1758.

' By his Grace's command, BRYANT.'

His Grace sent at the same time the following letter to the Magistrates and Echevins of St. Malo's.

' GENTLEMEN,

' We being in possession of all the country between Dinant, Rennes, and Dole, as far as St. Malo's, and finding that all the inhabitants of the towns and villages in this extent of country have abandoned their habitations, probably to avoid the payment of the usual contributions; and, as we are informed that the inhabitants have, by your orders, been compelled to go to St. Malo's, we give you notice, that, if they do not return to their houses, and send their Magistrates to our head-quarters to settle the contributions, we shall think ourselves obliged to set fire to them without further delay. MARLBOROUGH.'

July 27.

Yesterday's letters from Plymouth brought a confirmation of Lord Anson's sailing from thence with the fleet under his command.

The first transportation of troops, sent from England to reinforce the army of Prince Ferdinand, are arrived at Embden. This corps consists of 2068 men and 3000 horses.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, July 26. Monday in the evening came to this place his Royal Highness Prince Edward, who was received with every mark of respect and distinction: He embarked on board his Majesty's ship Essex yesterday morning, in the Commissioner's barge, with the standard flying; next Admiral Holburne, with a flag also; then followed the Captains in their barges: As soon as his Royal Highness was out of the harbour he was saluted by the platform guns.

Cardinal Rezzonico, Bishop of Padua, was elected Pope the 6th instant, and has taken the title of Clement the 13th. He is sixty-five years of age, and was made a Cardinal in the year 1737.

Rome, July 6. Our new Pope was born on the 7th of March 1693: He was formerly Auditor of the Rota: He was made a Cardinal by Clement XII, on the 20th of October 1737, at the nomination of the republic of Venice: He had the title of St. Mara d'Ara Coeli (the principal convent of the Cordeliers) and was Protector of the Illyrian nation, the Pandours: He is ill-favoured and hunch-backed; but of a strong vigorous constitution and fresh complexion; walks well and firm; the honestest man in the world; a most exemplary Ecclesiastic; of the purest morals; devout, steady, learned, diligent; in short, worthy to succeed the great Benedict XIV, though no-body, certainly, ever thought he would be called to succeed him.

July 28.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor held a Wardmote at St. Mary Magdalen's church, for the election of an Alderman of Castle-Baynard ward, when Sir Robert Ladbroke, in a genteel manner, thanked the Gentlemen for the many favours he had received, during 17 years that he had the honour of being their Alderman; and begged leave to recommend to their choice Nathaniel Nash, Esq; which being seconded by George Bellas, Esq; the Lord Mayor ordered Mr. Nash to be put in nomination, and he was unanimously elected Alderman of the said ward. After which the Lord Mayor went to Guildhall, and held a Common-hall, for the election of two Sheriffs, when James Dandridge, Esq; merchant-taylor, and Matthew Rolliston, Esq; goldsmith, were elected. Richard Holland, Esq; stood upon the list between the above two Gentlemen; but, in pursuance of an advertisement published for that purpose, many persons would not vote for him, as he had spent a considerable sum of money for the benefit of the citizens of London.

Yesterday, at a meeting of the Committee of Christ's hospital, a letter directed to Daniel Webb, Esq; Treasurer, and to the Committee of the said hospital, from Sir John Barnard, was read, wherein he resigned the Presidentship of that house, and requested the Gentlemen would wait on the Lord Mayor, to desire his Lordship to appoint a court for the election of a Gentleman to succeed him, which they accordingly did the same day, and his Lordship has ordered a Court to be summoned for that purpose on Tuesday next.

At the said Committee a motion was made, that Sir Robert Ladbroke should be put in nomination, at the General Court, for the vacant office of President, which was unanimously agreed to, and the Committee immediately waited on Sir Robert Ladbroke, to acquaint him of their intention, and desiring his acceptance thereof, if it should be agreeable to the General Court; to which Sir Robert said, that he thanked them for the honour they intended him, and, if it should be also the sense of the Governors, he should accept thereof.

July

July 29.

Utrecht, July 24. Letters from Lipstadt, of the 21st instant, advise, that a courier had just passed through there, who was dispatched the 18th from Berlin to Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, with the news of the King of Prussia's having gained a complete victory over the Austrian army, between Konigsgratz and Pardubitz.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at the Hague to his friend in London, dated last Tuesday evening. 'I am now in the house of the Prussian Envoy, who received two expresses this afternoon, one from Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick's army, and the other directly from Berlin, with an account of a complete victory gained by the King of Prussia over Marshal Daun, who is made prisoner. You may assure all your friends that this is true. The Austrians rallied twice, but in vain; they could not stand before the Prussians.

Other letters from Holland make mention of this agreeable news, and add, that the loss of the Austrians, including prisoners, amounts to about 15,000 men; and that the number of villages they set fire to, in order to retard the pursuit of the Prussians, was no less than eleven.

There are some letters by this Dutch mail which say, that, in the battle of the 12th instant, there were no more than thirty thousand Austrians and irregulars, who were soon beaten; and that, Marshal Daun coming up afterwards, and reinforcing himself with those defeated troops, a second battle happened on the 14th, in which the Austrians were totally overthrown, and lost the greatest part of their cannon, ammunition, baggage, &c.

Extract of a Letter brought by a Courier from Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick to the Hague, dated July 25.

'His Prussian Majesty, having quitted Moravia, marched with his whole army, in three columns, directly into Bohemia. He was followed by all the Austrian forces, that is, by the irregulars, consisting of 30,000 men, and by Count Daun's army, which was given out to be twice as strong.

'His Majesty, having gained three marches, halted; and, having refreshed his troops, marched in order of battle to Konigsgratz (on the 12th instant) attacked and routed the Austrian forces.

'But Field-Marshal Count Daun, having received considerable reinforcements, attacked his Prussian Majesty in his turn, and was, after a very obstinate engagement, repulsed and defeated. The dispute was very bloody. The Prussians made themselves masters of several considerable magazines, a great many pieces of cannon, and an immense quantity of baggage.'

From the GAZETTE, July 29.

Hague, July 23. Letters arrived here yesterday from Berlin, and from Upper Saxony, which bring accounts of a battle between the King of Prussia and the Austrians, near Pardubitz in Bohemia, on the 12th instant, in which his Prussian Majesty had been victorious. As these advices do not come directly from the Prussian army, we are impatiently waiting for a confirmation of them.

The last accounts from his Prussian Majesty's army are dated from Leitomischel in Bohemia, of the 7th instant, by which it appears, That the attack that had been made upon the Prussian convoy, was near Domstal, at a very bad pass in the mountains of Moravia; that the head of the convoy had arrived safe in his camp; that the center had been put in confusion; that the rear had retired to Troppau; and that the Prussians had lost between 7 and 800 men, killed, wounded, and taken prisoners; that the want of ammunition had obliged the King of Prussia to raise the siege of Olmutz, which he had effected with the loss of three mortars and one piece of cannon; and that he had marched into Bohemia, with his whole army, without the loss of a man; that he had taken the Austrian magazine at Leitomischel, and was marching to that of Konigsgratz, which was very considerable, and would enable him to pursue his operations with advantage. The Austrians had made two forced marches to gain Pardubitz before the Prussians; and our last letters from that army were of the 10th instant, which renders the probability of an action on the 12th much greater.

The Russians, who had made a motion towards Frankfort upon the Oder, are retired towards Poland; so that at present the apprehensions of an invasion into Brandenburg seems to be suspended; and Prince Henry of Prussia has taken his measures so as to be able to march to the relief of that part of the Prussian dominions in case of necessity.

Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick was still in his Camp of Bedburdyck, on the 23d instant, and was master of all the bridges upon the river Erfft. The French were at their old camp of Frauweiler, where it was uncertain whether they could maintain themselves for want of subsistence.

B I R T H S.

A Daughter to the Lady of Charles Yorke, Esq; Solicitor-general.

A son to the Marchioness of Tweedale, in Grosvenor-square.

M A R R I A G E S.

WALTER Strickland, Esq; of Syfergh in Westmoreland, to Miss Messenger, only daughter of Michael Messenger, Esq; of Fountains-Abbey in Yorkshire.

Leigh, Esq; of Cheshire, to Miss Reynolds, daughter of Francis Reynolds, Esq; Member in Parliament for Lancaster.

James Williams, Esq; of Flintshire, to Miss Polly Reed, of Finchley.

Hon. Frederick Vane, Esq; to Miss Henrietta Meredith, of Parliament-street, Westminster.

Thomas Rowland, Esq; of Gosport, to Miss Thompson, of Eltham.

Thomas Gardner, Esq; of York, to Miss Nancy Lewis, of Enfield.

William Mayne, Esq; to the Hon. Miss Allen, daughter of the late Lord Viscount Allen.

Walter Waring, Esq; Member in Parliament for Bishop's-Castle, to Miss Ranby, daughter of Mr. Ranby, serjeant-surgeon to the King.

William Turton, Esq; of Oxfordshire, to Miss Clarke, daughter to Mrs. Clarke, of Hertfordshire,

Samuel Caterer, Esq; of St. Kitt's, to Miss Maria Collins.

D E A T H S.

REV. Mr. Peter Nourse, rector of Witnesham, near Ipswich.

Michael Alcock, Esq; oldest Captain in the Earl of Effingham's regiment of foot.

Henry Trent, Esq; in King-street Golden-square.

Lieutenant-general James Cochran, at Hampstead.

Anthony Baynton, Esq; at Wallington in Surry.

Stephen Winthorp, Esq; merchant in Fenchurch-street.

Rev. Mr. Burn, second master of merchant-tailors school, and lecturer of St. Anne's Aldersgate.

Rev. Mr. Smith, rector of Alhallows London Wall.

Henry Fines, Esq; nominated for Sheriff of London in the mayoralty of Marthe Dickenson, Esq.

Benjamin Everard, Esq; eldest son of Edward Everard, Esq; of Kyng's Lynn in Norfolk.

Edmund Anguish, Esq; at Hampstead.

Mr. John Douglas, surgeon, and lecturer on anatomy.

Mr. Michael Martindale, in Cheapside, Deputy of the ward of Farringdon within.

John Heneage, Esq; in Grosvenor-square.

— Rees, Esq; at Bristol, he was High Sheriff for the county of Glamorgan.

Miss St. Quintin, eldest daughter of Sir William St. Quintin, Bart. at Newton near Newbury.

George Parsons, Esq; near Andover in Hampshire.

Joseph Ashton, Esq; Solicitor in Chancery.

P R E F E R M E N T S.

REV. Mr. John Lockman, to be a Prebend of the free chapel of St. George in the Castle of Windsor.

Rev. Dr. Josiah Tucker, to be Dean of the cathedral church of Gloucester.

Rev. Dr. William Smith, to be Dean of the cathedral church of Chester.

Rev. Dr. Hugh Thomas, to the Deanery of Ely.

Rev. Dr. Christopher Wilson, to be Canon Residentiary of the cathedral church of St. Paul, London.

P R O M O T I O N S.

HENRY Pelham, Esq; to be one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's customs, within that part of Great Britain called England.

Richard Dauber, Esq; to be one of the Commissioners of the revenues of excise, within that part of Great Britain called Scotland.

Thomas Sherriff, Gent. Rouge Dragon Pursuivant at Arms, to the office of Windsor Herald at Arms.

His Grace Charles Duke of Marlborough, to be Commander in Chief of all the British forces that are intended to serve on the Lower Rhine.

Col. Daniel Webb, to be Quarter-master General to the troops going to Germany.

Henry Stubbs, Richard Burton, and Francis

Gore, Esqrs. to be Majors of a brigade. And Capt. Stuart Douglas, to be Judge-Advocate to the said troops.

William Whitmore, Esq; to command, in the absence of the Governor, the town of Berwick upon Tweed and Holy Island.

Right Hon. Henry Pleydell, Lord Viscount Downe, to be Captain of foot.

— Sempill, Esq; to be Captain,

Thomas Thorp, Esq; Captain-Lieutenant,

George Fenwick, Gent. Lieutenant, And

William Stephenson, Gent. Ensign, in the 11th regiment of foot.

Christopher Woodward, Gent, to be Adjutant to the militia regiment of foot for the county of Dorset, commanded by the Right Hon. Anthony Ashley, Earl of Shaftsbury.

B—K—TS. From the GAZETTE.

ABraham Leach the elder, of Newbold, in the parish of Rochdale, in the county of Lancaster, dealer and chapman.

Mary Butters, of Stoke Newington, in the county of Middlesex, dealer and chapwoman.

Henry Lovibond, of Mincing-lane, London, oilman, dealer, and chapman.

John Biddle and Robert Mitton, of Leadenhall-street, London, hosiers and partners.

Robert Gibson, of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, dealer and chapman.

John Hammond, of King's-Lynn, in the county of Norfolk, grocer and tallow-chandler.

William Cottle, of Trowbridge, in the county of Wilts, linen-draper, mercer, shopkeeper, and chapman.

Susannah Glover, of Edgware, in the county of Middlesex, shopkeeper and chapwoman.

Thomas Fell the younger, late of the parish of St. Clement Danes, in the county of Middlesex, tailor, dealer, and chapman.

John Simons, of the parish of St. Olave Southwark, in the county of Surry, victualler, dealer, and chapman.

John Biddle, of Leadenhall-street, London, hosier, dealer, and chapman.

William Howard, late of the parish of St. Dunstan in the West, London, pewterer.

Thomas Billson, late of Northampton, in the county of Northampton, grocer, dealer, and chapman.

Daniel Speed, late of Shepton-Malet, in the county of Somerset, clothier, dealer, and chapman.

Thomas Jackson and Arthur Rickards, late of the borough of Leicester, hosiers, dealers, chapmen, and partners.

Richard Meers, late of Spalding, in the county of Lincoln, merchant, dealer, and chapman.

William Mason, of the city of York, in the county of the same city, grocer.

Edmund Toulman, late of St. Martin's le Grand, London, goldsmith, dealer, and chapman.

George Dare, of Chard, in the county of Somerset, sergemaker.

Benjamin Goodman, late of Devizes, in the county of Wilts, baker and chapman.

Francis Lowther and Dinah Powell, widow, both of the city of Bristol, distillers and partners.

BOOKS published in JUNE and JULY.

THE Life of William of Wickham, Bishop of Winchester; by Robert Lowth, D. D. Millar, 5 s.

The History of London-Bridge, from its Foundation, in the Year 994, to the Destruction by Fire the 11th of April 1758. Cooper, 1 s. 6 d.

An Extract out of Pausanias, of the Statues, Pictures, and Temples in Greece. Shropshire, 4 s.

Memoirs of the Life of Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor of England in the Reign of Henry the Eighth; by Ferdinando Warner, LL. D. Payne, 5 s.

The posthumous Works of Dr. Thomas Parnell, late Archdean of Clogher. Johnston, 4 s.

The Outlines of a System of vegetable Generation; by Dr. John Hill. Baldwin, 2 s. 6 d.

Letters wrote to the King of Prussia by a Man of Quality. Hooper, 1 s. 6 d.

The Nature and Cause of Impotence in Men, and Barrenness in Women, explained; by G. Archibald Douglas, M. D. Brett, 1 s. 6 d.

Truth, a Vision; by John Lockman. Cooper, 6 d.

The Patriot Enterprize. Cooper, 6 d.

The King of Prussia's Criticism on the Henriad of Voltaire. Rivington, 6 d.

The Polite Academy. Baldwin, 1 s.

Authentic Memoirs of Dr. Florence Hensley. Burnet, 1 s.

Serious Thoughts on the Trial of Mr. Barnard. Coote, 6 d.

An explanatory Defence of the Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times. Davis, 1 s. 6 d.

A Specimen of true Theology, or Bible Divinity. Whiston, 2 s.

Four Essays upon the English Language; by John Ward, D. LL. Ward, 3 s. sewed.

Socrates, a Dramatic Poem. By Amyas Bue, Esq; A. M. and F. R. S. Doddsley, 3 s.

A genuine and particular Account of the late Enterprize on the Coast of France. Griffith, 1 s.

A Mellius Inquirendum into the Character of the Royal Martyr King Charles I. Owen, 1 s.

Impartial Remarks upon the Preface of the Rev. Dr. Warburton; wherein the Author has taken some uncommon Liberties with the Character of the Rev. Dr. Taylor, Chancellor of Lincoln. Cooper, 1 s.

The Roman Antiquities of Dionysius Halicarnassensis, translated into English, with large Notes and several Dissertations; in Four Vols. 4to. By Edward Spelman, Esq. Whiston, 3 l. 12 s.

A Meteorological Journal of the Weather, from June 24, to July 24, inclusive, 1758.

Opposite Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, July 24, 1758.

JOHN CUFF.

Days	Barom.	Ther.	Ther.	Wind.	WEATHER.	
June	Inch.	low.	high.			
25	29.9	58	62	N.	A fine day.	
26	30.1	60	69	N.	Ditto, afternoon wind N. E.	
27	29.9	59	62	N. E.	Ditto, afternoon wind W.	
28	29.85	58	63	N.	Ditto.	
29	29.6	55	60	N.	Ditto, afternoon wind S. W.	
30	29.5	55	58	S. W.	A cloudy morning with hail and rain, a fine afternoon.	
July.						
1	29.68	55	57	N.	A fine morning, afternoon cloudy with small rain, wind N. E.	
2	29.85	54	56	N. E.	A fine morning, a rainy afternoon.	
3	29.92	53	57	N.	A cloudy day, afternoon wind N. W.	
4	29.58	54	60	N. W.	A fine day.	
5	29.4	57	60	S. W.	A fine morning, a cloudy afternoon with rain, wind N. E.	
6	29.42	56	61	N.	Rainy morning, fine about noon, afterwards rainy, wind N. E.	
7	29.55	57	60	N. W.	A cloudy day, rain in the evening, wind W.	
8	29.6	56	58	S. W.	A rainy day.	
9	29.8	58	58	W.	Ditto.	
10	29.7	57	60	W.	A fine morning, a cloudy afternoon, wind S. W.	
11	29.55	60	61	S. W.	A fine morning, a cloudy afternoon with rain.	
12	29.48	60	62	S. W.	A rainy day.	
13	29.42	60	63	S.	Rain early in the morning, afterwards a fine day, wind W.	
14	29.68	60	62	W.	A fine day, rain in the evening, wind S. W.	
15	29.5	56	61	S. W.	A fine morning, a cloudy afternoon with rain.	
16	29.65	56	58	W.	A rainy day.	
17	29.6	56	60	W.	A fine day, afternoon wind N. W.	
18	29.55	57	62	N. W.	A fine day till about 5 o'clock, afterwards small rain.	
19	29.52	56	60	W.	A fine day, rain in the evening, wind S. W.	
20	29.58	58	62	N. E.	A fine morning, a cloudy afternoon with rain.	
21	29.32	58	61	N. E.	A rainy day.	
22	29.5	58	62	E.	A fine morning, a rainy afternoon, wind S. W.	
23	29.62	58	62	N. W.	Ditto, a cloudy afternoon with small rain.	
24	29.48	58	60	N. E.	A cloudy day with small rain, afternoon wind N.	

B. On the 22d of July was published, the Supplement to the Twenty-second Volume.

PRICES of STOCKS from June 25, to July 27, inclusive, 1758.

BANK STOCK.	INDIA STOCK.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea old Ann.	South Sea new Ann.	3 per Cent. reduced.	3 per Cent. consol.	3 per Cent. B. 1751.	Ind. Bonds, prem.	B. Cir. pr. l. s. d.
122 $\frac{1}{2}$		107 $\frac{1}{4}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{8}$	96 $\frac{1}{4}$		97 $\frac{1}{8}$	21 16s	4 12 6
122		107 $\frac{3}{4}$	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	97	96 $\frac{3}{8}$		97 $\frac{3}{8}$	21 16s	4 12 6
122		107 $\frac{1}{2}$	97		96 $\frac{1}{2}$		97 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 17s	4 12 6
122		108	97		97		97 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 17s	4 15 0
122		108	96 $\frac{7}{8}$		96 $\frac{7}{8}$		97 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 16s	4 15 0
122		108	96 $\frac{1}{2}$		96 $\frac{1}{2}$		97 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 15s	4 15 0
122		107 $\frac{3}{4}$	97		96 $\frac{3}{4}$		97 $\frac{3}{4}$	21 15s	4 15 0
121 $\frac{1}{2}$			97		96 $\frac{1}{2}$		97	21 15s	4 15 0
121 $\frac{3}{4}$			97		96 $\frac{1}{2}$		97	21 14s	4 15 0
121 $\frac{1}{4}$			96 $\frac{3}{4}$		96 $\frac{1}{4}$		95 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 14s	4 17 6
121			96 $\frac{1}{2}$		96 $\frac{1}{2}$		95 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 14s	4 17 6
121 $\frac{1}{2}$			96 $\frac{1}{2}$		96 $\frac{1}{2}$		95 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 15s	4 17 6
121 $\frac{1}{4}$			96		95 $\frac{3}{4}$		95	21 14s	4 17 6
121			95 $\frac{3}{4}$		95 $\frac{1}{2}$		94 $\frac{3}{4}$	21 13s	4 17 6
120 $\frac{3}{4}$			95 $\frac{1}{2}$		95		94 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 12s	4 15 0
120	140 $\frac{1}{2}$		95		95		94 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 11s	4 15 0
120	139 $\frac{1}{2}$		94 $\frac{1}{2}$		94 $\frac{1}{2}$		94 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 11s	4 15 0
120	139 $\frac{1}{4}$		95		94 $\frac{1}{2}$		94 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 10s	4 17 6
120 $\frac{1}{2}$	140		95		94 $\frac{1}{2}$		94 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 11s	4 17 6
120 $\frac{1}{4}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$		95 $\frac{1}{2}$		95		94 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 10s	4 17 6
120 $\frac{1}{4}$	140		94 $\frac{1}{2}$		94 $\frac{1}{2}$		94 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 10s	4 17 6
120 $\frac{1}{4}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$		94 $\frac{1}{2}$		94 $\frac{1}{2}$		94 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 10s	4 17 6
120	140 $\frac{1}{2}$		94 $\frac{1}{2}$		94 $\frac{1}{2}$		94 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 9s	4 17 6
120	140 $\frac{1}{2}$		94 $\frac{1}{2}$		94 $\frac{1}{2}$		94 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 10s	5 0 0
119 $\frac{1}{2}$	140		94 $\frac{1}{2}$		94 $\frac{1}{2}$		94 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 9s	4 17 6
118 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$		94 $\frac{1}{2}$		94 $\frac{1}{2}$		93 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 6s	5 0 0
			94 $\frac{1}{2}$		94 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	93	21 1s	4 17 6

B R L S of Mortality from
 June 27, to July 25, 1758.
 Chrif. { Males 703 } 1338
 { Femal. 635 }
 Buried { Males 746 } 1483
 { Femal. 737 }
 Died under 2 Years old 530
 Between 2 and 5 — 147
 5 and 10 — 72
 10 and 20 — 56
 20 and 30 — 101
 30 and 40 — 142
 40 and 50 — 116
 50 and 60 — 107
 60 and 70 — 92
 70 and 80 — 91
 80 and 90 — 27
 90 and 100 — 2

Buried { Within the walls 1483
 Without the walls 114
 In Mid. and Surrey 337
 City & Sub. West. 688
 344
 Weekly, June 27. — 1483
 July 4. — 317
 11. — 342
 18. — 278
 25. — 259
 287
 1483

Wheat peck loaf 2s. 6d.
 Bags from 50 to 75 s.
 Pockets from 60 to 112s.
 per C.
 Lottery Tickets, 111. 17s.
 New Subscrip. 1758, 100 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Bear-Key.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Oxford.	Henley.	Warminster.
Wheat 28 s. to 39 s. qr.	81. to 101. 12s. load.	91. to 111. 5s. load.	101. to 131. load.	81. 10s. to 111. load.	28 s. to 46 s. qr.
Barley 15 s. to 18 s.	25 s. to 27 s. qr.	24 s. to 29 s. qr.	25 s. to 27 s. qr.	24 s. to 26 s. qr.	26 s. to 30 s.
Oats 13 s. to 17 s.	21 s. to 23 s.	21 s. to 25 s.	18 s. to 20 s.	20 s. to 23 s.	19 s. to 24 s.
Beans 20 s. to 23 s. 6d.	35 s. to 37 s.	30 s. to 35 s.	21 s. to 36 s.	29 s. to 32 s.	34 s. to 40 s.



An ACCOUNT of STAFFORDSHIRE.

Illustrated with a new and accurate Map of that County, curiously engraved.

STAFFORDSHIRE is bounded on the east by Warwickshire and Derbyshire; on the south by Worcestershire; and on the west by Shropshire and Cheshire; the last of which, joining Derbyshire on the north, where it ends in an obtuse angle, makes the north border. It is divided by the Trent into the north and south, or rather north-east and north-west parts; the former whereof are subdivided into the moor-lands, the more northerly mountainous part, lying between the rivers Trent and Dore, from the three heads of the county to Draycot in the moors; and the wood-lands, the more southerly part, from Draycot to Wichmore, &c. It is, from south to north, almost in the form of a rhombus, being broad in the middle, but narrow towards the ends; and it is usually reckoned 40 miles in length, 26 in breadth, and 141 in compass. But Templeman adds seven miles to the length, and six to the breadth; so that, according to him, the area contains 1006 square miles, which others call 810,000 acres; wherein are contained one city, 18 market-towns, five hundreds, 150 parishes, and 24,000 houses.

The air of this county is generally good, as abundantly appears from the health and longevity of the inhabitants; and even the moor-lands, lying in an high and open country, receive so much benefit from the winds which disperse the noxious exhalations, that they are really as healthy as other parts. This is particularly the case of those that lie between Beach and Trent-ham, which are free from woods, mines, waters, and bogs; and the people here affirm, that they have three christenings to one burial.

Staffordshire, though an inland county, is watered by no less than 24 noted rivers; the Wever derives great supplies of water from its fountains; and the Meeze, Stour, and Severn, the second river in England, have a passage through it; but I shall only take particular notice of the three following:

1. The great river Trent, the third in the kingdom, which, rising among the moor-lands in the north-west side of the county, out of New-pool, a spring in the grounds of Sir John Bowyer, Bart. and two other springs near Molecop and Norton-hay, runs almost through the middle of the shire to Derbyshire, being increased, on the north side, by many rivulets, which, with the Sow, Eccleshal water, and other streams falling

into them, abound with fish; and the Trent is famous for salmon.

2. The Dove, rising in the most northern part of the county, separates it, with a great stream on the east side thereof, from Derbyshire, which it enters, just as it falls into the Trent; it has a white clayish channel, without any shelves of mud, which is so greatly enriched by running through a lime-stone soil, as Camden relates, that the meadows on both sides have a fresh and green aspect, even in the depth of winter; and, if it overflows them in April, it renders them so fruitful, that the neighbouring inhabitants joyfully, on this occasion, apply the following rhyme:

In April, Dove's flood
Is worth a King's good.

in the sense it is commonly said in England of March dust, 'That a bushel of it is worth a King's ransom.' But Dr. Plot ascribes this fertility to the sheeps dung washed down from the hills by the rains, and thrown on the banks by the floods.

3. The Tame (not the river which joins the Isis, so named) has its rise in the hundred of Seisdon, where, joining with Walsal water, it passes through Offton hundred into Warwickshire, and, entering this shire again at Draiton-basset, runs by Tamworth, and along the borders of Offlow hundred, till it falls into the Trent, being increased, in its passage, by the Black Brook and other rivulets.

Besides its rivers (which, all of them, have so swift a motion as to prevent the ascent of noisome vapours to infect the air) it has such a multitude of brooks that very few countries, of the like extent, can equal, much less exceed; and it is, moreover, plentifully supplied with water from many capacious meres, ponds, and lakes, as Ladford-pool, which contains about 60 acres; New and Mare pools, with several others, most of which, however, have rivulets continually passing through and mixing with them, or are as constantly fed with springs, and well stocked with fish, which, as they perpetually move the waters, always preserve them from the stagnation that never fails to corrupt the air.

This county likewise contains medicinal waters of various kinds; some mixed with bitumen, some with salts, and others with sulphur. Of the first kind is the spring near Beresford-house, called Warm-well, because, in frosty weather, it will smoke like a boiling

boiling pot; and there is another of the same nature at Hynts, not far from Mr. Floyer's house. Of the saline kind, some are of a stronger brine than the rest, as the pits at Chertley, which, though they do not afford such a quantity of salt as the wiches in Cheshire, yet make as good white salt for all uses as any in England. Others of a weaker brine, as those about Epsom, Pensnet-clofe, and a lough issuing out of a coal-mine in Blue-hill, in the parish of Leeke, which turns the stones and earth it touches of a rusty colour. Of the sulphureous kind, which are properly the most medicinal waters, is St. Erasmus's well at Ingestre, another near Codsall-wood, and a third at Willough-bridge park, containing a most rectified sulphur, which, though scarce visible in the water itself, being put into a glass, leaves a bright oiliness upon it, and with sublimate becomes yellow; and it is said, that there are no less than 60 springs of this sort in the said park, by which unaccountable cures have been performed. Other waters, not reducible to any of the abovementioned heads, have also the reputation of effecting strange cures, viz. Salter's-well, near Newcastle under Line, which is reputed to cure the king's-evil; Elder-well, near Blim-hill, good for sore eyes; and a well, called the Spaw, not far from Wolverhampton.

The moor-lands of this shire, which are mountainous, and therefore accounted the most barren, produce a short but sweet grass, by which they bring up as fine large cattle as those of Lancashire; and the graziers affirm, that they will feed much more, and better, in the fertile pastures and meadows on the banks of the Dove, Trent, Blythe, Charnet, &c. which are all in the north part of Staffordshire. The banks of the Dove, in particular, are reckoned the best pasture ground in England, for the reasons above related; and by these rich pastures and meadows the great dairies are maintained in these parts, which supply Uttoxeter market with such vast quantities of butter and cheese. Sheep are likewise fed, in great numbers, in the northern as well as southern parts of this county; but they mostly have black noses, are small, and their wool is coarse, though somewhat finer in the south, than in the north; and much of it is manufactured, in this shire, in the cloathing and felting manufatures. The arable land is no less fruitful than the pasture; for even the barren moor-lands, manured with marle and lime mixed with turf-ashes, produce excellent oats and barley; the latter, indeed, not in such plenty,

but as good as in the south; and, as to the southern parts, and some adjacent parishes in the north, they afford all sorts of grain, as wheat, rye, barley, pulse, &c. In these parts they also sow hemp and flax; so that this shire, all things considered, may aptly be stiled '*terra suis contenta bonis*,' i. e. a country that can subsist of itself, without the help of any other.

As to subterraneous productions, both the moor-lands and wood-lands produce lead, copper, iron, marble, alabaster, mill-stones, coal, salt, &c. and of this sort of land consist the chace of Canock-wood, and most of the warrens and parks of the Nobility and Gentry, of the last of which there were near 50, before the late civil wars. In the more fruitful parts of the county are found marles of several sorts and colours, most of which, laid upon their lands, greatly improve them; and of some, especially of the reddish clay marle, are made very good bricks. There are here likewise other useful earths, as brick earth, which burns blue, whereof it is supposed the Romans made their urns; fullers-earth; potters clay, particularly a sort, used in the glasses at Amblecot, whereof are made the best in England, which is therefore sold for 7 d. a bushel, and sent to London, Bristol, &c. slip, a reddish sort of earth, wherewith they paint several sorts of vessels; yellow and red okres, which principally lie in their richest lands; and tobacco-pipe clay, the best sort of which is found in Monway field, between Wednesbury and Willingforth.

It also produces valuable stones and minerals of various sorts, viz. 1. The fire-stone for the hearths of iron furnaces, &c. 2. Rocks of lime-stone. 3. Iron-stone, dug at Darleston, Apedale, and many other places. The best sort of iron stone is called mush, which is sometimes as big as the crown of a hat, and contains a pint of cold sharp liquor, yet so pleasant to the taste, that it is greedily drank by the workmen; it is found at Rushall, and of it are made the best sorts of iron wares, as keys, &c. 4. The hæmatites, or blood stone, found in the brook Tent, which is very weighty, and, if a little wetted, will draw red lines, in the manner of ruddle. 5. Copper ore, or stones dug out of Ecton-hill, in the parish of Wetton, where a mine was formerly worked by the Earl of Devonshire and other Gentlemen; but they soon dropped their design, because copper could be imported cheaper from Sweden. 6. Lead ore, dug in a yellowish stone, with cawk and spar, in Townsfield, on the side of Lawton,

Lawton-park. 7. Quarry-stones, mill-stones, and grindstones, of several colours. 8. Alabaster and various kinds of good marble, some whereof exceeds any brought from foreign parts; and there are whole mountains of it in the lordship of Grindon at Yelperfley-Tor, Powke-hill, &c.

To supply the scarcity of wood, which is rarely used in this county for fuel, there is plenty of turf and peat, and likewise of cannel, peacock, and pit coals. The cannel coal is supposed to derive its name from the British word Canwill, which signifies a candle; because it supplies the place of one, in the dark, by its shining flame. The peacock coal, dug on Hanley-green, near Newcastle under Line, is softer than cannel coal, and therefore not so capable of polishing; it is thus named, on account of its having all the colours of the peacock's train, when displayed to the light; but it is fitter for the forge than the kitchen, which is supplied by the pit coal dug about Wednesbury, Dudley, and Sedgely. This is by some preferred to cannel coal; for it burns into white ashes, leaving no such cinders as the coal from Newcastle upon Tyne. This sort of coal is so plentiful in Staffordshire, that there are commonly twelve or fourteen collieries, and twice as many out of work, within ten miles round, which produce from 2000 to 5000 tons a year; but it is unfit for malting, till it is charred; which, freeing it from all its disagreeable fumes, renders it proper winter firing for a chamber. The coal, so prepared, is termed coak, and affords almost as good heat as charcoal itself; but it often takes fire in the pit, by reason of the bitumen mixed with it, which, being put into a fermentation by water, produces fire; and thus the pits take fire of themselves.

As to the original inhabitants of this county, before the coming of the Romans, both Ptolemy and Mr. Camden unanimously agree, that the Cornavii originally inhabited this shire, together with Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Shropshire, and Cheshire; but Dr. Plot, on the contrary, is of opinion, that the Iceni anciently peopled Worcestershire and this county. He was led to think, that this was a true state of the case, partly from the testimony of Tacitus, who mentions a British people about these parts, called Iceni, who were disgusted with the Proprætor Ostorius Scapula, for blocking up their countrymen between the rivers Antona and Sabrina, which, he apprehends, belonged to the two foresaid counties; but chiefly from the noted Roman Consular way, passing thro' Worcestershire and Staffordshire, and well

known by the name of Ickenild-street, which remains to this day; for, as he adds, 'How it should come by this name, but from the people, viz. the Iceni, thro' whose territories it was made, I cannot imagine.'

This county lies in the Oxford circuit, and in the diocese of Litchfield, which includes Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Warwickshire, and Shropshire; is governed by the four Archdeacons of Stafford, Derby, Coventry, and Shrewsbury; and contains near 600 parishes. This shire sends eight Representatives to Parliament, viz. two Knights of the shire, two for the city of Litchfield, two for Stafford, the county town; and two for Newcastle under Line. The present Knights of this shire are William Bagott, Esq; LL. D. son to Sir Walter Wagstaff Bagott, Bart. and the Honourable Frederic Thynne, Esq; brother to Lord Viscount Weymouth.

1. Litchfield lies in a low situation, about three miles from Trent; and 116 from London; and it is divided into two parts by a small clear rivulet which glides heavily through it, but has a swifter passage, as soon as it gets out of the town. The part standing on the south side thereof is called the city; and the other the close. The former, which is much the largest and most populous, contains a gaol for debtors and felons apprehended within its liberties, a fine free school, and a pretty large, handsome, and well endowed hospital, dedicated to St. John, for the relief of the poor: But the latter is the most beautiful, and has the fairest buildings; which is termed a close, because it is inclosed with a wall, and a good deep and dry trench, except towards the city, where it is defended by a great lake, or marsh, formed by the abovementioned brook. There are two causeways, which join the city and close, with sluices for the water; and the close, being in the late civil wars fortified for the King, made a gallant defence against Cromwell's army, till, at last, after a great effusion of blood on both sides, it was taken by storm.

This town is ancient, being supposed to have been first built, in the latter part of the third century, on the account of the martyrdom of 1000 British Christians, who, in consequence of the cruel persecution raised by the Emperor Maximian, in Britain, in the year 286, were by the Romans inhumanly massacred here, and their dead bodies left above ground, as a prey to the fowls of the air and beasts of the field; from whence the city derived the name of Litchfield, i. e. the field of carcases, which it retains to this day; and this is also the reason

reason of its bearing, for its device, rather than arms, an open field, with mangled carcases dispersed about it, as murdered and unburied. But, though this place was so memorable, by the death of so many martyrs, for several centuries together, history is silent concerning it, until the reign of Oswy, King of Northumberland, who is said to have erected here an episcopal see; and it is reported to have been made archi-

episcopal, with jurisdiction over the kingdoms of the Mercians and East-Angles, in 766; and to have continued in that state till 797, in all, 31 years. It was an inconsiderable place, before St. Ceadda was made Bishop thereof in 667; but it received so great honour from him, that it soon became a flourishing town.

[To be continued.]

Several Extracts from the Author's Explanatory Defence of his Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times, Page 10 of this Volume, finished.

But it is farther objected, 'that, as the book has been translated into foreign tongues, and made its way on the continent, it has given advantage and encouragement to our enemies, by painting this nation as being sunk in effeminacy.'

Alas! our enemies knew our weakness and degeneracy before; the national disgraces had proclaimed it. As to the causes and remedies of this political degeneracy, the knowledge of these could only affect ourselves; our enemies had already reaped all the advantages of information from the mere knowledge of the fact. Is a nation to go quietly down to ruin, without one awakening voice to rouse it from its fatal lethargy, merely through fear that our enemies should take advantage? They saw we were asleep; they had surprised and attacked us in our slumber; sure it could not be dangerous, or hurtful, to awaken from its dream a nation so exposed and attacked; nor could it lessen that nation, in another's eyes, to see there was one bold enough to attempt it.

But 'the alarm was so strong, that it was in danger of throwing the nation from a state of blind security into a state of despair.'

This is the vague language of undistinguishing objectors, and savours little of the knowledge of human nature. Would to God the feelings of the guilty were so delicate; but to bring that part of the nation, which was sunk in blind security, to the opposite extreme of despair, is, by no means, an easy task; there are many intermediate periods to be gone through, of doubt, suspicion, fear, despondency, before the dissolute mind can arrive at this extreme. Rouse the secure and luxurious as severely as you can, you will hardly awaken them into the first stage of doubt; a twitch by the ear, or the scratch of a pin, may be felt by a people whose sensibility is strong; while the lethargic leaders of the others may be proof against the application of red-hot pincers.

This is a clear reply, with regard to the Leaders of the people; with respect to the people themselves, the thinking part had already been awakened into fear, if not to despondency, by the public disgraces. 'The nation stood aghast at its own misfortunes; but, like a man starting suddenly from sleep by the noise of some approaching ruin, knew neither whence it came nor how to avoid it*.' What then was the consequence of this book? It was to investigate the real causes of those national disgraces which had alarmed us; and, together with the causes, to suggest the cure. Could this tend to drive a people to despair? On the contrary, it naturally led them to a rational and lively hope; for, together with the ruling evils, the natural remedy was pointed out. The nation saw the remedy; they have claimed it, and already feel its powerful effects.

It is farther objected, 'that, if the substance of the work was true, whence could such clamours rise against it, even among any rank or party of men?'

Worthy men may have taken offence at the work, from a consciousness of their own innocent intentions, and a misapprehension of the author's main design; they see not the consequences of those manners in which they are involved, and therefore may think it unjust that these consequences should be charged upon their conduct, which is intentionally blameless. — Farther, that sparing hand, with which the author thought it necessary to mingle panegyric in his work, hath undoubtedly been the occasion of much discontent. — Again, the open and unreserved manner in which the Estimate is written; the seeming danger of telling so much political truth to the world, supposing the representations true. — All these have been undoubtedly regarded as improper or imprudent steps, and declaimed against, as such, by men of good intentions. For a reply to these objections the author refers to the former part of his Defence.

One source of clamour hath been the obstinate blindness of the dissolute, in every rank

rank and station; who, being determined to proceed in the beaten track of pleasure, without regard to consequences, do therefore naturally dislike those who display them.

Again, the more truth appears in a work of this nature, by which the interests of individuals are so nearly affected, the more enemies the work must have among a certain party of men; I mean all that party who look no farther than themselves, and are watching to plunder the public for their own private emolument. How large a party this may be, or where they may lie, the writer does not determine; it is enough to observe here, that these men, seeing their own plans of selfish interest obstructed by the open avowal of the truths thrown out so freely to the public in this Estimate, must naturally rise against the author, and fasten upon him like a nest of hornets.

Besides these causes of offence and clamour, many of the dependants of the Great, and whom they are pleased to call their friends, are, in truth, no more than their flatterers in disguise; their own interest is the compass they steer by; they are therefore glad to take advantage of the common partialities of human nature, to disgrace all men in the opinions of those whom they seem to serve, who dare point out to them even the semblance of an error.

It is likewise said, 'that a particular passage hath given much offence to the universities and their friends, in which a general censure is thrown on the Heads of colleges.'

On this, therefore, the author thinks it necessary to explain himself more particularly, as no man entertains a truer regard to the real honour and welfare of these learned bodies than himself. With regard, therefore, to what he apprehends to be the most material part of the supposed charge against these Gentlemen, that is 'their not sufficiently recollecting the original purpose of college government;' he finds that his meaning hath been strangely mistaken or perverted. He was not, in that passage, questioning the legal and statutable administration, but pointing out the defective form of our college-institutions, and proposing a method by which their defects might in some measure be remedied, through the voluntary care and superintendence of the Heads, in certain circumstances, to which, he believes, they are not obliged by statute. He had been pointing out the use and necessity of a subordination of instructors, in which one party should be an assistance and a check to another; and brought the great schools, as examples, in some degree, of

this proposed method of instruction. Whoever considers this circumstance, here insisted on, will find it of the last consequence in all public institutions; it keeps all parties alive and active in their respective spheres, who, without these awakening checks, are apt to slide down into unsuspected negligence. Now, the general want of these continued and subordinate checks are, in his opinion, a capital defect in our university establishments; he therefore took what he thinks an allowable freedom, in pointing out this ruling defect, which, as it is not generally obviated by the Governors of colleges, he could not resolve this omission into any cause more excusable than their 'not recollecting the original purpose of college-government.'

As to the general causes of this inattention, which, in the writer's opinion, implies no positive demerit*, he supposes it to arise from imperfections common to men, and to men of worth and probity. With regard to certain particular attentions hinted at, more especially to cards and entertainments; if, formerly, some growing attentions of this kind fell under his observation in one of the universities, such as the worst men might inadvertently fall into, he is informed they are now ceased; his remark, therefore, not being applicable to the present time, becomes a mistake in point of fact; and, as such, he freely devotes and offers it up a voluntary sacrifice to truth and justice, leaving it to those who are infallible to upbraid him with the acknowledgment of an error.

It is likewise objected that 'the freedom with which the character of a famous Minister is treated, hath been the occasion of much offence to his friends and adherents, which form a large and powerful party in this kingdom.'

As to the mere matter of offence, there is no preventing it in certain cases; but, if the writer was to calculate numbers on this occasion, he finds the majority would consist of those who think he has treated the character of this Minister at least with sufficient lenity; it is certainly a kind of presumption in his favour, that one part of the nation thinks he hath allowed too little, and others too much, to this deceased Minister. Be that as it may, it is of great importance to this kingdom, that it be known whether this Minister's political system be salutary or destructive; therefore the character of his Administration not only may, but ought to be freely and fairly canvassed, for the conviction and benefit of the whole.

Had the writer treated this Minister's

* This was manifestly implied in the subsequent paragraph, where the author declared he meant no personal invective, character

character with contempt, there had been some pretence for blame; as he studiously avoided every thing of this kind, he cannot but be astonished, that men of candor and fair intentions can be offended at his cool and dispassionate reasonings on this subject. He never entertained any personal dislike to this Minister, his friends, or adherents; on the contrary, he knows some of them to be men of worth and honour, the friends of liberty and their country; and for whose characters he were both unjust and insensible if he had not the highest deference: If he differs from these Gentlemen in point of opinion, they are satisfied he does it from the convictions of his own reason; they know he proceeds on the same principles of liberty with themselves; that he only dissents in his conclusions; and are too just and generous to dislike him for throwing out his sentiments so freely on a subject of such importance.

Is the writer mistaken in his opinions concerning the conduct of this Minister? The press is open to every body: Why then is clamour spread instead of rational confutation? To tie down the nation to this system, to forbid or discourage rational inquiry into its tendency, would be to erect a political tyranny in the state. If it is clear, then, the writer's intentions are honest, the friends of this Minister will find it equitable to make allowance for difference in opinion: What they contend for in religion, will they deny in politics? Certainly the maxims of arbitrary power fit with the worst grace on the declared patrons of freedom.

It were perhaps unfair to charge any of the more generous part of this deceased Minister's friends with joining in the clamours raised on this occasion. That no candid and equitable mind can be disgusted at his conduct, he concludes from the generous professions of a late writer, so nearly connected with this Minister, that his evidence must be allowed above all suspicion: 'This freedom of discussion on the dead of any rank, or however consecrated by the authority of great names, or even by the esteem of ages, every man ought to be at liberty to exercise. The greatest men certainly may be mistaken; so may even the judgment of ages, which often takes opinions upon trust. No authority, under divine, is too great to be called in question; and, however venerable monarchy may be in a state, no man ever wished to see the government of letters under any form but that of a republic. As a citizen of that commonwealth, I propose my sentiments for the revision of any decree, of any honorary sentence, as I think fit:

My fellow citizens, equally free, will vote according to their opinions *.'—Such are this Gentleman's free and generous principles on the like occasion; and the writer is well persuaded that this honourable person is too equitable to refuse that privilege to another which he so rationally assumes to himself.

Others 'think it somewhat strange that a man should step out of his own profession, and engage in a province in which he was no way particularly bound to concern himself.'

In reply to this several considerations may be alledged: The writer perhaps might content himself with the old apology of 'Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto:'. He may alledge, that, as the causes of the duration of the state are the main object of his enquiry, the preservation of the Christian and Protestant religion, become, among other things, the natural objects of his attention and pursuit. Above all, he insists, that the system of policy which he recommends and enforces is not only religious, but moral; and, therefore, to endeavour to establish this system is to endeavour to establish the public happiness of mankind on the solid basis of virtue, which is the end of religion itself; he therefore thinks, that both in this, and in the pursuit of his greater plan, he is, to the utmost of his power, serving the cause and end of religion and Christianity; the main drift of his general design being only to prove, that the most effectual way to render kingdoms happy, great, and durable, is to make them virtuous, just, and good. In this point he confirms himself on the authority of an excellent Prelate, whose political researches were of like tendency: 'As the sum of human happiness is supposed to consist in the goods of mind, body, and fortune, I would fain make my studies of some use to mankind, with regard to each of these three particulars; and hope it will not be thought faulty or indecent in any man, of what profession soever, to offer his mite towards improving the manners, health, and prosperity of his fellow-creatures †.'

Such, then, is the writer's reply to the several objections which have been urged against his Estimate; how far it may be satisfactory he depends not to determine; but leaves every man to weigh it with candid freedom. He closes this Defence with a few observations, which may still farther tend to clear the doubts of those who have started the objections. In a subject so wide, multifarious, and complicated, as that of the manners and principles of a wealthy and

* Preface to Mr. Walpole's catalogue of royal and noble authors.

† Dr. Berkley's Misc. p. 118.

luxurious nation, there are not perhaps two individuals of that nation, whose opinions do altogether coincide; every man that examines such a subject, proceeds not only on a view of facts, but on a set of principles too, in some degree different from those of every other. The body of the nation, which hath been so partial in favour of this Estimate, should they compare their particular opinions, would find them widely different in many circumstances; and those among the higher ranks, who have dissented, should they enter into the same critical and minute comparison of each other's thoughts, would find them equally discordant. If so, is not here a manifest reason for mutual forbearance, where opinions clash? And who will deny that it was a task of the greatest difficulty to steer through such a sea of doubt, where, though the facts lie open to every man's observation, every man forms an opinion peculiar to himself? The great outlines, the essential truths, the leading principles of such a work may be acknowledged to be just by thousands, who, amidst that infinite variety of circumstances glanced at in the course of it, may have particular opinions different from the author and each other; all, therefore, that a modest writer will pretend in such a case to give, or a modest reader expect to find, will be a good deal of truth, and a little error.

In consequence of this, it should be farther considered, how often and how naturally particular passages must necessarily be objected to, in such a work, while the general truths and leading principles, on which the work is founded, are totally overlooked; for every reader erects himself into a judge of the particular remarks made, and pronounces on them by the standard of his own judgment, formed upon his own observation and principles; while, among the multitude of readers, even of those who mean well, an extended discernment of things, and the comprehension of a general plan, is not always to be found. How easy a task, then, and how natural to weak, to vain, or ungenerous minds, to throw out objections to particular parts, without any regard had to the main tenor, extent, and disposition of the whole!

Besides the nature of the subject, there was a farther difficulty, arising from the danger either of too general, or too particular expression. Had the writer declaimed, in a vague and undistinguishing manner, on the errors and vices of the times, he had failed of his main intent, which was to point out where the ruling errors and vices lay: Had he singled out individuals, he had justly

incurred the censure of personal invective. What then was left for him to do? He only saw one proper expedient, which was to give the predominant or leading character of the several ranks concerned, yet to admit, in general terms, that in each rank there were exceptions to this leading character. The very intention of his work forbade him to dwell at large on these exceptions; and, besides this main reason, another presented itself; had he professedly singled out every individual, in every rank and station, whose conduct deserved praise, those who had been passed in silence might probably have upbraided him with personal reproach. He judged it best, therefore, in general terms, to admit exceptions, but to leave it to every man's particular judgment to determine where these exceptions lay.

Thus the writer hath endeavoured to explain and defend his Estimate; in which he needed not to have been so solicitous, had it been true what, it seems, hath been insinuated, that 'the work is not properly his own; that he hath only delivered the sentiments of other men, and been the mere instrument of conveying their principles to the public.' But he here declares, in the most solemn manner, that the whole of this Estimate was the sole result of his own reason, uninfluenced by the advice or direction of any friend whatever; and that, indeed, he thought the subject of so delicate a nature, that it would have been ungenerous to have involved any friend in the personal consequences which he foresaw it might produce. Had no disagreeable effects attended the publication, he should not have judged it necessary to make this avowal; but, as the clamour and displeasure of certain ranks have been the consequence of its appearance and success, he thinks it a duty incumbent on him to clear every friend of this groundless imputation; and declares, that whatever may appear in it either inadvertent or erroneous, the whole is to be attributed to himself alone; to the overflowings of his own zeal, thrown out to the world without disguise, expectation, or fear; and bent, not against persons, but against the predominant errors, follies, and vices of his time and country. His work hath had the fate which might reasonably be expected; it hath been read, approved, dissented from, and reviled. For the conviction of those who have candidly dissented the publication of this Defence may be of use; but, when the writer considers by whom his work hath been approved, and by whom reviled, as the first of these parties desire no reply, so the latter deserve none; they have both done his work all the honour that is in their

their power to give, and he cannot but esteem its fate to have been peculiarly happy ; the worst that he wishes to his worst enemy is honesty and a better mind.

Upon the whole, the writer can but declare his upright intentions, and leave the world to judge of their propriety and success ; he would desire his countrymen to remember the generous maxim of a true politician, ‘ that a patriot will admit there may be honest men, and that honest men may differ ;’ and that, ‘ where the heart is right, there is true patriotism *’ He knows it is the principle of many good men, that all attempts towards innovation, of whatever kind, are dangerous : For himself, he is of a different opinion ; he thinks that seeming innovation is, in many cases, no more than the necessary means of preventing a gradual and unsuspected change of things for the worse, which inevitably steals on in every state, if not checked by timely and resolute applications.

So far is the writer from imagining, with the herd of politicians, that there is no virtue nor good intention in any but those who approve that system of politics which he espouses, that, on the contrary, he makes no doubt but some of the Great, who had not the courage to combat the ruling evils of the times, wished sincerely to compass such an end, but judged the end unattainable ; he is, therefore, the more surprised that individuals should take offence at this part of his work, because it is pointed, not against the conduct of individuals, but against the common and ruling errors of the times. He believes there are upright men of all parties, and only wishes they would believe so of one another ; his approbation or disapprobation is not of men, but measures ; and he is well persuaded, that many of those who once thought the present measures of government impracticable, begin now to see the possibility, as well as the great importance, of carrying on the public affairs on a higher principle than that of venal influence.

So sudden and so great is the change in the appearance of our public affairs, in consequence of this sudden and courageous check given to the ruling manners and principles of the times, that the writer hath been seriously asked, ‘ Whether the rising courage of the nation, our formidable armaments, and the gallant spirit of several young men of fashion and fortune, are not so many confutations of the principles advanced in the Estimate ?’ The writer of the Estimate is right glad to be so confuted : Had these appearances risen before the pub-

lication of his work, he might justly have been accused of partiality and misrepresentation ; but, as it is confessed that these appearances are but now rising, he will only desire his objectors to look back to the Estimate itself, and consider whether they are not rising on the very principles there urged, delineated, and foretold. The writer did indeed believe he foresaw, nay he foretold, that ‘ necessity alone could bring back effeminate and unprincipled minds from their attachments to gain and pleasure †.’ Nay, he foretold the very means ; ‘ the voice of an uncorrupt people, and a great Minister ‡.’ Let an eye be cast back to no very distant day ; what was the distress, and what the necessity of the time ! Had not a general dissolution of manners and of principle disordered, nay, almost unhinged the state ? This it was that united the voice, the legal representations, of an uncorrupted people ; that united voice, steady, not factious—loyal, yet courageous—was heard and approved by a gracious Sovereign ; the expected Minister was found ; and a coercive power hath thus appeared from the throne, sufficient to controul the blindness and folly of the dissolute and thoughtless among the higher ranks, and to lead them to salutary measures and their own safety.

Mark the effects of this uniting power : Private good gives way to public ; the several ranks assume a spirit and fervour unknown before ; fear of shame, and thirst of honour, begin to spread through our fleets and armies ; and our growing youth seem already to catch the kindling fire : In a word, the national strength is awakened and called forth into action ; the Genius of Britain seems rising as from the grave ; he shakes himself from the dust, assumes his ancient port and majesty of empire, and goes forth in his might to overwhelm our enemies.

I cannot conclude, without seriously recommending two observations, which contain, indeed, the substance and end of the Estimate itself, arising from the present state of our public affairs. The first is, that, by proper exertions and well-directed applications, the ruling evils of an effeminate period may be controuled : The second is, that, under our present constitution, the national affairs may be carried on with honour to the Crown and success to the kingdom, (a truth which, not long ago, many serious men did not believe) on a higher principle than that of corrupt influence.

However, let us not be intoxicated with the appearances of success ; the tree may blossom, and yet be blasted ; the ruling de-

* Dr. Berkley's Maxims,

† Vol. I, p. 220.

‡ Ibid, p. 221.

fects and evils of the times are, for the present, controuled indeed, but not extirpated. The remedy, though it begins to take effect, is yet no more than temporary; the distemper lurks, though the symptoms begin to vanish. Let those who wish well to their

country, then, be watchful, and prepared against a relapse: It is something to have checked the disease at its crisis; the perfect cure will require the attention and labour of an age.

Reflections on the Confinement of so great a Number of English Sailors in France, representing the Necessity of their being released, either by Exchange or Ransom.

IT will, without doubt, be admitted by every one, that our sailors are, both in time of peace and war, as useful a body of people as any in the kingdom; nay, indeed, it may be said, they are, of all others, the most profitable to the community; for in peace they procure us riches, and in war not only protect us, but vindicate the rights and honours of their country, and may with truth be called the chief supporters of the state and glory of the nation; and therefore all persons will agree, that nothing should be neglected that is necessary for their support, relief, or encouragement, whether they be in the King's or in the merchants service. Many laws for those good purposes, it must be acknowledged, have been made; amongst which, that for the better payment of the seamens wages in his Majesty's service, passed last sessions of Parliament, is not the least. [See an abstract of this act in our Magazine, Vol. XXII, Page 294.]

But yet there is one thing that seems not to be so much regarded and attended to as it deserves, and could be wished; one thing which cannot but be, in time of war, a great discouragement to all our seafaring people in general; and that is the suffering such of them as happen to be so unfortunate to be taken prisoners, and carried to France, to lie so long unexchanged, and rotting in their abominable dungeons. To make a speedy and regular exchange of all such prisoners seems to me to be the interest of both powers; but why they are not so exchanged, or from what quarter such delay or refusal comes, is more than I can tell.

It is reckoned there are, at this time, near twenty thousand French seamen prisoners in this kingdom; but what number there are of ours in France I have not heard computed, but am apt to think it cannot be less than ten thousand. Now, why such numbers of sailors are so neglected by both powers, and suffered to lie so long in prison, is what I can by no means account for.

It is well known that, though we treat our prisoners with as much kindness and humanity as can be consistent with keeping them securely, many diseases, nevertheless

unavoidably arising from numbers being confined together, have carried off thousands of them: What then must be the situation of our poor sailors who are prisoners in France, where they do not shew their captives such humanity, where they are closely confined in filthy dungeons, and have a most scanty allowance of the worst provisions? Under such dreadful circumstances, and to avoid rotting alive in such stinking dungeons, is it unreasonable to suppose that many of them may be induced to enter on board the French King's ships, and fight against their country? Though our sailors do indeed, generally speaking, shew as much regard and affection for their native land as any men whosoever; yet, Is not such a deplorable situation too severe a trial; and may not self-preservation, sometimes, outweigh their loyalty to their King and love to their country?

Whether the fault be in the French that such prisoners are not exchanged, or whether there is any dispute or difference about the cartel, or how far it is in the power of our Government to remedy this evil, I know not; but this seems clear, that it is the duty, as well as interest, of every state, to get their subjects, that are thus taken prisoners, released, either by exchange or ransom, as soon as possible. As this is a matter of such importance, and so worthy the attention of the Government, I make no manner of doubt but all the proper means in their power will be taken for the speedy releasement of such prisoners.

Indeed, such a number of French sailors, as we have now prisoners in the nation, are a real burden to the state; and, though the French marine may be much weakened for want of them, yet, Is not the loss of so many of our own sailors, as are now confined in France, at least an equal detriment to ours? By exchanging such prisoners, man for man, Great Britain would certainly be a gainer; for, upon a just and impartial estimation, one of our common sailors is really worth and full as good as two of the French; besides, as the French now carry on almost all their commerce on neutral bottoms, they have sailors more than sufficient to man all the ships of war they have; whilst

whilst our navy is so large, and our commerce so great, that it is not without much difficulty we can find men to man our ships: An exchange, therefore, of sailors, would at this time be of little service to France, but of great advantage to us; we are constantly building new men of war, and yet have not sailors enough to man what we have already; I do not mean that it is wrong to increase our navy, but that it is right to take every method of increasing our sailors also; I mean that it is neither prudent nor just to suffer our brave sailors to

rot in French dungeons, if it be in our power to prevent it; justice and humanity join in requiring the releasement of such prisoners; and the commerce of the kingdom calls for it.

Indeed, it appears to me that nothing would be a greater encouragement to our sailors, or would tend more to strengthen our navy and increase our commerce, than a speedy, constant, and regular exchange of prisoners.

I am, Sir, your humble servant

BRITANNICUS.

To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

I have sent you two Extracts from Keyser's Travels; the former whereof is his curious Account of the Quicksilver Mines at Idra, a Town of the Duchy of Carniola in Germany; and the latter his Description of a remarkable Stag's Horn in his own Possession: Both which, in my Opinion, deserve a Place in your useful Magazine. I am

Your's, &c. S. T.

THE town of Idra is situated in a valley, and the steep declivity, by which you descend to it, is very difficult, and sometimes dangerous to ride; it contains about 270 scattered houses, and about 2000 inhabitants.

Before the quicksilver mines were discovered, which happened in 1497, this place was only inhabited by a few coopers, who made casks and other wooden vessels, together with laths and shingles; for this country abounds with wood. One of these mechanics, placing, in the evening, a new tub under the dropping of a spring, to try if it was tight enough to hold water, when he came, in the morning, to take away the tub, found it so heavy, that he could hardly move the same. He at first imagined there was some magic in the case; but at last, perceiving a sort of shining fluid at the bottom, and not knowing what to make of it, he immediately went to Laubach, where he shewed it to an apothecary, who gave him a small gratuity for it, and desired him to bring him some more of the same, when it came in his way; which he afterwards frequently did, being highly pleased with his good fortune. This affair, however, at last becoming public, several persons formed themselves into a Society, to improve what, upon trial, was found to be a quicksilver mine; but it did not long continue in their possession; for Charles, Archduke of Austria, being convinced of the value and importance of such a work, paid the Company their past expences, and took the whole into his own hands.

The two principal shafts are those of St. Agatha and St. Barbara; and the greatest

perpendicular height, computing from the entrance of the shaft, is 130 fathoms. As you descend, there are resting-places, extremely agreeable to a tired traveller; and it is remarkable, that, in some parts of these subterraneous passages, the heat is so excessive, as to force a man to sweat profusely.

Virgin quicksilver, or *minera mercurii*, which is what is intirely prepared by nature, is found, in the ores of these mines, in globules, or little drops, and sometimes flows like milk from a cow; so that, in six hours, a single person has been known to gather more than 36 lb. thereof. It is of great use in making the *noctilucae mercuriales*, or lucid barometers, which emit light, being shaken, in the dark, in a perpendicular direction; but this light is also brighter, when the mercury falls, than when it rises.

This sort of mercury may be known by the following experiment: Let an amalgama be made of mercury and gold, and put it, to evaporate, over the fire; if it be virgin mercury, it will carry all the gold away with it; which is not the case with common mercury.

The earth or clay, in which they find the virgin quicksilver, is laid apart and washed by itself; but the lumps of cinnabar are separated into two sorts, viz. the good and middling ore; and the mercury is afterwards extracted by the ordinary methods.

Every common miner receives weekly, in money and provisions, about a guilder and a half, or 3 s. 6 d. sterling; but the health of many of them is extremely impaired, being often afflicted with nervous disorders, violent tremblings, and sudden convul-

convulsive motions of their heads and legs; for the quicksilver insinuates itself into their bodies, in a wonderful manner.

The same pernicious effects have been felt by the goldsmiths, who cannot gild, without using quicksilver; on which account, it is likewise safest for them to work in the open air; and those who silver looking-glasses at Venice are very subject to paralytic disorders. On the contrary, there are instances of persons labouring under venereal distempers, who have been cured merely by working in the quicksilver mines; and the penetrating subtilty of mercury is the less surprising, as it is evident from accurate observations, that a small globule of quicksilver, not exceeding a coriander seed in its bulk, may, by only pressing it between the finger and thumb, be divided into 27,000,000 minute particles, all of them retaining their argentine lustre and globular form, as may be seen through a microscope.

There is a considerable demand for quicksilver at Venice, where it is used, as has been said, in silvering looking-glasses; and some of it is sent to Rome and Naples: The leather for keeping quicksilver must be worked white, and of the kind used by belt-makers.

It will, perhaps, be unnecessary to ask,

if mercury, as the alchymists assert, be the principal of all metals, whence does it happen, that in the quicksilver mines scarce any other metal is found?

About ten years ago, a young roebuck, or fawn, being taken on the estate of Baron W——, was brought home and kept tame; but in time he became very untractable, and particularly was addicted to run at the women, and tear their cloaths, till at last it was thought necessary to have him cut: Four weeks after this he shed his first horns; but, contrary to the nature of a gilt roebuck, they grew again, and with this extraordinary circumstance, that, instead of dropping at the time of the annual change, they remained on the animal's head, as long as he lived. The substance of these horns, wanting a great deal of the usual hardness, was dilated, without forming a point at the ends; but, as he never whetted or rubbed them against a tree, the rough skin always continued, and, in several parts, hung down loose; so that at last the branches on them appeared somewhat like a crown. Whether the debilitation, which the animal had suffered, was the cause of the new horn's not being so hard and compact as such substances generally are, I shall not pretend to determine.

An Historical Account of the Proceedings of the last Session of the British Parliament, continued from Page 10 of this Volume.

On the 22d of February, Dr. Hay (from the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain) presented to the House, pursuant to their addresses to his Majesty,

1. Copy of a letter from Captain John Weller, Commander of his Majesty's ship the Assistance, to Mr. Cleveland, dated the 21st of May, 1757.

2. The state and condition of Cape Coast castle, on the Gold coast of Africa.

3. The state and condition of Winnebah fort, on the Gold coast of Africa.

4. The state and condition of Annamaboe fort, on the Gold coast of Africa.

5. The state and condition of Tantomqueny fort, on the Gold coast of Africa.

6. The state and condition of the English fort at Dickscove, on the Gold coast of Africa.

7. The state and condition of Succondee fort, on the Gold coast of Africa.

8. The state and condition of Commenda fort, on the Gold coast of Africa.

9. The state and condition of William fort at Whydah, on the Gold coast of Africa.

10. The state and condition of Vernon fort at Prampram, on the Gold coast of Africa.

11. The state and condition of James fort at Accra, on the Gold coast of Africa.

12. The state and condition of James fort, in the river Gambia.

13. The state and condition of the fort at Bance island, in the river Sierra Leon, in Africa; and also

No. 1. Copy of a letter from Captain Thomas Pye, Commander of his Majesty's ship the Humber, to Mr. Cleveland, dated the 18th of March, 1749-50.

2. Copy of a letter from the Council of Cape Coast to Captain Thomas Pye, of his Majesty's ship the Humber, mentioned in his letter of the 18th of March, 1749-50.

3. Copy of a certificate from the principal inhabitants and caboseers of the town of Cape Coast, of the good conduct of Richard Stockwell, Esq; their late Governor, mentioned in Captain Pye's letter of the 18th of March, 1749-50.

4. An account of the state and condition of the fort at Winnebah.

5. An account of the state and condition of James island in the river Gambia.

6. An account of the state and condition of the fort at Accra.

7. An account of the state and condition of the fort at Commenda.

8. An account of the state and condition of the fort at Whydah.

9. An account of the state and condition of the fort at Dickscove.

10. An account of the state and condition of the fort at Tantomqueny.

11. An account of the state and condition of Cape Coast castle.

12. An account of the state and condition of the fort at Succondee.

Together with schedules of the said papers.

The same day the Commons resolved,

That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions, that there be laid before this House an estimate of the charges of supporting and maintaining the settlement of his Majesty's colony of Nova Scotia, for the year 1758.

On the 23d, Mr. Wood (from the office of one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of state) presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty,

A book, intitled, 'Reports, plans, and estimates for fortifying Milford Haven, by Lieutenant-colonel Bastide, Director of engineers, November, 1757.'

The same day, the Lords sent a message to the Commons, signifying, That they had agreed to the bill, intitled, 'An act for naturalising George Clifford;' and also

To the bill, intitled, 'An act for repairing the road from the village of Magor to the Bridge-foot, in the town of Chepstow, in the county of Monmouth, and other roads in the counties of Monmouth and Gloucester.'

The same day, Mr. Rowe (from the Commissioners of the Customs in Scotland) presented to the House, pursuant to their order,

An account of the quantities of coal and culm exported from Scotland, from Christmas 1754 to Christmas 1757, distinguishing each year, with the several duties paid thereon.

The same day, Mr. Earle presented to the House, pursuant to their order,

An account of what has been expended By the office of Ordnance upon the fort of Annamaboe, since it was put under their direction.

The same day, Mr. Rowe (from the Treasury) presented to the House, pursu-

ant to the directions of an act of Parliament,

A copy of the report of the Commissioners and Trustees for managing the annexed forfeited estates in Scotland to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

The same day, the House resolved,

That 38,360 l. 19 s. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the charge of 2120 horse, and 9900 foot, with the general and staff Officers, and train of artillery, the troops of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in the pay of Great Britain, from the 25th of December, 1757, to the 22d of February, 1758, both days inclusive, together with the subsidy, pursuant to treaty.

The same day, was presented to the House

A petition of the merchants, tradesmen, and tallow-chandlers, in the borough of Liverpool and parts adjacent, alledging that the petitioners humbly conceive, that, if foreign tallow were allowed to be imported duty-free, it would reduce the present high prices of soap and candles, and have many other very desirable effects; and therefore praying the House to consider their case, and grant them such relief as to them shall seem meet.

On the 24th, Mr. Oswald (from the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations) presented to the House, by his Majesty's command,

An estimate of the civil establishment of the colony of Georgia, and other incidental expences attending it, from the 24th of June, 1757, to the 24th of June, 1758.

The same day, was presented to the House

A petition of several proprietors of lands, landholders, salesmen, and graziers of the county of Buckingham, alledging that the advanced price of provisions has, by no means, been an adequate satisfaction for the great losses they have sustained by the contagious distemper which long raged among their cattle, and a very considerable rot among the sheep; and that, from the present daily increase of tallow, they are thoroughly convinced the several markets will be sufficiently stocked without the importation of any from Ireland: That, if the bill for importing Irish tallow duty-free should pass into a law, the Irish would greatly undersell the petitioners, as they pay no land tax, and less rent for their farms; and that, consequently, they and others must have their rents proportionably abated, which will very much affect the landed interest of this kingdom: That, from the above and other reasons, they apprehend

prehend that the passing of it would be injurious to the public, detrimental to the revenue, and ruinous to the petitioners; and therefore praying the House that they may be heard by their Council against the said bill.

The same day, the Commons passed a bill for the encouragement of seamen employed in the royal navy; for establishing a regular method for the punctual frequent, and certain payment of their wages; for enabling them more easily and readily to remit the same for the support of their wives and families; and for preventing frauds and abuses attending such payments.

On the 27th, the Lords sent a message to the Commons, signifying, 'That they had passed a bill to enable John Earl of Egmont, in the kingdom of Ireland, to raise money for purchasing lands in Great Britain, for the purposes of his marriage settlement, by mortgage, instead of sale of part of his Irish estate.

The same day, were presented to the House.

Two petitions against the bill for the importation of Irish tallow duty-free, (one of the owners of lands, &c. of the county of Leicester, and another of the proprietors of land, &c. of the county of Lincoln) praying the House that the petitioners may be heard by their Council against the same.

The same day, the Commons passed a bill for dividing and inclosing certain open and common fields in Great Glen, in the county of Leicester; and also

A bill for the regulation of his Majesty's marine forces while on shore.

On the 28th, Mr. Poirier (from the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa) presented to the House, pursuant to their order,

Copies of advices received by the said Committee from their Officers there, of the repairs done to their several forts in Africa, from the time they had possession of them to the arrival of Jusly Watson, Esq; upon the said coast.

The same day, the Lords sent a message to the Commons, signifying, That they had passed a bill to enable Mary Woollett, spinster, notwithstanding her infancy, upon her marriage with Robert Mead Wilmot, Esq; to settle and convey her estate and interest in certain messuages, lands, and hereditaments in the county of Kent, and in two several sums of 2000 l. and 300 l. to the uses in the articles of agreement mentioned.

The same day, Mr. Cawne (Clerk to the company of Mercers of the city of London) presented to the House, pursuant

to the directions of an act for the relief of the annuitants of the said company,

The accounts of the Wardens and Commonalty of the mystery of the Mercers of the city of London, from the 10th of October, 1756, to the 10th of October, 1757.

On the 1st of March, the Commons passed a bill for transferring certain South-sea annuities, standing in the name of the late Treasurer to the Commissioners for building 50 new churches, to the Rectors of eight of those churches; and for vesting certain sites for churches, purchased by the said Commissioners, in Trustees, in order to sell the same for the purposes therein mentioned.

On the 3d, was presented to the House

A petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, Common-council, Merchants, and other principal inhabitants of the borough and parish of Barnstaple, in the county of Devon, submitting to the House, whether the importation of live cattle into this kingdom from Ireland would not supply the pastures thereof with horned cattle, so greatly diminished by the distemper among them; and whether, by feeding them here, the price of tallow would not be greatly lessened, the estates much better able to bear and pay their taxes, our fleets be supplied with beef from hence on reasonable terms, and the wicked practice of supplying our enemies with provisions, and the smuggling of soap and candles, from Ireland, very much prevented; all which the petitioners humbly pray the House to take into consideration, and do therein as to them shall seem meet.

The same day, the Commons passed a bill for enlarging the term and powers granted by an act, passed in the 24th year of his present Majesty's reign, for enlarging the term and powers granted by an act, passed in the 3d year of the said reign, for repairing and amending the several roads from Woodstock, through Kiddington and Enstone, to Rollright lane and Enslow-bridge, to Kiddington aforesaid, and for making the said act more effectual.

The same day, was presented to the House

A petition of several owners and occupiers of wind and water corn-mills, in the county of the town of Nottingham, and in the county at large, and inhabitants of Nottingham and other adjacent places; alledging that they observe, with great satisfaction, the resolution of a Committee of this House, that the violences, committed in many parts of this kingdom, have been one cause of the present high price of corn, by preventing the proper and usual circulation thereof; and

and that not only the petitioners, but all the inhabitants of Nottingham and the country adjacent, have been great sufferers by the late riots; and therefore praying, that the House will pursue such measures for redressing the evil now complained of, as to them shall seem meet.

On the 6th, was presented to the House

A petition of several of the tallow-chandlers, and dealers in candles, and of the principal inhabitants and manufacturers of the town of Nottingham, who are great consumers of candles, complaining that the price of candles hath, of late years, been raised very high; and alledging that, as the petitioners apprehend, the importation of tallow from Ireland, duty-free, will lower the price of candles; and therefore praying the House to give such relief therein as the nature of the case may require, and as to them shall seem fit.

The same day, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, by his Majesty's command, acquainted the House

That his Majesty recommends to their consideration the further care of the hospital for the maintenance and education of exposed and deserted young children, and of proper provisions for that purpose.

On the 7th, were presented to the House,

Two petitions in behalf of the bill for the importation of tallow from Ireland duty-free; one of the clothiers, serge-makers, tallow-chandlers, and other tradesmen, manufacturers, and inhabitants of the ancient borough of Tavistock, in the county of Devon; and the other of the principal inhabitants, hosiers, and wool-combers of the borough of Leicester; alledging that the passing of it will be of very great advantage to the woollen manufacture in general, and to the poor throughout the nation; and therefore praying that it may pass, or that the petitioners may have such other relief as to the House shall seem meet.

The same day, the Commons resolved,

That 40,000 l. be granted to his Majesty, to enable the Governors of the hospital for the maintenance and education of exposed and deserted young children to receive all such children, under a certain age to be by them limited, brought to the said hospital, before the 1st of January, 1759; to maintain and educate the children now under their care; and to continue to carry on the good purposes of their incorporation; and that the said sum be paid without fee or reward, or any deduction whatsoever.

The same day, Mr. Simmons, Accountant to the Society of the free British Fishery, presented to the House, pursuant to the directions of an act of Parliament,

An account of the receipts and disbursements by the said Society, from the 31st of December, 1756, to the 31st of December, 1757.

The same day, Mr. Charles Frederick presented to the House, pursuant to their order,

An account of the charge of the several works carried on at Gibraltar, between the 1st of July, 1756, and the 30th of November, 1757, by the particular direction of the Lord Tyrawley, the late Governor; and also

A paper, intitled, 'Report and observations — Gibraltar, 1758.'

On the 8th, the Commons passed a bill for repairing and widening the roads from Donington High Bridge to Hale Drove, and to the 8 mile stone, in the parish of Wigtoft, and to Langret Ferry, in the county of Lincoln; also

A bill for the more easy and speedy repairing of public bridges within the county of Devon; also

A bill for enlarging the terms and powers, granted and continued by several acts of Parliament, for repairing the harbour of Dover in Kent; also

A bill to amend an act, passed in the last session of Parliament, for building a bridge or bridges cross the Thames, from Smith's Hill in Old Brentford, in the county of Middlesex, to the opposite shore in Surry; also

A bill for ascertaining and collecting the poor's rates, and for better regulating the poor, in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, in the county of Surry; and also

A bill to enable George Amyand and John-Anthony Rucker, of London, merchants, Agents for the Embden East-India Company, to sell and dispose of the cargo of the Prince Ferdinand of Prussia to the united Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East-Indies; to enable the said Company to purchase land, sell, and dispose of the same, or any part thereof; and to empower the said George Amyand and John-Anthony Rucker to make insurances on the said ship and cargo.

The same day, the Lords sent a message to the Commons, signifying, That they had agreed to the bill for the regulation of his Majesty's marine forces while on shore; and also

That they had passed a bill for dissolving the marriage of George-Forster Tuffnell, Esq; with Elisabeth Forster, his now wife; and to enable him to marry again, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

The same day, the Commons ordered,

That

That an account be laid before this House of the money paid, and charges incurred, by supporting and maintaining the settlement of his Majesty's colony of Nova Scotia, from the 1st of January, 1756, to the 31st of December following; and also

That an account be laid before this House of the money paid, and charges incurred, by supporting and maintaining his Majesty's colony of Nova Scotia, from the 1st of January, 1757, to the 1st of December following.

The same day, was presented to the House

A petition of the merchants, manufacturers, and principal inhabitants of the city of Norwich, alledging that they apprehend, that the free importation of cattle and tallow from Ireland, for a limited time, will not only greatly contribute to the relief of the distressed poor in that city and the parts adjacent, but to the support of the trade and manufactures of the kingdom in general; and therefore praying that the bills depending for such importation may be speedily passed into a law, or that the House will afford such other relief as shall seem most conducive to the purposes abovementioned; and also

Another petition, to the same purpose, by the merchants of Liverpool.

The same day, Mr. Oswald (from the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations) presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty,

An estimate of the charge for supporting and maintaining the settlement of his Majesty's colony of Nova Scotia for the year 1758.

The same day, was presented to the House

A petition of the several innholders and victuallers, in the town of Colchester in Essex, complaining of many hardships and inconveniencies from the great number of soldiers and horses always quartered upon them; and therefore praying for such relief as to the House shall seem meet.

On the 9th, was presented to the House

A petition of several inhabitants and manufacturers of the city of Canterbury in Kent, complaining of the present high price of candles, and praying that the bill depending, for the free importation of Irish tallow, may pass into a law.

The same day, the Commons passed a bill for amending several roads from the town of Tiverton, in the county of Devon.

On the 10th, the House ordered,

That an account be laid before this House of the number of seamen employed in the service of the royal navy, from the

31st of December, 1756, to the 31st of December, 1757, upon a medium of each month, distinguishing what number were borne, and what mustered, in the said service.

The same day, the Commons passed a bill for repairing the high road from Brent-bridge, in the county of Devon, to Gasking-gate, in or near the borough of Plymouth in the said county; and also

A bill for appointing Commissioners for putting in execution the land tax act of this session of Parliament, and for rectifying a mistake therein, &c.

The same day, Mr. Hunter (from the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain) presented to the House, pursuant to their order,

An account of the number of seamen employed in the royal navy, from the 31st of December, 1756, to the 31st of December, 1757, upon a medium, of each month, distinguishing what number were borne, and what mustered, in the said service.

On the 13th, the Lords sent a message to the Commons, signifying, That they had agreed to the bill for dividing and inclosing certain open and common fields in Great Glen, in the county of Leicester; also

That they desire that this House will give leave, that the Right Honourable George Grenville, Esq; a Member thereof, may attend the House of Lords on Thursday next, in order to be examined upon the second reading of the bill for the encouragement of seamen employed in the royal navy, &c. also

That they desire, that this House will give leave to Dr. George Hay, Thomas Orby Hunter, Gilbert Elliot, and Hans Stanley, Esqrs. Members thereof, to attend the House of Lords on the said day, and on the same occasion; and also

That they have returned a bill brought this day from this House, it not having any title ingrossed thereon, and being without the usual words importing a direction for sending it from this House to their Lordships.

The same day, the Commons resolved,

That 300,000l. be granted to his Majesty for discharging the debt of the navy.

The same day, was presented to the House

A petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, capital burgesses, and principal inhabitants of the borough of Sudbury, in the county of Suffolk; alledging that, if the bill for the importation of Irish tallow duty-free should pass into a law, it would be a means of reducing the present excessive high prices of soap.

soap and candles ; and expressing their hope, that it may so pass.

On the 14th, Mr. Oswald (from the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations) presented to the House, pursuant to their order,

An account of money paid, and charges incurred, by supporting and maintaining the settlement of his Majesty's colony of Nova Scotia for the year 1756 ; and also reported,

That the order of the House for an account of money paid, and charges incurred, by supporting and maintaining the said colony, from the 1st of January, 1757, to the 1st of December following, cannot be at present complied with, because the proper Officers, in the said colony, have not transmitted any accounts of the expenditure, or any vouchers for the payment of money, for the year 1757 ; but that, as soon as they shall be received, the account shall be made up with all possible dispatch, and laid before this House.

The same day, the Commons passed a bill, from the Lords, to enable Mary Woollett, spinster, notwithstanding her infancy, upon her marriage with Robert Mead Wilmot, Esq; to settle and convey her estate and interest in certain messuages, lands, and hereditaments in Kent, and in two several sums of 2000*l.* and 300*l.* to the uses in the articles of agreement mentioned ; and also

A bill to indemnify persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments, and Justices of the peace, and others, who have omitted to register their qualifications, within the time limited by law ; and for giving further time for those purposes, and the filing of affidavits of articles of clerkship.

The same day, the Lord Barrington presented to the House, by his Majesty's command,

An estimate of the charge of the troops of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in the pay of Great Britain, for 60 days, from the 23d of February, 1758, to the 23d of April following, both days inclusive ; and also

An estimate of the charge of the out-pensioners of Chelsea hospital, for the year 1758.

The same day, the Lords sent a message to the Commons, signifying, That they desired that this House would give leave to Isaac Townshend, Thomas Griffin, Thomas Frankland, and the Right Honourable Harry Pawlett, Esqrs. Members thereof, to attend the House of Lords, on Thursday next, in order to be examined upon the second reading of the bill for the encourage-

ment of seamen employed in the royal navy, &c.

The same day, the Commons resolved,

That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions, that copies be laid before this House of all the contracts made in Europe, or elsewhere, with any person or persons to supply his Majesty with materials or stores for the use of his navy, from the 1st of January, 1753, to the 1st of January, 1758, or to the latest accounts respecting the same ; also

Copies of all contracts made in Europe, or elsewhere, to furnish, for his Majesty's service, any vessel or vessels for transports, tenders, or other purposes, from the 1st of January, 1753, to the 1st of January, 1758, or to the latest accounts received ; and that there be annexed to such copies what services such vessel or vessels, so contracted for, were employed in, whilst they lay upon demurrage, and when they were discharged ; and also

Copies of all contracts made in Europe, or elsewhere, for provisions, and dry or other stores, for victualling his Majesty's navy, from the 1st of January, 1753, to the 1st of January, 1758.

The same day, the Commons ordered,

That an account be laid before this House of all the damaged dry and other stores and provisions that have been condemned in any of his Majesty's storehouses, or on board any of his ships, frigates, or sloops of war and tenders, either at home or abroad, from the 1st of January, 1753, to the 1st of January, 1758, or to the time of the latest accounts respecting the same, particularly pointing out the different species of such stores and provisions, their original cost, and what they sold for ; also

An account of all the materials and stores condemned, as unfit for service, on board his Majesty's ships of war, or other vessels employed therein ; and of those condemned in his Majesty's yards, docks, or in any other places in Europe, or elsewhere ; from the 1st of January, 1753, to the 1st of January, 1758, or to the latest accounts respecting the same ; with a particular account in what manner they have been disposed of, and of the sum or sums of money received for them, during the said term, and to what uses the said money has been appropriated.

On the 15th, was presented to the House

A petition of the merchants, dealers in leather, and tanners of the city of London and places adjacent ; alledging that they have observed, that a bill is ordered to be brought in, to take off the duties on raw hides and skins imported into Great Britain from

from Ireland, representing the good consequences they apprehend would arise from prohibiting their exportation into foreign parts; and praying that the exportation of them from Ireland into all parts, except Great Britain, may be prohibited; also

Another petition from the said persons, representing the many good effects of the bill to give leave to import live cattle from Ireland into this kingdom, and therefore praying that it may pass into a law; and also

A petition of the innholders and victualers of the town of Witham in Essex, alleging that they have been equally, if not more, aggrieved, with the towns of Chelmsford and Colchester, by the quartering of soldiers upon them; and therefore praying that they may, at least, share in the relief granted to the towns abovementioned.

The same day, the Commons resolved, nemine contradicente,

That a message be sent to acquaint the Lords, that this House (not being sufficiently informed by their messages, upon what grounds, or for what purposes, their Lordships desired, that the Members of their House, mentioned in the said messages, should have leave to attend the House of Lords, in order to be examined upon the second reading of the bill for the encouragement of seamen employed in the royal navy, &c.) desire to be informed by them of the same.

On the 16th, the Lords sent another message to the Commons, signifying, That they desired the attendance of the before-mentioned Members of this House, in order to their being examined upon the second reading of the bill for the encouragement of seamen employed in the royal navy, &c.

The same day, the Commons resolved,

That the said Members of this House have leave to go to the Lords as is desired by their Lordships, if they think fit.

The same day, Mr. Burnaby (from the Treasury) presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty,

An account, shewing how the money given for the year 1757 has been disposed of, distinguished under the several heads until the 16th of March, 1758; and the parts remaining unsatisfied, with the deficiency thereupon; and also

An account of the application and disposal of 800,000 l. pursuant to the power given by an act of the last session of Parliament for applying any sum or sums of money not exceeding a million, upon account, to enable his Majesty to defray any extraordinary expences of the war for the year 1757, and to take all such measures as might disappoint or defeat any enterprises or designs of his enemies, and as the exigency of affairs might require.

[To be continued.]

To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

As the Dutch are so clamorous in their Invektives against us, on the Account of the Captures that our People have made of their Ships (particularly in the West-Indies) which they represent as enormous Depredations; and as the Governor of St. Eustatia has sent three Deputies to Amsterdam, to complain of their Conduct: I judged it expedient, at this Juncture, briefly to make it appear, that the dismal Outcries of the Hollanders of their being most cruelly and contemptuously oppressed by us, in a Time of profound Peace, are intirely groundless; and my Remarks, which are obvious and natural, you are at Liberty to publish in your useful Collection. I am

Your's, &c. Z.

IN the Public Advertiser, dated August 4, 1758, are contained the following advices from Holland:

'Hague, July 24. Major-general York has been invited to a conference with the Deputies of the States-general, that remonstrances may be made to him against the enormous depredations of the English, and particularly against the capture of a Dutch vessel taken off the island of Goree by an English privateer. The resolution of the States of Holland, concerning an augmentation of the navy of the republic to protect the trade and navigation of its subjects, was carried, last Monday, to the States-general for their approbation. The province of

Friseland readily conformed to the opinion of the province of Holland, in this matter; the Deputies of the provinces of Zealand and Gueldres said, that they would soon explain themselves; and those of the provinces of Groningen, Utrecht, and Over-ysseel took it 'ad referendum.'

'In the mean while, the depredations of the English still continue; which continues and increases our grievances, particularly in the West-Indies. The Governor of St. Eustatia has sent three Deputies to Amsterdam, to complain that Dutch vessels are seized by English privateers, under pretence that, by trading to the French islands, they are naturalised French. The Governor of

St. Eustatia asks directions from the West-India Company for his conduct, whether he ought to repel force by force. We expect here a formal deputation from this Company to lay these complaints before the States-general. A grievous outcry is raised here on this occasion. It is publicly said, that we could not suffer more by an open war with the English. Even most of the Members of the Government are of opinion, that we must take vigorous measures towards the English, who ought to be restrained by several considerations from reducing the State to the alternative of either waging war in its own defence, or of being most cruelly and contemptuously oppressed, in a time of profound peace.'

In this account the Dutch give of the ill treatment they receive from the English, a particular stress is laid on their depredations in the West-Indies; and, from the Governor of St. Eustatia's concerning himself so much in the matter, it is evident, that the inhabitants of that island are considered as great sufferers by the seizure of their ships; but is it not, at the same time, notorious, that these people have, in the course of the present war, on all occasions, done all that was possible to distress us by assisting our enemies?

St. Eustatia, or Eustathius, was first possessed by the Dutch in 1635; and, though this island has been, several times since that period, taken and retaken by the English and Dutch, it was restored by the treaty of Ryswic to the latter, who are still in the peaceable possession thereof. It is about five leagues in compass, and the channel between it and St. Christopher's is only three leagues broad; but, with respect to its situation, it is accounted the strongest of all the Caribbee islands; for it has but one good landing-place, which a few men may easily defend; and the haven is, moreover, commanded by a fort mounted with guns. It is a very fine and well-cultivated island, the principal product whereof is tobacco, though it has likewise fertile fields of excellent sugar-canes; and the Dutch are said to be strongly fortified therein, and to have 5000 white people, besides 15,000 negroes. The inhabitants have hogs, rabbits, goats, and all sorts of poultry, in such plenty, as not only to be sufficient for their own consumption, but for the supply of their neighbours; and, though they have no more than one church, they are provided with several storehouses replenished with necessaries, especially all sorts of European commodities, which they keep always in readiness to export to places that are in the most

pressing want of them, and where the sale of them will turn to the best account.

From this description of St. Eustatia it manifestly appears, that it is advantageously situated for carrying on a trade with the French islands in the West-Indies; that it is amply stored with merchandises for that purpose; and that the Dutch, who are well known to be continually intent upon worldly gain, would not fail to improve every opportunity that fell in their way, in order to promote their temporal interest. It is, in fact, undeniably certain, that they have supplied the necessities of those islands; and that, were it not for these supplies, (such have been their wants, and the precautions taken by our ships of war to prevent their being accommodated from Europe) they must have been long ago reduced to the last extremity. The Deputies from the Governor of Eustatia do not pretend to deny the truth of this assertion, which is plainly implied in their very complaint; for in this they affirm, 'That Dutch vessels are seized by English privateers, under pretence that, by trading to the French islands, they are naturalised French,' i. e. treated as if they were French: And are they not, in all reason and equity, to be considered as such, if they supply our avowed enemies with ammunition or provisions? Did our people take all their trading vessels without any exception, or not strictly observe the rules, in such cases, acknowledged, on all hands, to be fair and equitable, they might have a plausible pretence to condemn their proceedings. But let it be demanded, What Dutch ships are made prize? The answer is obvious and easy: Such ships as supply our enemies with ammunition or provisions. Either they are our friends, as the neutrality necessarily supposes; or quite the reverse, our foes; which is a direct contradiction to their neutrality. If the former, it is incumbent on them to act up to their character, i. e. not to injure us, or act to our prejudice: If the latter, it would be far more honourable, if they openly declared themselves, and no longer pretended to be our friends. But, if they cherish and support the French by supplying their necessities, they, to all intents and purposes, aid and assist them; and, under the mask of friendship, they act no less injuriously to us, than if they openly espoused their cause. If then they first violate the neutrality subsisting between us, who are the aggressors? Why, undoubtedly, themselves, who, no longer acting a neutral part, forfeit all right and title to the privileges of neutrality. They, indeed, may, if they please, miscall our

our equitable captures enormous depredations, and unjustly accuse our people of being most cruel and contemptuous oppressors, on that account: But, after all, do not we treat Danish or Swedish ships, or those of any other neutral power, in the same manner we do theirs, if they supply our French enemies with ammunition or provisions? Nay, are not the trading vessels of the Irish, our fellow-subjects, seized by our garde-costa's, and condemned as legal prizes, if they are laden with accommodations for the use and benefit of those who are in arms against us? I would farther ask, whether, if the Dutch themselves were engaged in war with another power, and we, being obliged to act a neutral part, should, nevertheless, supply their enemies with ammunition or provisions, they would not treat our ships in the very same manner we have done theirs, as they have, in fact, always treated those who, in the like circumstances, assisted their foes? They farther alledge, that all French goods or merchandises, found on board their trading vessels by our ships of war, are seized and afterwards condemned by our Courts of Admiralty; and this they represent as an intolerable oppression. But is it not equally reasonable, that these, as well as those that immediately relate to ammunition or provisions, should be confiscated to our advantage? It is generally allowed, that no neutral nation is to protect or cover the trade of an enemy by transporting his goods or merchandises in their ships; and it has been the usual practice of all nations to prevent it, as far as their power extended. It would, doubtless, be a very beneficial branch of commerce to the Dutch, if they could carry it on, without any molestation or interruption; but the law of nature gives us an undoubted right to hin-

der, as far as it is possible for us, their enriching themselves, at our expence, or to our prejudice. If this was not the case, their neutrality would be extremely detrimental to us, and render it impossible for us to put a stop to the trade and commerce of France; for as the French, having formerly found, that most of their own merchant-ships fell into the hands of our cruisers and privateers, now attempt to carry on their trade, both in Europe and America, in the ships of neutral powers, especially the Dutch; if we should allow them to transport therein the manufactures and merchandises of France, and particularly the product of the French sugar islands and American plantations, it would be wholly out of our power to obtain the redress and satisfaction we have a right to expect by a just and necessary war, and, in the interim, our own commerce, manufactures, and sugar islands, would be intirely ruined. From what has been said it sufficiently appears, that the grievous outcries made against us in Holland are altogether groundless; and that, on the contrary, we may justly complain of the selfish and avaricious disposition of the Dutch merchants, who chuse rather to oppose us with open force, than act as becomes a neutral nation. In the last war, they did little for us, though they had the title of auxiliaries; but, in the present, they make a trade of injuring us, under the pretence of neutrality. What may be the resolutions of the States general, in consequence of the abovementioned complaints, is at present uncertain; but, however, in the mean time, we may reasonably hope, that such vigorous and effectual steps are now taken, in the conduct of our war with France, as will at length bring it to an happy issue.

The History of ENGLAND (Page 21, Vol. XXIII.) continued.

Since the States-general had perceived, that the Parliament approved not of the war the King was making upon them, they had never ceased to solicit the King to a separate peace, and had offered him whatever he could reasonably expect, in supposing he designed the advantage of his kingdom; but, as that was not the case, it is plain their offers could not satisfy him. To content him, the commonwealth of the Seven Provinces should have been intirely destroyed, and the King of France put in possession; but, as he durst not openly avow this demand, he pretended to find, in the offers of the States, only ambiguous or insolent propositions, and from thence took oc-

casión to reject them. But affairs afterwards took a turn which obliged him to come into other measures. The victories he hoped for at sea, with the assistance of France, came to nothing; if his fleet was not beaten in the four late engagements, at least, it had gained no advantage over that of the States. He had expected to give a mortal wound to the States by a descent into Holland, and, for that purpose, had sent for Schomberg to head his forces; but that General had been unsuccessful in his expedition, and obliged to return without any thing done. The King of France, as I said, had been forced to abandon his conquests in Holland, to defend himself against

the new enemies raised him by the States. In short, the Parliament, discovering the secret intent of this war, not only refused any farther supplies, but were preparing to bring the advisers to justice. On the other hand, the King had managed the money granted by Parliament, and that of the Exchequer, with so little œconomy, that he had not a shilling left. His profusion had been so excessive, that it appeared, from orders countersigned by the Earl of Arlington, Secretary of State, that he had given away above three millions sterling to several private persons. In a word, he did not know which way to turn himself for the continuance of the war, as he saw his Parliament little inclined to furnish the means. All these reasons were very capable to induce him to listen to the offers made him by the States. He therefore began, by degrees, to discover, that he should not be averse to a reasonable peace, provided the States would have such regard to his honour as he had room to expect. When there was no other difficulty, the States writ him a very submissive letter, and at the same time sent full powers to the Marquis del Fresno, the Spanish Ambassador at London, to conclude a peace, in their name, on the conditions already offered, but rejected by the King, on pretence they were only designed to amuse him. These proposals were so reasonable, and offered in so solemn a manner, that they could not be rejected, without alarming the whole kingdom, and confirming the suspicions, which were but too general, that this war was not designed for the advantage of the people. Besides, the King's affairs required a speedy peace.

Presently after the receipt of the States letter, the King came to the Parliament, the 24th of January, 1673-4, and communicated to both Houses the offers from the Dutch, desiring their advice on this affair. They answered, that it was their opinion his Majesty should proceed in a treaty with the States, in order to a speedy peace. From that time, all difficulties, relating to the peace, were removed, in the conferences between the Marquis del Fresno and the King's Commissioners, and the treaty was concluded in a fortnight.

In this short interval, the Commons proceeded to take into consideration the grievances of the nation. They insisted chiefly upon keeping an army composed of regular troops, and, after a vote that it was a grievance to the kingdom, they resolved to address the King for disbanding all forces raised since the year 1663. The examination of this affair gradually led them to that of the horse and foot guards, established by

the King without the concurrence or approbation of the Parliament. It was found, that they were of vast charge to the King and kingdom: That they were a standing army in disguise, which might be easily augmented: That guards were only in use in arbitrary governments: That they were altogether useless, as appeared from the King's daily trusting his person to his people without a guard.

This debate was interrupted by the King's coming to the House of Peers, the 11th of February. The Commons being sent for, the King communicated to both Houses, that he had signed the peace with the Dutch. He told them, moreover, in answer to their address concerning the forces, that he had given orders for disbanding even more than were desired, and for sending back the Irish regiments. He added, that he must needs acquaint them, that there was a great want of capital ships, and he should be glad to be equal in number with his neighbours: He hoped therefore to have their assistance, on such an occasion, to preserve the honour and safety of the nation. The Houses thanked him for the peace he had made, and for his gracious answer to their address.

This, however, was not capable of inducing the Commons to suspend their debates upon the grievances. They voted, 'That a Committee should be appointed to inspect the laws lately made in Scotland, whereby an army is authorised to march into England or Ireland, by the sole direction of the Council of Scotland; and peruse such other laws as tend to the breach of the union of the two nations.' They likewise, in a grand Committee, resolved, that a Committee should be appointed to inspect the state and condition of Ireland, more especially with regard to religion, the militia, and the forces of that kingdom. They, moreover, appointed another Committee: — 'To inspect the law, and to consider how the King might commit any subject by his immediate warrant, as the laws then stood; and to report their opinions;' and further, 'They were to consider how the law then stood, touching the committing of persons by the Council-table, and to report the same.' Upon this occasion, they ordered a particular bill to be brought in, concerning writs of Habeas corpus, which was read three times, and passed the House. A bill was likewise ordered to be brought in for a test to be taken by the Members of both Houses.

It was a great mortification to the King to see the Commons so rigorously examining his conduct; for all their resolutions,

in this session, pointed to the former proceedings of the Court. It may well be thought, that, as the project of the Cabal was to render the King absolute, and advance the interests of Popery, the King and his Ministers had not been very scrupulous to gain first one point, and then another, in order to establish precedents, and put the King in possession of arbitrary power, in things which were not equally obvious to all. As the Commons proceeded, it appeared plainly they were resolved not to omit any point. The King, therefore, to defeat their designs, made use of his constant method, and, coming to the Parliament the 24th of February, prorogued it to the 10th of November following, before any bill was ready for the royal assent. Thus ended the 13th session of this Parliament, after sitting six weeks and three days. The prorogation was afterwards continued, and lasted about fourteen months.

The peace was proclaimed, the 28th of February, in London, with much greater demonstrations of joy and satisfaction from the people, than the war had been two years before. The sole difference between this peace and that of Breda was, that the ships and vessels belonging to the States, whether single or in fleets, should strike their flag, and lower their top-sail to those of England, whether single or in fleets, provided they carried the King's flag. Moreover, the States were to pay the King eight hundred thousand patacoons, at four payments; namely, two hundred thousand on the exchange of the ratifications, and the rest at three payments, within the space of three years. Thus the people of England discharged the expence of this war, and the King alone reaped the benefit.

The King, finding himself freed from the cares of war, and the uneasinesses caused by the Parliament, abandoned himself intirely to a soft, indolent, and effeminate life. The Duchess of Orleans, his sister, had brought him, at their interview at Dover, the daughter of a Gentleman of Bretagne, called de Queroualle, who commanded the King's affection beyond any of his mistresses, and was created Duchess of Portsmouth; but his particular fondness for her did not prevent his having many others, by whom he had several children, educated with no small expence. In a word, not to dwell on what passed at a Court so corrupted as that of Charles II, I shall only say, that the King's mistresses had engrossed the whole credit of the Court, and that he could refuse them nothing.

It does not appear, that France complained much of Charles for deserting her,

in making a separate peace with the Dutch; this caused several politicians to think, that the King of France had given a full consent to this peace, in order to make Charles Mediator between him and his enemies, whose number was greatly increased since the last year. This suspicion is farther confirmed by Charles's offer of his mediation to the King of France, soon after his peace with the States; which he readily accepted, without the least resentment of what had been lately transacted. When the King was assured, that his mediation was accepted by France, he sent Sir William Temple into Holland, to offer the same to the States. As their towns and provinces were now recovered, except Maestricht and Grave, they passionately wished for peace; the only obstacle was, the interest of their allies, the Emperor, the Empire, and Spain; who, having engaged in the war for their sake, could not be abandoned, without extreme ingratitude. The only way, to please them, was to bring things to a treaty, where they might find their satisfaction; so that, without being much solicited, they accepted the King of England's mediation. It is true, France, and the allies, had already accepted that of the King of Sweden, who had used his endeavours to procure a peace by his Ambassadors at the congress of Cologne; but, since that congress was broken off, by the forcible carrying away of Prince William of Furstemberg, the Swede had rendered himself suspected to the allies, by discovering too much partiality to France; so that the States were not displeased to find another Mediator to renew the conferences, though they had no great reason to confide in the King of England. But they were desirous of peace, and such was the situation of the affairs of Europe, that another Mediator was not easy to be found; wherefore it was more advantageous to accept him, than to have none at all, and lose the hope of ending the war. However this be, they so strongly solicited all the Princes, their allies, that, at last, they were induced to accept the King of England's mediation; but there was a wide difference between agreeing upon a Mediator and concluding a peace. So many various interests to adjust made it easy to foresee, that peace would be a very difficult work, besides the accidents which the continuation of the war might produce, and that would be too apt to alter the pretensions of the two parties: For instance, whilst a mediation of peace was talked of at the Hague, a battle was fought at Seneff, which indeed decided nothing, but might have had great consequences, if victory had intirely declared

red for one of the armies; moreover, the Prince of Orange took Grave in October.

I cannot forbear taking notice of a thing which became more public afterwards, and of which I shall have occasion to speak more amply; namely, that, at the very time Charles performed the office of a Mediator, he received from France an annual pension of one hundred thousand pounds sterling; by this we may judge of his impartiality. Moreover, it appears in Coleman's letters, the Duke of York's Secretary, some of which were writ this year, that there was a close union between the King of France and the Duke of York, and that the latter intirely relied on the assistance of France for the execution of the project formed in favour of the English Papists. This manifestly shews, that Charles had not desisted from his first designs, and only waited a favourable opportunity to execute them, when France, discharged from the burden of this present war, should be in a condition to grant him the necessary assistance.

During these transactions, the Papists of England were labouring to prevail with the King to dissolve a Parliament which was so opposite to them; this appears also in Coleman's letters; but the King did not think proper to take such a step so soon, which might have done him great prejudice, by exasperating the people, and from which he could reap no other advantage, than to procure some ease for the Papists. But this was not his principal view; for, though he was a disguised Papist, he had so little zeal for religion, that he was by no means inclined to hazard his temporal interests, in complaisance to the Papists. He published, therefore, on the contrary, a proclamation, to stifle the false report, that the Parliament would quickly be dissolved, and to satisfy the people, that the thing had never come under deliberation.

To finish the events of this year 1674, I shall only take notice of some particulars which may be of use for the sequel. In September, the Earl of Arlington was made Lord-chamberlain of the King's household, and Sir Joseph Williamson, who had been Plenipotentiary at the congress of Cologne, was made Secretary in his room. On the other hand, the Duke of Buckingham, who had been the King's principal favourite, lost his favour and credit to such a degree, that the King, without any ceremony, gave him a public affront, in declaring his office of Chancellor of Cambridge vacant, and in influencing the election in favour of his natural son, the Duke of Monmouth.

The Earl of Clarendon died this year at

Roan, in the 67th year of his age, after a seven years exile; during which he had digested the memoirs he had collected to compose his History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars of England. The famous John Milton, author of the poem called Paradise lost, died also this year.

Of the five Members of the Cabal, only the Earl of Arlington and the Duke of Lauderdale remained about the King. The first, finding himself in a very disagreeable situation, since the Parliament had so openly declared against him, believed he had no other way to support himself, than by taking, or pretending to take, measures opposite to those of which the Cabal was accused. Accordingly, he was the first who advised the King to call in his declaration for liberty of conscience; and, when he saw the Parliament acting with such vigour to break the measures of the Court, he affected an extraordinary zeal for the Protestant religion. He was constant at sermons and sacraments, and carried his dissimulation so far, as to persecute the Papists, whom he had till now protected. Some even say he advised the King to remove the Duke of York from his Court; but, if, by these proceedings, he gained any favour with the people, he lost more with the King and Duke, who no longer confided in him as before. The King had particularly shewn he was displeased with him, by giving the Treasurer's staff to Sir Thomas Osborne, afterwards Earl of Danby; which had ever been Arlington's ambition. This rendered the two Earls mortal enemies to each other, and caused them to labour one another's destruction. The Earl of Arlington, seeing that his enemy daily gained ground upon him, imagined he might recover his former credit and favour by performing a signal service for the King, which was, to engage the Prince of Orange to enter into the measures of the English Court, for procuring such a peace as was desired by the Courts of France and England. As his Countess was Mr. Odyck's sister, who was much in the Prince's confidence, he imagined, that, with the assistance of Odyck, and his other relations and friends, it would be easy to succeed in the scheme he had projected. Wherefore he obtained the King's leave to go to the Hague to execute his design; but, as he was ignorant of the temper, humour, and character of the Prince of Orange, he took the very course to gain him which he should have avoided. He endeavoured to vindicate all the proceedings of the Cabal and English Court by reasons so weak and opposite to the truth, that he seemed, in his discourse to the Prince, to think he had to deal

deal with a child ignorant of the most common affairs; which could not but offend him. But what offended him most, was, that he attempted to draw him into a discovery of the English Lords, with whom he had held a secret correspondence, during the last war. In a word, this journey proved so unsuccessful, that he lost not only the Prince of Orange's esteem, but all his credit with the King. Besides, he farther incurred the Duke of York's hatred, by proposing to the Prince, without any order, as it is said, a marriage with the Princess Mary, the Duke's eldest daughter, which was afterwards accomplished; it seems the Duke foresaw how fatal that marriage would be to him. After the Earl's return to Court, his credit declined so visibly, and the King shewed it so openly, that the Courtiers made no scruple to mimic him, in his presence, for the King's diversion. Thus had the Earl of Clarendon been used. It is said, that Colonel Talbot, afterwards Earl of Tyrconnel, having been some time absent from Court, and, upon his return, happening to see the Earl of Arlington one day acted by a person with a black patch on his nose, and a white staff in his hand, could not forbear reproaching the King with his ingratitude, in suffering a man to be thus unworthily treated, who had served him so faithfully, as well in his exile, as since his restoration; to which the King in his excuse replied, that he had no reason to be satisfied with the Earl's conduct: 'For, not content to come to prayers as others did, he must be constant at sacraments too.' Why, answered Talbot, does not your Majesty do the very same thing? 'God's fish!' replied the King, with some heat, I hope there is a difference between Harry Bennet and me.'

This shews the King had changed neither inclination nor principles, since his designs had appeared to be ruined. The truth is, he was not satisfied with the members of the Cabal, though it was not for their counsels, but their not having pursued the general design with sufficient ability. Sir William Temple, in his Memoirs, relates, that, before he departed to offer the King's mediation to the States, he endeavoured, in a private audience, to make the King sensible how ill advised and ill served he had been by the Cabal; to which the King answered:—'It is true, I have succeeded ill, but, if I had been well served, I might have made a good business enough of it;' and so proceeded to justify what was past. The King is therefore to be considered, at the time I am speaking of, that is, during the fourteen months interval between the

two sessions, as waiting a favourable opportunity for the better executing his designs; and this opportunity was not to be found, till France should be at peace with her enemies, and in a condition to assist her secretly. In the mean time, the King seems to have had no other business, than to get as much money as he could from his Parliament; he began therefore, according to custom, with publishing a proclamation against Popish priests and Jesuits, to prepare the Parliament to be favourable to him.

The fourteenth session of this Parliament began, the 13th of April, 1675. The King opened it with a speech to both Houses, in which he told them,—'That the principal end of his calling them, now, was to know what they thought might yet be wanting to the security of religion and property, and to give himself the satisfaction of having used his utmost endeavours to procure and settle a right understanding between him and his Parliament.—For he must tell them, that he found the contrary was so much laboured, and the pernicious designs of ill men had taken so much place, under specious pretences, that it was high time to be watchful in preventing their contrivances; of which this was not the least, that they endeavoured, by all means they could devise, to make it impracticable any longer to continue this present Parliament.—That he had done as much, on his part, as was possible, to extinguish the fears and jealousies of Popery; and would leave nothing undone, that might shew the world his zeal to the Protestant religion, as established in the Church of England, from which he would never depart. He then recommended the condition of the fleet, which he was not able, he said, to put into that state it ought to be, and which required a considerable sum of money, as well to repair as to build. Lastly, he told them, that the season of the year would not permit a long session;—that he intended to meet them again the next winter, and, in the mean time, recommended to them all such temper and moderation in their proceedings, as might tend to unite him and them in counsel and affections, and disappoint the expectations of those who could only hope, by violent and irregular motions, to prevent the bringing the session to a happy conclusion.'

The Commons thanked the King for his speech and promises to preserve their religion and liberties; but, as he had given them only proclamations, the little efficacy of which was well known, they believed them insufficient, and, accordingly, proceeded to a new bill against the growth of Popery,

Popery, and particularly Popish priests, that is, such as had received orders from the see of Rome.

This done, the Commons presented a long address against the Duke of Lauderdale, in which they said,——‘ That, upon a serious examination of the state of the kingdom, they found, that some persons, in great employment under his Majesty, had fomented designs contrary to the interest of both his Majesty and his people, intending to deprive them of their ancient rights and liberties, amongst which was the Duke of Lauderdale (this was clearly pointing at the Cabal.) That he had openly affirmed, in the presence of his Majesty sitting in Council, and before divers of his subjects attending there, ‘ That his Majesty’s edicts ought to be obeyed; for his edicts are equal with laws, and ought to be obeyed in the first place.’ They then represented to his Majesty some acts which had been made by the Parliament of Scotland, by which it appeared, that there was

a militia settled in that kingdom, of twenty thousand foot and two thousand horse, ‘ who are obliged to be in a readiness to march into any part of this kingdom, for any service wherein his Majesty’s honour, authority, and greatness may be concerned; and are to obey such orders and directions, as they shall from time to time receive from the Privy-council there;’ and that the Duke of Lauderdale was the promoter of this act. That by this means England was exposed to an invasion from Scotland, under any pretence whatsoever, while the Duke of Lauderdale was intrusted with the administration of that kingdom. For these reasons, they humbly besought his Majesty to remove the said Duke for ever from his person and Council. The King did not think proper to grant this request, and gave some reasons for his refusal, which were not satisfactory to the Commons; and therefore they resolved to prepare a second address against the Duke.

[To be continued.]

A compendious System of Natural History (Vol. XXI, Page 32.) continued. From Mr. Edwards’s History of Birds.

With the Cock Padda, or Rice Bird, coloured from Nature.

This bird is figured of its natural bigness; it is called the padda bird, because it is fed with that grain; padda being the name by which rice is called, whilst the grain continues in the husks; so that I think rice bird not a very improper name. But, though I have given it this name, I must take notice, that it is of the tribe or family of small birds we in England call finches; though its bill is larger in proportion, than any of that genus we have with us; it is about the size of a green finch, or rather bigger; it hath a very thick bill for the bigness of the bird, ending in a point, of a fine red colour above and beneath in the thick part towards the head; the point for a little space is white; the eye is of a dark colour; the eyelid or border of skin round the eye is of a bright red; the head is black, except a white spot on each cheek, of the shape of a kidney-bean; the neck, breast, back, and covert-feathers of the wings are of a fine bluish ash-colour, the rump of a lighter ash-colour than the back; the ash-colour on the breast changes gradually, towards the belly, into a faint rose or blossom colour; beyond this colour the lower belly and covert feathers, under the tail, are dirty white; the greater quill-feathers, and the whole tail, are of a black colour; the legs and feet of a faint red, the claws of a dirty white colour. Though this bird has but little gay colouring in it, yet is it a bird of

much beauty; the feathers all over, except the wings, appear to have a fine soft bloom on them, like that on plums; and fall on one another in such order that no feather can be distinguished, but the whole appears with a surface smooth and even.

Some people using the India trade, who have seen these birds, call them Java sparrows, and others Indian sparrows, and affirm they are found in Java; if so, it is like they are found in most of the countries to which our India Company trade; but I rather believe the trade between China and Java may have made them as plenty as cage-birds in Java; from which some may have supposed them natives of that country. I have observed figures of these birds very frequently in Chinese pictures, which is a pretty convincing argument they are natives of China. I have seen one of these birds alive at Sir Hans Sloane’s.

As there are figures joined with all these descriptions, in which great care has been taken justly to express the extreme parts, such as the bills and feet, and other parts which distinguish the genus or species of the different birds, I thought it not proper to trouble the reader with long and perplexed descriptions of those parts, since he can, by casting his eye on the figure, convey to his sense a much perfecter idea, than a laborious and just description in words could give.

A brief

The Cock Padda or Rice Bird.



A brief Review of the Question, whether it is for the Interest of Great Britain, at this juncture, to send her Forces abroad to the Assistance of her Allies in Germany.

AS there seems to be a wide difference in opinion, whether it is for the interest of Great Britain, at this juncture, to send her forces abroad to the assistance of her allies in Germany, and carry on a continental war, or not, it may not be unnecessary to consider once more that point with coolness and impartiality; not with design of carrying the question according to our own opinion, as is too common in political argumentations, but with intention of coming at the truth, and ascertaining clearly what is for the real interest of the nation. But, before we enter upon the question, it will not be improper to take a short review of the apparent original designs of our allies there, as well as of the French.

It is well known, whatsoever may have been said to the contrary, that Hanover did not, at first, desire to be engaged at all in the present quarrel, and that she declined it all she could; she knew her own interest, and would have pursued it; she had, at first, no intentions whatsoever of assisting either the King of Prussia or Great Britain, but wanted and desired a strict neutrality; and her army, under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke, was called an army of observation, and was, at first, formed only for the defence of her electorate: And as it appears, that Hanover had not, at first, any thoughts of assisting either Great Britain or his Prussian Majesty, so also it will clearly appear, that France had no real intentions of serving the House of Austria; for, if she had, she would have let Hanover alone, as she was desirous of being quiet, and sent that army, with which she invaded her electorate, against his Prussian Majesty; by which, in all human probability, he must have been crushed: But France, without any just provocation, chose to attack Hanover; and why? Not to serve Austria, that is clear: For what reason, then? Because she thought, that invading Hanover would either make Great Britain comply with any terms she should be pleased to impose upon her, or that it would induce her to engage in a continental war, and, consequently, divert her strength from being so vigorously employed where she was least able to defend herself against it, and where it might, therefore, be attended with the greatest probability of success. And in this, as some of our troops are now sent abroad, we find she was not altogether mistaken.

Let us, therefore, now consider, how far our sending forces to Germany is consistent

with the interest of Great Britain; and how far such a body of troops, as she is capable of sending, will be able to assist her allies there.

France, it is well known, hath men enough, and can maintain an army in Germany, and reinforce it as she thinks fit and finds necessary, at half the expence that Great Britain must of necessity be put to by sending over her forces there: She will, therefore, be always sure of outnumbering us there, and of putting us to double the expence: Now, under such circumstances, is it not almost impossible for us to carry on the war there to our advantage? But, even, supposing the expence of sending our troops to Germany was not so great as it really is, yet, are we, or are we not, able to send such a force over as may, when joined with our allies there, be sufficient to act offensively against France, and in such a manner as may give us reasonable hopes of obliging her soon to just and honourable terms of peace? For, if we are not, we are only lavishing our men and money, not to distress the enemy, but ourselves. Less than thirty thousand troops will not, in my humble opinion, be sufficient, when joined with our allies there, to act with proper vigour against the enemy: Now, if we could spare the men, could we bear the expence of sending such a body there? It is well known we could not; it is most certain, that such a measure would, in a few campaigns, not only drain the kingdom of its cash, already much too scarce, but swell the national debt beyond all possibility of bearing. What then must be done? Is there not a necessity of assisting our allies in some other manner; and in what? In order to answer this question, let us ask another: What is the best method of distressing France? For that which will distress France most, will most effectually assist our allies. The method that will distress France most is, in my humble opinion, by destroying her marine and commerce, for that will render it impossible for her to support the war long; and, if we destroy them, she will, let her arms be ever so successful at land, be obliged, in the end, not only to relinquish all, but make satisfaction too for the damages she may have done. And, as this method of carrying on the war will distress France most, so it is in every respect, also, the most advantageous for Great Britain: It is best adapted to her natural strength; it will keep her money at home; it will augment her marine, and increase her commerce; and

and make the nation, upon the whole, richer at the conclusion of the war, than at the beginning.

On the contrary, should we carry on the war upon the continent, and be, even beyond probability, successful there, yet, whilst we were conquering our foes abroad, we should be utterly subdued by our domestic enemy, the public debt.

But then, it may be said, we have a great standing army, and that it is unreasonable to keep such a number of troops in idleness, and to do nothing; and that they ought to be employed somewhere against the enemy: It is true, we have, at present, a very large standing army; it is much larger than is wanted to defend us at home; and it is larger than we can afford to send abroad: What then can we do? To send a small number of troops to the continent will not be sufficient to support our allies there, and will, in all probability, be to very little purpose, and from which our allies would reap scarce any benefit; while it would be a real loss to Britain of so many men, and so much money; and to send such a body of forces as would be sufficient, would create an expence that would exceed the ability, and soon bring on the ruin of the nation.

That we have no real occasion for such a number of troops, to defend us at home, is evident to every one, not only by our sending some of them abroad, but by the manifest happy effects which our navy, the natural strength of this nation, by being properly employed with some of our forces aboard now before our eyes, produces.

As our sending a small number of forces will not, without the junction of more powerful allies, be able to cope with France upon the continent; and, as we cannot bear the expence of sending a body that would be sufficient, there is a necessity of attacking the enemy some other way; and what other way is there, but by exerting our natural strength at sea?

Upon the whole, therefore, it appears to me, that it is the interest of Great Britain to push on the war vigorously by sea, and in America; and that to neglect to do so, and to carry on the war with France upon the continent, would be like attacking a fort at a place where it was strongest, and almost impregnable, and neglecting to make the assault where it was weak and, in a manner, defenceless.

BRITANNICUS.

*The LIFE of Sir THOMAS MORE, Lord Chancellor of England in the
Reign of HENRY VIII.*

SIR THOMAS MORE (whose head is inserted, Vol. II, page 314.) was the only son of Sir John More, an able and upright Lawyer, and a Judge of the King's-bench, in the reign of Henry VIII; he was born in Milk-street, in the city of London, where his father had his usual residence, in 1480, when Edward IV. sat on the throne. He received his grammatical education at a then very famous free-school in Threadneedle-street, wherein Heath and Whitgift, Archbishops, and many other eminent persons, were instructed in the rudiments of learning. After he had here made a sufficient progress in the Latin tongue, his father procured his admittance into the house of Cardinal Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Chancellor; who, being greatly delighted with his promising parts, together with his wit and humour, at a very early age sent him to Canterbury (now Christ-church) college in Oxford; from whence, after he had been made acquainted with rhetoric and philosophy, he was first removed to New-inn, to see common practice; and soon after to Lincoln's-inn, to study the law; where he continued till he was called to the bar.

Whilst he resided at the latter inn, he read

a public lecture on St. Austin 'de Civitate Dei,' which was resorted to by almost all the learned men of the city; and he acquired such a reputation by these lectures, that he was appointed a Reader at Furnival's-inn, which office he, for some time, discharged in the same reputable manner; but, being now inclined to give himself up to devotion in the Charterhouse, he therein led a religious life, about four years, though without any vow. It may seem surprising that a man of his uncommon vivacity could so long confine himself within the narrow limits of a cloister; but then it should be remembered, that this sort of piety was then in fashion, and that, notwithstanding his activity and facetiousness, it was agreeable to his temper and inclination. He was at last, however, sated with this inactive and useless way of living; and, being pressing invited by Mr. Colt, of New-hall in Essex, to live with him, he made him a visit. This Gentleman having three handsome, accomplished, and well-behaved daughters, and giving him his choice of any of them for a wife, he married the eldest, merely for being such, though his fancy inclined him to prefer the second; and, upon his marrying this Lady, who lived

ved with him about seven years, he took a house in Bucklesbury, and studied and practised the law at Lincoln's-inn.

In the interim he was elected a Burgess, before he was 22 years of age, to sit in the Parliament called by Henry VII, in order to demand a subsidy and three 15ths, for the marriage of his eldest daughter to the King of Scotland; and, when it was moved in the House, as many of the Members were afraid of opposing it, though the majority were against it, Mr. More did not fail to improve so fair an opportunity of displaying his courage and integrity in the defence of liberty and his country; he, notwithstanding his youth, argued to so good purpose against this unjust and arbitrary imposition, that his Majesty's demand was at length rejected; upon which, Mr. Tyler, a Privy-counsellor, who heard the speech he made, immediately went and informed the King, 'That a beardless boy had disappointed all his purpose.'

Thus did he give a very early specimen of his patriotism and probity, from which nothing could ever seduce him, to the day of his death; but Henry VII, a tyrannical and avaricious Prince, was, of course, highly incensed against him, who, though so young a man, had defeated his design of raising money; and it is no wonder at all that he should resolve on being, some way or other, revenged on this rising Lawyer, to prevent his giving him any more disturbance. However, as he had nothing to lose, the King made Sir John More, his father, the butt of his resentment; for he, without the least cause of offence, ordered him to be imprisoned in the Tower till he had paid a fine of 100 l.

Mr. More having, soon after this, some business with Fox, Bishop of Winchester, the favourite Minister of Henry VII, his Lordship, taking him aside, assured him, that, if he would follow his advice, he would restore him to his Majesty's favour, intending, as it was thought, in a way usually practised by him, to get him to confess some personal enmity against the King, that, with some shew of reason, he might be called to account; but he had the precaution to avoid the Bishop's snare, by desiring some time to consider his proposal. Having taken his leave with this answer, he repaired to his Lordship's chaplain, and consulted him; who, being a much honest-er and better man than the Bishop, very urgently dissuaded him from following his advice: 'For my Lord, my master, (as he frankly told him) to serve his Majesty's turn, will not stick to consent to his own father's death.' Upon this we may be sure

he did not return to this righteous Prelate; and he was once on the point of going abroad, judging it not to be safe for him to remain in England, where he was obliged to drop his practice, and live at home in a retired manner; here he diverted himself with music, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and the study of the French language; and he likewise made himself a perfect master of history.

Whilst he was thus employed in acquiring so much learning, Henry VII, his enemy, was taken out of the world; and, as this Monarch's character will more fully explain his conduct on the abovementioned occasion than the relation thereof, we shall briefly describe it in its proper colours: The love of money was so predominant in his heart, in spite of all the considerations of duty, dignity, honour, or reputation, that the only thing he was brought to, under the stings of conscience and view of the grave, was to order, in his will, that restitution should be made to all his subjects of all the money which had been unjustly taken from them by his Officers. He left at his death, in current coin, in his vaults at Richmond, the prodigious sum of 1,800,000 l. which abundantly shews, that money, whether gotten justly or unjustly, was the distinguishing measure of every part of his administration: He was, indeed, free from those passions which usually dwell in the souls of Princes, but not, as my Lord Bacon insinuates, from any principle of virtue or religion; for ambition, fame, and the pleasures of love and wine, were not suited to his taste. His secrecy and suspicion nothing could equal but his tyranny and avarice, and his arbitrary government, especially towards the latter end of his reign; his insatiable appetite for money, haughtiness, and reserve procured him the hatred of all his subjects. In a word, without any vice except that of covetousness, which never fails to draw a great deal of ill into its circle, Henry VII. had so few virtues and good qualities, either as a man or a Prince, that he died lamented by none, but, on the contrary, detested or dreaded by all his subjects.

His powerful enemy being thus removed, Mr. More appeared again in the world, and to much greater advantage, on the account of the improvements in learning he had so wisely made; and the city of London immediately gave him an office in the law; but, whether it was that of under Sheriff, Judge of the Sheriff's court, or Recorder, by reason of the contradictory accounts concerning it, it is difficult to determine, though it is, in our opinion, most probable that he

was under Sheriff; but by this office, whatever it was, together with his own practice, 'he gained, without any scruple of conscience, (as he often said) above 400 l. a year,' which in those days must have been an immense sum; and his reputation, as a Lawyer, was now risen so extremely high, that, before he was engaged in the service of Henry VIII, he was twice, by his Majesty's consent, appointed Ambassador, at the suit of the English merchants, in some causes of great importance between them and those of the steel-yard.

The King, being informed of his eminent dexterity in the management of these affairs, ordered Cardinal Wolsey, then Lord Chancellor, to engage him in his service; and this great man was very solicitous to bring it about, who assured him of a larger income than he acquired by the practice of the law: But he could not prevail, Mr. More being unwilling to change his present independent condition for that of a Courtier; and his Majesty, for that time, admitted his excuse. However, a great ship, belonging to the Pope, soon after arriving at Southampton, which the King claimed as a forfeiture, the Legate requested that his Master might have learned Council to plead his cause; and that, as his Majesty was himself a great Civilian, it might be heard, in a public place, in his presence. The King agreeing to this proposal, and Mr. More being the only Lawyer that was thought proper to be of the Pope's Council, who could report all the arguments on both sides to the Legate, a hearing was appointed, before the Lord Chancellor and all the Judges, in the Star-chamber; and here he pleaded his client's cause so effectually, that the forfeiture was immediately restored. His dexterity in the conduct of this affair raised his reputation so high, that his Majesty would, at no rate, permit him to continue any longer out of his service; and, no better place being then vacant, he made him Master of the Requests; in a month after this he knighted him, appointed him one of his Privy-council, and admitted him to the greatest familiarity with himself.

Sir Thomas More is henceforward to be considered, not as a Barrister or private Gentleman, but as an Officer of state, the companion and favourite of a great and illustrious Monarch; which honours, however, were far from elating him, or making any alteration in his temper or manners. He very well knew that Henry was of an obstinate disposition, and at the same time inconsistent in his favour to his most faithful servants; he was, moreover, not insensible that

his natural simplicity and open-heartedness were not adapted to a court; but, nevertheless, the same moderation, integrity, and plainness of behaviour, which had hitherto adorned him, were no less conspicuous in his present exalted condition.

During the first years of his familiarity, when the King had performed his devotions on holy-days, he often sent for him into his closet, and there he conferred with him about astronomy, geometry, divinity, and other branches of learning, as well as affairs of state. On other occasions he would take him, in the night, to the leads at the top of the house, to be instructed in the variety, course, and motion of the heavenly bodies. These avocations, indeed, were such as the greatest Monarch might indulge with dignity; and they intirely suited Sir Thomas More's genius and learning: But his Majesty soon after found that he was likewise a chearful man, possessed of a rich fund of wit and humour; and on that account, when the Council had supped, and sometimes whilst they were at supper, he would send for him, in order to divert himself and the Queen. They grew at length so fond of his entertaining conversation, that he could not spend one evening in a month with his beloved wife and children, nor be absent from court two days together; which gave him so much uneasiness that he resolved, by degrees, to restrain himself from his former mirth, and in some measure to disguise his natural temper; and by this means he prevented his being so commonly sent for upon these occasions of merriment.

The Trésurer of the Exchequer dying about this time, in 1520, the King, without any solicitation, conferred this office on Sir Thomas More; and, a Parliament being, three years after this, summoned, with a view of raising money for a war with France, he was elected Speaker of the House of Commons. He earnestly desired to be excused from this office; but, as his Majesty had directed his nomination, and would not consent to his refusal, he was obliged to submit. In the speech he made to his royal Master, when he was presented to him for his approbation, it is remarkable that, under colour of the most profound awe and veneration, he had the courage very artfully to remonstrate against his arbitrary restraint of Parliamentary debates: 'May it therefore please your Majesty (says he) our most gracious King, of your great goodness, to pardon freely, without doubt of your dreadful displeasure, whatsoever shall happen any man to speak in the discharging of his conscience, interpreting eve-

ry man's words, how unseemly soever couched, yet to proceed of good zeal to the prosperity of the kingdom, and the honour of your royal person.'—

Cardinal Wolsey was now at the head of affairs, who was to the full as haughty and uncontrollable as his Master; but Sir Thomas More had a greater regard to the honour and interest of his country, than to his favour or displeasure. A prime Minister in England, of a mean original, can never be too cautious in the exercise of his power; and even Wolsey made use of this caution, till he had gained an intire ascendancy over the King; but, intoxicated with his extensive power, he, by his pride and insolence, created enemies of the first rank and abilities, and took a pleasure in bidding defiance to their attempts against him; so that it is no wonder at all that he should meet with frequent mortifications, and at last, in the most infamous manner, by a combination of men of parts and family, be despoiled of his power. The following instance will illustrate what has been said:

The Cardinal was greatly offended with the Members of the Parliament which had chosen Sir Thomas More for their Speaker, 'because nothing was said or done there, but immediately it was blown abroad in every alehouse;' and they, on the other hand, thought they had an undoubted right to repeat to their friends without doors whatever had passed within. However, Wolsey, apprehending that a large subsidy, demanded by the King, would meet with great opposition, resolved to be present when the motion was made; but, the House being apprized of his design, it was a long while debated, whether they should receive him with a few Lords or his whole train. The majority inclining to the first, the Speaker got up and said:—Gentlemen, forasmuch as my Lord Cardinal hath, not long since, as you all know, laid to our charge the lightness of our tongues for things spoken out of this House, it shall not, in my judgment, be amiss to receive him with all his pomp; with his maces, his pillars, his poll-axes, his crosses, his hat, and the great seal too; that so, if he blames us hereafter, we may be the bolder to excuse ourselves, and to lay it upon those that his Grace shall bring hither with him.' The House being pleased with the humour and propriety of the Speaker's motion, the Cardinal was received accordingly; who, having shewn the necessity of the subsidy, and perceiving that no-body made any answer, or discovered the least inclination to comply with what he asked, said, with some emotion, 'Gentlemen, you have many wise

and learned men amongst you; and, since I am sent hither immediately from the King, for the preservation of yourselves and all the realm, I think it meet that you give me a reasonable answer to my demand.' But, every one being still silent, he particularly addressed himself to Mr. Murray, who making no reply, he applied to other Members, that were accounted the greatest men in the House; and, these also making him no answer, it being agreed, as their custom was, to answer him by their Speaker only, he, with extreme indignation, farther said, 'Gentlemen, unless it be the manner of your House, as perchance it may, to express your minds in such cases by your Speaker only, whom you have chosen for trusty and wise, as indeed he is, here is, without doubt, a surprising obstinate silence.' He then required an answer from the Speaker; who, having first, with profound reverence on his knees, excused their silence, in the conclusion told his Eminence, 'That, though they had all trusted him with their voices, yet, except every one of them could put their several judgments into his head, he alone, in so weighty a matter, was not able to make a sufficient answer to his Grace.' The Cardinal, taking offence at the Speaker for this evasive answer, and not promoting the subsidy, suddenly rose up and departed, being greatly displeased with the whole House.

Sir Thomas More seconded the motion for complying with the King's demand, when it was first moved in the House; but he was willing to distinguish between his Majesty's reasonable demand and the insolence of his Minister; and perhaps he designed, by this contumelious usage, to convince the King that the person of his Minister was not acceptable to the Parliament. However this be, the Speaker being, a few days after, in Wolsey's gallery at Whitehall, his Eminence, having with great vehemence complained of this ill treatment, and reproached him for his ingratitude, said, 'Would to God you had been at Rome, Mr. More, when I made you Speaker.' Sir Thomas replied, 'Your Grace not offended, so would I too, my Lord;' and to divert him from his ill humour he commended his gallery. But, though he by this digression put a stop to his reproaches, Wolsey afterwards, by way of revenge, when the Parliament was up, persuaded the King to send him Ambassador into Spain; but, however, he remonstrated to his Majesty freely against it, telling him, among other things, that if he sent him upon it he would certainly send him to his grave; which had so much weight

weight with him that he was pleased to admit his excuse.

Upon the death of Sir R. Wingfield, in 1528, Sir Thomas More was appointed Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and admitted into such favour with the King, that he would sometimes come, without giving him any notice, to his house at Chelsea, in order to converse with him on common affairs; and in one of these visits he dined with him, and afterwards walked in his garden for an hour, having his hand about Sir Thomas's neck. This was such a distinguishing mark of favour, that he was no sooner gone than Mr. Roper, his son-in-law, with great pleasure observed to him, that he had never seen him shew to any one before, except once to Cardinal Wolsey. But so far was he from laying any stress on this honour, that he thus replied: 'I thank our Lord, son, I find his Grace to be my very good Lord indeed; and I believe that he doth as much favour me at present as any subject within this kingdom; but yet, son, I may tell thee, I have no cause to be proud of it; for, if my head would win him a castle in France, it would not fail to be struck off.'

There are but few instances to be met with in history of such favourite Ministers as he was, who discovered that moderation to their inferiors which he always shewed even to those who offended him; for he was of so mild and sweet a natural temper that he could never be provoked to express anger or resentment against his bitterest enemies, as his son-in-law testifies, who was continually conversant with him for above 16 years. Instead of crushing or silencing those who opposed or slandered him, he thought, as their arrows did not hit him, he received more benefit from them than even from his friends; and it was his opinion that no innocent Minister would treat his accusers with insolence, or persecute them with power. Nor was he less remarkable for his modesty or humility; for if any learned man, who came to him from the universities, or foreign parts, happened to enter into dispute with him (in which but few were his equals) and he perceived that they could not maintain their argument with any credit against him, lest he should too much discourage them, or seem less concerned for truth than victory, he would break off the discourse by a witty or humorous digression.

Sir Thomas More was so famous for his eloquence, and the readiness of his invention, that, whenever his Majesty visited the universities, where he was received with polite and learned speeches, he was always

appointed to make an answer for him; whilst Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, he was twice Ambassador to the Emperor; and when he came to any foreign university, in his travels, he was always present at their readings and disputations, and would sometimes dispute among them himself, to the admiration of all that heard him. To his other virtues and qualifications we may justly add his extensive benevolence, which made a conspicuous appearance in the whole course of his life; for his time and labours were intirely employed in the service of God, his King, and his country, without a selfish regard to his own interest; nor did he ever ask of his Majesty the value of a penny for his family or himself, as he often declared at his latter end. And here let us also behold and admire his disinterested public virtue, as a Patriot Minister, who, without any patrimony, or any other subsistence than what he drew from his employment, had the courage to oppose the measures of the King and his Ministers, when he apprehended them to be detrimental to his country; and that too in a reign when opposition to them was very seldom seen, and almost as rarely escaped with impunity.

It was observed of Sir Thomas More, that, of all people, he least respected the proud and ignorant, even in the highest stations; but, on the other hand, he was a friend to all men of letters, and held a literary correspondence with all the learned in Christendom. Of the foreigners, Erasmus seems to have had the ascendant in his affection and confidence, who came over to England on purpose to enjoy the benefit of his conversation; and it is said that the person who conducted him to London contrived that Sir Thomas and he should first meet, unknown to each other, at the Lord Mayor's table, which in those days was open to all men of learning of every nation. A dispute arising at dinner, Erasmus undertook to defend the wrong side of the question; but he was so sharply opposed by his friend that he said in Latin, with some vehemence, and not without a mixture of peevishness, 'You are either More, or nobody.' To which Sir Thomas replied, in the same language, with great vivacity, 'You are either Erasmus or the Devil;' for his argument had a tincture of irreligion.

We are told that Sir Thomas More, besides his private devotions, constantly read the Psalms and Litany with his wife and children in a morning; and that he, every night, with his whole family, went into the chapel, where he read the Psalms and Collects.

Collects. He also, for the sake of retirement even from his family, built, at some distance from his mansion-house, a gallery, library, and chapel, where, though on other days he spent some time there in study and devotion, on Fridays he continued the whole day, employing it in such exercises as he thought would best improve his mind on religious subjects. From hence it appears that he had a different sense of religion from that which Courtiers and men of business have in our times. As he lived in a splendid manner, he was obliged to keep many servants; but he always took care to find them something to do, when they did not attend upon him abroad; and he thus preserved them from sloth, gaming, and other profligate practices. He was very far from being austere and splenetic; but then his pleasures were innocent and rational, such as became a man of sense and a Christian. He had likewise hours of relaxation in his family every night, which were filled with music and the like serene amusements; though, whilst he was at table, he had always a person to read, to prevent all improper conversation before the servants; and at the end of reading he would ask those who were at dinner how they understood some passages that had been read, in order to divert or improve the company. His instructions at those times were principally levelled against the pride of dress, and following corrupt though fashionable examples; against ambition and discontent, idleness, and a love of the world. Many such lessons he taught his wife and children every day at their meals, which is at once a pattern and a reproach to the conversation at the tables of the Great in this degenerate age!

Whilst he was Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, the see of Rome becoming vacant, Wolsey entertained hopes of arriving at that dignity, by means of the Emperor; but, when he found, that Charles had procured Cardinal Adrian to be fixed in the papal chair, he resolved to be revenged on him, at all events; and most historians pretend, that, with this view, he seduced his Master from Queen Catharine, the Emperor's aunt, and recommended to him one of the sisters of the King of France, then at war with Charles. But there is no authority for placing Henry's scruples about the validity of his marriage to Wolsey's account, but the Queen's suspicions; for, as to the King, he declared he had them three years before, and that the Cardinal neither first suggested nor cherished them, but did all he could to remove them. His Majesty, however, at length, required Sir Thomas

More's advice about the validity of his marriage, and shewed him certain passages of Scripture, which seemed, in some measure, to answer his purpose; who, when he had looked them over, desired to be excused from giving his opinion about this matter, which was out of his sphere, as he had not professed divinity; but, his Majesty insisting on his advice, he intreated him to allow him time coolly to consider the case, to which he consented. Having consulted the ancient Fathers on the abovementioned places of Scripture, at his next coming to Court, he readily discoursed with the King on the subject; and he produced the opinions that he had collected: But, as they did not suit his Majesty's inclination, he was not very well pleased with his producing them; though he used such discretion in his future conversations with him on this head, that he often argued with him, without his seeming to take any offence.

Henry, intending to proceed no farther in his divorce, sent Tunstall and him on an embassy to Cambray, in order to mediate a peace between the Emperor, his Majesty, and the King of France; which was effected accordingly; and Sir Thomas More, by his dexterity, procured such unexpected advantages to the kingdom, that his Majesty afterwards, upon Wolsey's fall, made him Lord Chancellor. But, upon his return from Cambray, the King, again resolving to put the divorce into execution, was solicitous, as before, to get his approbation; he told him, 'That there was another thing found out of late, by which his marriage with Queen Catharine appeared to be so directly contrary to the law of nature, that it could in no wise be dispensable by the Pope.' Of this, he said, Stokesly, Bishop of London, could more fully inform him; but, in his conference with that Prelate, he saw nothing that could induce him to change his sentiments; Stokesly, however, spoke so favourably of him, in his report to his Majesty, that he was not offended.

Some historians believe, that one of the principal reasons, which induced the King to give the great seal to Sir Thomas More, was to procure his approbation of the divorce and second marriage; but, as there is no authority for this opinion, it has no foundation. But, whatever were his Majesty's views in this promotion, when he was invested with the office of Lord Chancellor, he was conducted through Westminster-hall, to the court of Chancery between the Dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk; the former of whom assured the audience, that the King had charged him, in a special commission,

mission, to declare openly to them all, how much England was indebted to the Chancellor for his good service, how worthy he was of the highest preferment in the kingdom, and how dearly his Majesty loved and confided in him. When the Knight was recovered a little from the confusion into which he was thrown by the Duke's encomiums, he expressed a deep sense of his unworthiness; his unwillingness to be a Courtier; his gratitude and dutifulness to the King; and, above all, his aversion to this high office, which was a weight unsuitable to his weakness; concluding his speech with the following remarkable charge: 'That, if, at any time, or in any circumstances, they saw him digress from his duty in that honourable office, so as they would discharge even their own duty to God and their fidelity to the King, that they should not fail to inform his Majesty, who might otherwise have just occasion to charge his fault to their account.' In a very short time, every-body perceived a surprising alteration in this court; Wolsey was a man of great abilities, and incorrupt as a Chancellor; but he was too haughty to look or speak to one of common rank, and money must be given to his Officers and servants to be even admitted into his presence. On the contrary, a man now presided in this court, who, the meaner a suitor was, was the more condescending, would the more attentively hear his business, and the more readily dispatch it; who commonly, every afternoon, sat in his open hall, that, if any person whatsoever had a suit to prefer to him, he might come without bills, solicitors, or petitions, and make him acquainted with his complaints. His son-in-law, Mr. Dauncy, between jest and earnest, told him, that the case was otherwise, when Wolsey was Lord Chancellor; for then not only many of his privy chamber, but his porters also got a great deal of money.

If we take a view of his whole character, we shall very easily credit what he said of himself, That he would not digress from justice, in the smallest matter, for any consideration. Mr. Heron, his son-in-law, having a cause depending, he advised him to put it to arbitration; but, he presuming on his father's favour, and not agreeing to his proposal, on hearing the cause, he made a decree directly against him. Mr. Roper acquainting him, that some of the Judges complained of his injunctions to stop proceedings at common law, he ordered the chief of the Six Clerks to make a docket of them all, together with the reasons of them; and then, having invited all the Judges to dine with him in the Council-chamber at West-

minster-hall, he, after dinner, set this matter in so clear a light, that, upon mature deliberation, the whole bench declared, that, in the like causes, they should have done the same thing themselves. He afterwards made an offer, that, if each of them, in their respective courts, would mitigate the rigour of the law, he would grant no more injunctions; which they thought fit to refuse.

In order to prevent vexatious frivolous suits, he gave directions to all the solicitors of his court, that no subpoena's should be issued out of the general matter, without giving him proper notice, with their hands to the bill; and, if, upon examination, he found it a cause of complaint that deserved hearing, he would set his hand thereto, or else it should be cancelled. At the same time that Sir Thomas More was Lord Chancellor, his father, Sir John More, was one of the oldest Judges in the King's-bench; and, if the latter court was sitting, when his Lordship came into the hall, he went first into it, and, kneeling down, in a public manner, asked his father's blessing; and, when they met together at the readings at Lincoln's-inn, he always offered him the precedence; which Sir John always declined.

Though the Chancellor had very little leisure for theological studies, he wrote several books in defence of religion, and particularly one against Tindal's heresy, whilst he was Speaker of the House of Commons; and, as they are written with much acrimony, it is to be considered, that this was the fashion of controversial writings in those days, and contrary to his own humane and benevolent temper. The Bishops, to whose province the writing of such books more especially belonged, had, at this time, no great regard to the duties of their station; but, if they wanted learning or application themselves, it must be confessed, that they had, what is not the case in every age, a generous regard to merit in other men. This they made illustriously appear in their generosity to Sir Thomas More; for, as he neither had amassed riches, nor had an income from his employments equal to his deserts, it was agreed, in Convocation, to make him a present of 4 or 5000 l. a prodigious sum in those days, as a recompence for his pains in writing so many books of religion; to the payment of which sum the clergy liberally contributed, according to their abilities. Tunstall, Clark, and Vesey, the Bishops of Durham, Bath, and Exeter, were deputed to wait on him; who presented him with the said sum, and pressed him

him to accept it; but such was his greatness of soul, that he generously refused it; and the case was the same, when they desired his leave to make a present of it to his family: 'Not so, says he, my Lords, indeed; I had rather see it all cast into the Thames, than that I, or any of mine, should have a penny of it.' After this repulse, the money was restored to the respective contributors.

But, after all, as the best of men have their foibles, Sir Thomas More, it must be confessed, had a great allay to all his virtues, viz. his furious and cruel zeal in the persecution of heretics. Much of this, however, if not the whole, must be attributed to the ignorance and superstition of the age, and the religion he professed; and he is not the only man, whose natural sweetness of temper has been sowed by a fiery zeal. If it be asked, How he spent his income? The answer is, that he made some entertainments for the Nobility and Gentry, though not many; which were rather necessary in his station, than to display pomp and luxury. All his poor neighbours, and indigent men of merit, were not only entertained at his table, but liberally relieved, according to their necessities; and, when the necessities of his household were properly taken care of, the rest of his appointment was swallowed up in public and private charities. He hired a house at Chelsea, where he lived, for several ancient people past their labour, whom he maintained; and he charged his favourite daughter to see that they wanted nothing necessary to their age and infirmities. A little before he was Lord Chancellor, he built a chapel in this parish for public use, and provided all the ornaments and necessities at his own expence, giving a great deal of plate for the communion service; in a word, as his heart was ever open to the calamities of his fellow-creatures, so his purse was never shut, when he could be of any service either to the bodies or the souls of others.

Soon after he was Chancellor, the King importuned him to reconsider the important point of his divorce; but he reminded his Majesty of the virtuous lesson he had formerly taught him, first to look to God, and then to him. Henry very courteously replied, that, if his Lordship could not serve him in it, he would accept his service otherwise; assuring him withal, that he would no more molest his conscience on that subject. However, some time after this, having made a farther progress in the affair of his divorce, and being determined, at all events, to marry the Lady Ann Boleyn, he called a Parliament, in order to disclose and execute his resolution; and he commanded the Chancellor to go down to the House of Commons, with some Bishops and temporal Lords, to inform them of the opinions both of the foreign universities, and those at home, about his marriage; who delivered this disagreeable message, as it was not irregular, and he was under no necessity of declaring his own opinion. He had willingly concurred in the statutes of præmunire and provisors, which cut off the Pope's illegal jurisdiction in England; but he now foresaw a total rupture, which he could not in his conscience approve. He, moreover, had invincible objections against the divorce; and he was apprehensive, that, by virtue of his office, he must be engaged in the farther attempts that would be made to put it in execution. He therefore incessantly solicited his great and intimate friend, the Duke of Norfolk, to intercede with his Majesty, that he might deliver up the seal, for which he was rendered unfit by his manifold bodily infirmities; who at length obtained the King's permission. When he resigned the seal to his Majesty, he received many thanks and commendations for his faithful discharge of that important trust, and was assured of his friendship and favour on all future occasions; but how well he performed his promise will be seen hereafter. [To be finished in our next.]

The British Muse, containing original Poems, Songs, &c.

HYMN in Honour of Heroic VIRTUE. Extracted from Mr. Bushe's Dramatic Poem.

SOONER shall cease the circling sun
His stated annual course to run;
Sooner the living lamps of light
Forget to gild the face of night;
Sooner the magnet cease to draw
The steel, and err from Nature's law;
Sooner the fire shall turn to snow,
And seas refuse to ebb and flow,
Than a firm mind to sense of danger yield,
And to the fear of death resign the glorious field.
The man who, conscious of his sacred trust,
Is resolute and obstinately just,
Spurns the proud tyrant with disdain,
Defies his frowns with mind serene;

From Reason's noble height looks down on earth,
And reverences God, who gave to Virtue birth:
Not the drear waste of frozen zone,
Where cheerless winter plants her throne;
Not the foul damp of gloomy cells,
Where the Cimmerian nation dwells;
Not the rough whirlwind, that deforms
The seas and earth and heav'n with storms,
The firmness of his soul can move;
Not the red arm of angry Jove,
That flings the forky thunder from the sky,
And gives it rage to roar, and force of wing to fly.
L Should

Should the bright orbs of heav'n discordant jar,
And all the elements engage in war;
Should Nature's frame around him fall
And form one rude chaotic ball,

He would, intrepid, see the ruins hurl'd,
And stand, unknown to fear, amidst a sinking
world.

A New SONG, sung by Mr. Lowe at Vauxhall.

The western sky was pur---pled o'er

With ev'ry plea---sing ray, and flock re---vi---ving

felt no more the ful---try heat of day; When, from

an ha---zle's art---less bow'r, Soft warbled Strephon's

tongue: He blest'd the scene, he blest'd the hour, While

Nan---cy's praise he sung.

2.

Let fops with fickle falshood range
 The paths of wanton love,
 Whilst weeping maids lament their change
 And sadden ev'ry grove :
 But endless blessings crown the day
 I saw fair Esham's dale,
 And ev'ry blessing find its way
 To Nancy of the vale.

3.

Her shape was like the reed so sleek,
 So taper, straight, and fair ;
 Her dimpled smile, her blushing cheek,
 How charming sweet they were !
 Far in the winding vale retir'd
 This peerless bud I found,
 And shadowing rocks and woods conspir'd
 To fence her beauties round.

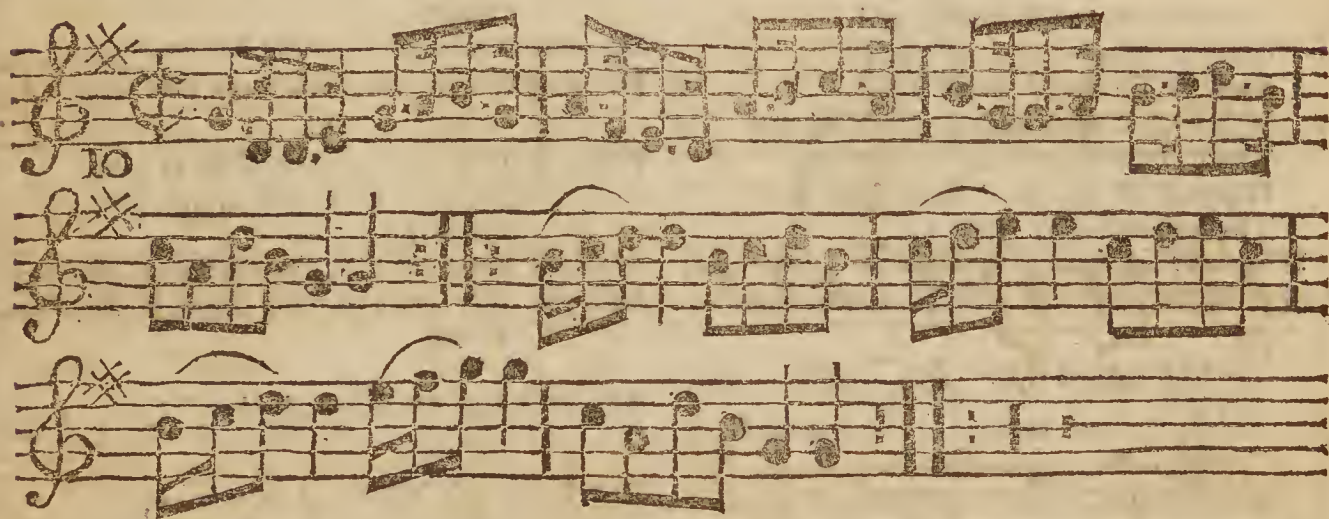
4.

That nature in so lone a dell
 Should form a nymph so sweet,
 Or fortune to her secret cell
 Conduct my wand'ring feet !
 Gay Lordlings sought her for their bride,
 But she would ne'er incline ;
 ' Prove to your equals true, she cry'd,
 ' As I will prove to mine.

5.

' 'Tis Strephon, on the mountain's brow,
 ' Has won my right good-will ;
 ' To him I gave my plighted vow,
 ' With him I'll climb the hill.'
 Struck with her charms and gentle truth,
 I clasp'd the constant fair ;
 To her alone I give my youth,
 And vow my future care.

A New COUNTRY DANCE. BOYER'S MAGGOT.



First couple cast off and turn partners $\underline{\quad}$; second couple do the same $\underline{\quad}$; first couple whole figure through the second couple $\underline{\quad}$; lead down and up and cast off $\underline{\quad}$.

The MORAL ŒCONOMY. From Mr. Bushe's Dramatic Poem.

AS in the system of the world we find
 Parts of a lower and a higher kind ;
 And each, as in due order plac'd,
 Is with peculiar beauty grac'd ;
 So does the soul superior claim
 A right to rule the human frame ;
 Whilst lower powers, in obsequious train,
 Exert their menial aid, and reason's laws maintain.

For passions, in a truly moral state,
 On will, by reason guided, ever wait ;
 Serve lawless motions to controul,
 And are the guardians of the soul ;
 Which, by their aid, with bold essay,
 To heights of virtue speeds her way ;
 From sordid earth, uprais'd with effort, flies,
 And claims a moral kindred to her native skies.

How delicately made is nature's chain,
 Where all things mutual lend and mutual gain !
 The will a middle state maintains ;
 Here reason rules ; there passion reigns,
 To execute the will's commands ;
 While at the helm sage reason stands,
 To see that all things thither fairly tend
 Where God directs the way, and nature points
 the end.

Will then and reason are in kind the same,
 And stand distinguish'd only in the name ;
 For choice, where reason fails, is blind,
 But, with it, of the moral kind ;
 For then both will and reason draw
 Eternal truths from nature's law ;
 While moving passions are the active springs
 Which give the soul to rise on reason's soaring
 wings.

A beautiful Description of the sweet and unruffled Ease Socrates enjoyed while he slept ; the natural Effect of his Integrity.

From the same.

EASE, delight of human kind !
 Soft enchantress of the mind !
 Sweet the warbling wood-lark's song,
 When he chants the trees among !
 But without thee his sweetest strain,
 Instead of pleasure, gives a pain.
 Sweet is the dewy-spangled mead,
 The level lawn, or winding glade !
 Sweet is the cadence of the limpid rill
 When gently trickling down the smooth reclining hill !

But nor rill nor lawn can please,
When the mind is not at ease.
Ease, thou happy gift of Heaven,
By the gods to mortals given!
Thou, to fair virtue near ally'd,
Art ever by her sacred side!

Whether she chuse the rugged way,
Or thro' the moss-grown valley stray,
You, sooth'd with raptur'd fancy, walk along,
And lend attentive ear to her celestial song.

Ease the lyric bard inspires,
Warms his breast with heav'nly fires;
Bids him swell a fuller key,
Or a softer sound convey.

'Tis ease alone gives peaceful rest
To the pure virtue-breathing breast;
'Tis ease that calms the ruffled soul;
'Tis ease can passion's force controul:
Virtue and ease for ever social join,
Both of congenial form, and both of birth divine!

See the softly-sleeping sage,
Silver'd o'er with hoary age!
See his visage calm and clear,
Such as smiling infants wear
When at some pleasing glitt'ring toy
Their little hearts exult with joy.
Happiest of mortals! soon shall we
Thy unembodied spirit see;
When in high heav'n it tunes the golden lyre,
And joins in symphony with the celestial choir.

A QUESTION. By T. W.

FOUR gen'rous maids of taste and sense,
Whose ages see below*,
Would listen to the soft pretence
Which truth and honour shew,
Their fortunes much, their merit more,
Their forms unmatch'd, so fair!
Their times of life pray, Sirs, explore,
Then win 'em, if you dare.

Let v = the eldest's age, x = the second,
 y = the third, and z = the youngest.

Then * $v + x + y + z = 100$

v, x , and y in arithmetical proportion

$v^2 + x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2514$

$vz = 594$.

Q. v, x, y , and z ?

A New SONG, sung by Mr. Lowe at Vauxhall. From Anacreon.

1.

IN the dead of the night, when, with labour
oppress'd,
All mortals enjoy the calm blessing of rest,
Cupid knock'd at my door; I awoke with the
noise,
And who is it, I call'd, that my sleep thus de-
stroys?

2.

You need not be frighten'd, he answer'd so mild,
Let me in, I'm a little unfortunate child;
'Tis a dark rainy night, and I'm wet to the skin,
And my way I have lost, and do pray let me in.

3.

I was mov'd with compassion, and, striking a
light,
I open'd the door, when a boy stood in sight,
Who had wings on his shoulders; the rain from
him dripp'd;
With a bow and with arrows too he was equipp'd.

4.

I stirr'd up my fire, and, close by its side,
I set him down by me; with napkins I dry'd,
I chaf'd him all over, kept out the cold air,
And I wrung with my hands the wet out of his
hair.

5.

He from wet and from cold was no sooner at ease,
But, taking his bow up, he said, If you please,
We will try it; I would by experiment know
If the wet hath not damag'd the string of my
bow.

6.

Forthwith from his quiver an arrow he drew,
To the string he apply'd it, and twang went the
yew;
The arrow was gone, in my bosom it center'd;
No sting of a hornet more sharp ever enter'd.

7.

Away skipp'd the urchin as brisk as a bee,
And, laughing, I wish you much joy, friend,
quothe he;
My bow is undamag'd, for true went the dart;
But you will have trouble enough with your
heart.

The Glorious Twenty-sixth of July, 1758.

1.

BRITANNIA's sons rejoice;
To George exalt your voice;
God save the King!
In whose auspicious reign
Cape Breton we regain,
And, in recording strain,
Victory sing.

2.

Amherst and Boscowen,
And all their British men,
Like Heroes shone:
Thanks be to patriot Pitt,
Whose penetrating wit
And wisdom judg'd it fit
To set them on.

3.

O grant, thus nobly won,
That never Cape Breton
Again may fall!
May British hands protect;
While British hearts direct;
And Gallic schemes detect;
God save us all.
Whitehall, Aug. 18.

H. Z.

A FRAGMENT of the late Mrs. Pilkington's, never published; addressed to Dr. Clancy, the blind Poet.

HAplefs Clancy, grieve no more,
Socrates was plagu'd before;

Tho',

Tho', o'ercast, thy visual ray
Meets no more the light of day,
Yet ev'n here is comfort had,
Good prevailing over bad :
Now thou canst no more behold
The grim aspect of thy scold ;
Oh what raptures wouldst thou find,
Wert thou deaf as well as blind !
St. James's Park, August 10, 1758.

*Answer to the Rebus in the Magazine for
April last, addressed to Sylvia.*

SYLVIA, your age is twenty-one,
My dear, your prime is just begun,
Sylvia, your lovely cheeks disclose
The fragrant beauties of the rose ;
Both these, connected, plainly shew
A PRIMROSE helps to fashion you :

The Political State of EUROPE, &c.

From the GAZETTE, August 1.

Admiralty-office, August 1.

BY Letters received, of the 26th and 28th
past, from Capt. Wheeler, of his Majesty's
ship the Isis, off Embden, there is advice of the
arrival, in the river Embs, of the first embarka-
tion of the troops under his convoy, consisting
of the troops under the command of the Marquis
of Granby : Also of the arrival of those, which
went under convoy of the Dolphin, under the
command of Major-general Waldegrave : And
of the Invalids from Shields, under convoy of
the Deptford : And likewise of another convoy
being in sight, which it was concluded were the
transports with the troops under the command
of the Duke of Marlborough.

Whitehall, August 12.

On Thursday last an Officer arrived from Lieu-
tenant-general Bligh and Capt. Howe, with let-
ters, dated the 7th and 8th instant, giving an
account, that his Majesty's troops had effected a
landing, under cover of the frigates and bomb-
ketches, in the Bay des Marées, two leagues
westward of Cherburg, in the face of a large bo-
dy of the enemy prepared to receive them ; and
yesterday, in the afternoon, Captain Howe's first
Lieutenant arrived, with a further account, that,
on the 8th instant, in the evening, Cherburg
surrendered at discretion, the enemy having
marched out and abandoned the place, on the
approach of his Majesty's troops. The same
day Lieutenant-general Bligh took possession of
the forts Querqueville, Homet, and La Galette,
and hoisted English colours in them. The Ge-
neral was preparing to destroy, on the next day,
the basin, and the two peers at the entrance of
the harbour. There were about 27 ships in the
harbour ; and 30 pieces of fine brass cannon
have been taken. Capt. Howe, with the ships
under his command, was in Cherburg road.

Leghorn, July 21. This morning arrived
here his Majesty's ships the Monmouth and
Lyme from a cruise ; they have burnt the Prow,
a French frigate of 36 guns, and 300 men, near
the island of Malta,

But all the sweetness of the year,
Blooms in your pleasing form, my dear.

M. Applin.

A R E B U S.

WHAT's common to all the industrious
on earth,
And a thing that oft gives to charities birth ;
The name of a god that the heathens adore,
And the name of a being more fierce than a
boar ;
What makes the fond lover decline his address,
And the time of our birth that a word does ex-
press.
Then a word can you find with each line to
agree,
By the first letters join'd you'll find a city.

P.

August 15.

Hague, August 8. On the 2d instant the
French were dislodged from Bruggen : Prince
Ferdinand made a feint immediately afterwards,
as if he intended to attack the enemy near
Dulken, who, giving into the snare, marched
from Dalen to Gladbach, and Prince Ferdinand
turned off immediately towards Aldenkirchen
and Heering. The 3d instant his Serene High-
ness marched to Wachtendonck, where the
French had a strong post, which the Hereditary
Prince of Brunswick, at the head of the grena-
diers of the army, attacked sword in hand, and
drove the French from thence by seven o'clock
in the evening, with the loss of only two grena-
diers.

The army remained that night near Wachten-
donk, and the next day, being the 4th instant,
Prince Ferdinand marched to Rhynberg, by
which the Rhine is again secured. Whilst this
operation was performing, Prince Ferdinand re-
inforced General Imhoff (who commands at
Rees) with those troops which were in and about
Cleves. This step was extremely well timed ;
for, on the same day that he marched to Rhyn-
berg, Lieutenant-general Chevert (who had
failed in his attempt to surprise Duffeldorp) ha-
ving been reinforced by part of the garrison of
Wesel, marched towards Rees, with 14 batta-
lions, 5 squadrons, and 12 pieces of cannon, in
order to destroy the bridge upon the Rhine, and
to surprise General Imhoff. The latter was not
only upon his guard, but advanced to meet the
enemy with 6 battalions and 6 squadrons, came
to action with them, and after a smart engage-
ment, in which the allied troops behaved with
their usual spirit, he intirely routed M. de Che-
vert, took eleven of his twelve pieces of cannon,
two or three standards, and a great number of
prisoners : The remainder fled with precipitation
towards Wesel. This affair is the more ho-
nourable, as the disproportion of numbers was
very great, and the General, who commanded
the French, passes for the ablest and the most
enterprising of their whole army.

Advice

Advice is just received that Prince Ferdinand has since marched to Santen, by which all our communications are again opened; and that M. de Contades has been deceived and frustrated in all he has endeavoured to do. We wait with impatience for further particulars from the army, but have not the least reason to doubt of the truth of the above accounts; which add likewise, that the English troops were to pass the Rhine at Rees on Sunday next the 13th instant.

By the accounts from Hesse Cassel, the Prince d'Isenbourg had reassembled those of his forces that had been dispersed, and receives great applause for his conduct in all that country: He has been reinforced at Eimbach with a few more troops and militia, so that his force is more considerable than it was, and he is marched forward again towards the enemy: About 2000 men are come out of Magdeburg to join him, and the country seems thereupon to have taken new courage, notwithstanding the heavy exactions made upon them.

The LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

Friday, August 18, in the Morning.

Whitehall, August 18.

On Wednesday last a Messenger arrived at the Earl of Holderness's Office, from the King's Army, under the Command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, with Advice of its having repassed the Rhine on the 10th Instant; and the following authentic Account of its Motions for some Time past.

From the time that his Highness received the news of Prince Soubise's having entered the country of Hesse Cassel with his army, it appeared, either that the French army under M. de Contades must be reduced to the necessity of calling Prince Soubise to their assistance, or that his Highness would be obliged to retreat.

In the hopes, that Prince Isenbourg would have been able to stand his ground for some time at least in Hesse Cassel, Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick resolved to carry the scene of action to the Maese, in order to draw the enemy from the Rhine; and had formed a plan which would have effectually answered the purpose above-mentioned, and been productive of the greatest consequences for the public service; and it was in execution of this plan, that his Highness marched to Ruremonde towards the latter end of July. But the long and heavy rains, which had fallen in those parts, had so broke the roads, that his progress was greatly retarded; and, in the mean time, his Highness was informed of the defeat of Prince Isenbourg's corps near Cassel, whereby the enemy opened to themselves the possession of the Weser, in case they pursued their advantage, and consequently might act in Westphalia on any side they pleased. In this situation, his Highness had no other option, but a victory over the French, or to repass the Rhine. In the first, he was repeatedly disappointed, by the backwardness of the French to stand an engagement; and as it was dangerous to remain long in a position, where he had the French army on one wing, and on the other the fortress

of Gueldre, (of which the garrison had been considerably reinforced) as well as several other posts within reach of obstructing the convoys and subsistence of the army; besides the possibility of the English troops from Embden being prevented from joining the army, in case time should be left M. Soubise to think of intercepting them; his Highness resolved to march back to the Rhine, which was accordingly executed with the greatest success, in the manner contained in the following relation.

Relation of the March of the King's Army from Hellenrad, near Ruremonde, to the Rhine.

On the 28th of July the army moved still nearer the Maese, and encamped between Ruremonde and Schwalm; the head quarters were fixed at Hellenrad. On that day advice was received there of the action, that had passed the 23d in Hesse Cassel. The enemy having shewn themselves upon our left, and taken possession of Bruggen, the Duke sent the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick with orders to dislodge them from thence, and to make himself master of the town; which was done with success the next day. No doubt was made but that the enemy would move towards us; but they so well covered the motions of their army by detachments of light troops, that we had but imperfect notions thereof. In part however we were informed of them, and the Duke guessed at the rest; insomuch that, having marched on the night between the 1st and 2d of August towards Dulcken, he found the enemy likewise on their way to the same place from Dalem. M. de Contades, who probably did not expect his Highness there, chose rather to go back and take up his former camp at Dalem, than to give battle. It was the general opinion, that there would have been an engagement the next day. The allied army was under arms on the 3d very early in the morning, and made a motion for advancing towards the enemy; but it appeared, from the motions we saw them make upon our coming on, that they would again endeavour to avoid an action. His Serene Highness had reasons that induced him not to lose time in pursuing an enemy, that was determined not to fight. He made therefore, at eight in the morning, dispositions for the march to Wachtendonck. The Prince of Holstein with the Prussians composed the rear guard; the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick marched with the van guard to force the post of Wachtendonck. That place, as is well known, is an island surrounded by the Niers, of a very difficult approach, though without fortifications. The Hereditary Prince, not being able immediately to get down the bridge the enemy had drawn up, without giving them time to recollect themselves, entered the river, passed it with some companies of grenadiers who followed his example, and drove the enemy away with their bayonets. Afterwards at sun-set all the army passed the bridges of Wachtendonck, excepting only the baggage, which marched on during the whole night, and the rear guard which covered that march. The army marched onwards the fourth to Rhinbergen, so little harrassed by the enemy, that not a single

a single troop of them came in sight. That evening news was brought, that M. de Chevert had passed the Lippe with 12 or 14 battalions, and several squadrons, in order to join the garrison of Wesel, and then fall upon the corps encamped at Meer, under Lieutenant-general Imhoff. There was not a moment's doubt, but that that attack would be made the next day. His Serene Highness could have wished to have reinforced General Imhoff; but the men were too much fatigued to begin another march the same evening; and the extraordinary overflowing of the Rhine, which rendered the bridge at Rees impracticable, was an additional difficulty. So M. Imhoff had no resource but in his own good conduct, and in the inexpressible bravery of his troops, consisting of 6 battalions and four squadrons, much weakened by different detachments made from them. But the hand of Providence so visibly seconded the efforts of that handful of men, that, after a sharp engagement, they gained a complete victory over an enemy who was triple their number. The enemy was drove under the cannon of Wesel, and the field of battle was covered with their dead. Ten pieces of cannon were taken from them, and a number of prisoners of a most considerable rank. To-day General Wangenheim passed the Rhine with several battalions and squadrons to reinforce M. Imhoff, and put him in a condition to make the utmost advantage of a victory as complete, as it is glorious, to the arms of his Majesty and of his allies. The army marched to Santen, where they have just pitched their camp this 6th of August.

When the army arrived at Rhynberg, his Highness intended to have passed the Rhine there, which would have been attended with several advantages: But the prodigious flood in the river, occasioned by the continual rains, had made it overflow to such a degree, that the shore was inaccessible; and the same reason made it impossible to make use of the bridges at Rees. It was therefore found necessary to march further down; and, in the night between the 8th and 9th, a bridge was laid over the river at Griethuisen.

The enemy had prepared four boats of a particular invention to destroy it, which were coming down the river from Wesel; but they were all taken on the morning of the 9th by some armed barks we had upon the river, before they could put their design in execution. The same morning, about day-break, the army began to pass, and the disposition his Serene Highness was pleased to make for passing it was as follows: Four squadrons of dragoons, the baggage of the head quarters, the sick of the army, the heavy artillery, the army in four divisions, the baggage of the army, and the rear-guard, which is upon this occasion very strong. The passage was intirely compleated on the 10th, the last of the rear-guard passing over it about ten o'clock, without any interruption from the enemy. Prince Ferdinand has received a letter from the Duke of Marlborough, acquainting him, that his Grace, with all the English troops, except Lieutenant-general Campbell's regiment of dragoons, was at

Lingen the 8th instant, in their way to Coesfeldt; and Lieutenant-general Imhoff, with eleven battalions and ten squadrons, is arrived at Boekholt, which being but one forced march from Coesfeldt, his junction with the corps of English troops becomes certain.

Before the passage of the Rhine, his Highness received from Lieutenant-general Imhoff the following relation of his engagement with M. Chevert. The consternation of the French in that affair was so great, and their flight so precipitate, that 2000 musquets were gathered from the ground over which they fled.

Lieutenant-general Imhoff's Account of the Action of the 5th of August, 1758, between the Detachment under his Command, and M. de Chevert's Corps, near Meer.

'On the fourth of August, at six o'clock in the evening, I received advice, from a good hand, that the enemy, who were to pass the Lippe over three bridges, would march that night with much artillery towards Rees, in order to possess themselves of that place, and burn the bridge. As he might go thither by turning my camp, I took the resolution to decamp with the four battalions and four squadrons under my command, in order to cover Rees, and join the battalions of Stoltzenberg and of the Hereditary Prince of Hesse, that were marching under the command of General Zastrow from Spick, where they had passed the Rhine in boats. Having perceived nothing of the enemy, and believing that the accounts I had received might be false, I resolved to return to my advantageous post at Meer. I set forward at six in the morning, and, after I had reached my old camp, the advanced guards were no sooner posted, but they found themselves engaged with the enemy, who advanced towards me from Wesel, under the command of Lieutenant-general de Chevert, and Messrs. de Voyer and de Chavigny, Major-generals, with the whole corps of troops which was designed to make the siege of Duffeldorp. My front was covered by coppices and ditches, with a rising ground on my right, from whence I could see the whole force that was coming against me. Perceiving, then, that the enemy was marching into this difficult ground, I resolved to attack them as soon as they had entered it. I therefore ordered my infantry to advance about 200 paces from the first hedges, and took the regiment of Stoltzenberg from my right, to post it in the coppice, in order to fall upon the left of the enemy, whom I saw quite uncovered; and gave orders to the other regiments to march, with drums beating, up to the enemy, as soon as they should hear the fire of the regiment of Stoltzenberg, and to attack them with bayonets. This being executed with the greatest spirit, by the whole six battalions, had so great an effect, that, after a resistance of about half an hour, the enemy was put into confusion, and fled towards Wesel, leaving on the spot eleven pieces of cannon, with a great many waggons and other carriages with ammunition.

'The loss on my side consists of no more than 200 men killed and wounded. That of the enemy

enemy is not exactly known. We have taken 354 prisoners, among whom are eleven Officers. General Zastrow perfectly well seconded me in this action; and all the Officers fought with the greatest courage. The names of these brave regiments are, that of Stoltzenberg, Saxe-Gotha, Hereditary Prince of Hesse, and Imhoff of Brunswick, and the four squadrons of Busch's, which could not act in the manner they wished, on account of the inclosures.'

The LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

Friday August 18, in the Evening.

Whitehall, August 18. This morning Capt. Edgcombe and Capt. Amherst arrived express from Admiral Boscawen and Major-general Amherst, with an account, That, on the 26th of July, M. le Chevalier Drucour, Governor of Louisburg, surrendered that place, by capitulation, on the following articles, viz.

Articles of Capitulation between their Excellencies Admiral Boscawen and Major-General Amherst, and his Excellency M. le Chevalier Drucour, Governor of the Island of Cape Breton, of Louisburg, the Island of St. John, and their Appurtenances.

- I. The garrison of Louisburg shall be prisoners of war, and shall be carried to England in the ships of his Britannic Majesty.
- II. All the artillery, ammunition, provisions, as well as the arms of any kind whatsoever, which are at present in the town of Louisburg, the islands of Cape Breton and St. John, and their appurtenances, shall be delivered, without the least damage, to such Commissaries as shall be appointed to receive them, for the use of his Britannic Majesty.
- III. The Governor shall give his orders that the troops which are in the island of St. John, and its appurtenances, shall go on board such ship of war as the Admiral shall send to receive them.
- IV. The gate called Porte Dauphine shall be given up to the troops of his Britannic Majesty to-morrow, at eight o'clock in the morning; and the garrison, including all those that carried arms, drawn up at noon on the Esplanade, where they shall lay down their arms, colours, implements, and ornaments of war; and the garrison shall go on board, in order to be carried to England, in a convenient time.
- V. The same care shall be taken of the sick and wounded, that are in the hospitals, as of those belonging to his Britannic Majesty.
- VI. The merchants and their clerks, that have not carried arms, shall be sent to France, in such manner as the Admiral shall think proper.

Louisburg, July 26, 1758.

Signed Le Chevalier de Drucour.

Two hundred and twenty-one pieces of cannon, and eighteen mortars, with a considerable quantity of ammunition and stores, had been found in the place, and it was expected that more would be found. The following is the return of the state of the garrison when it capitulated.

State of the garrison of Louisburg, the 26th of July, 1758, when it capitulated.

Names of the regiments.	N ^o . of Officers.	N ^o . of soldiers fit for duty.	N ^o . of sick and wounded.	Total.
Twenty-four companies of marines of the usual garrison and two of the artillery	76	746	195	1017
Second battalion of Volontaires Etrangers	38	402	86	526
Second battalion of Cambise	38	466	104	608
Second battalion of Artois	32	407	27	466
Second battalion of Bourgogne	30	353	31	414
Total of the garrison	214	2374	443	3031
Sea Officers, private men, and marines fit for duty, with the sick and wounded, belonging to the ships	135	1124	1347	2606
Total Prisoners				5637

All the French men of war that were in the harbour have been taken and destroyed, viz.

Prudent, 74 guns, burnt by the boats of the fleet, under the Captains Leforey and Balfour.

Entreprennant, 74 guns, blown up and burnt by a shot from the marine battery.

Capricieux and Celebre, each of 64 guns, burnt by the Entreprennant.

Bienfaisant, 64 guns, taken by the boats of the fleet, and towed from under the walls of the town into the east harbour, by Capt. Balfour.

Apollo, 50 guns; and the Chevre, Biche, and Fidelle frigates, were sunk by the enemy across the harbour's mouth, to prevent the fleet's going in.

Diana, 36 guns, taken by his Majesty's ship Boreas.

Echo, 26 guns, taken by his Majesty's ship Juno.

Of his Majesty's Forces were killed and wounded as follows:

KILLED.

Royal. Lieutenants Fenton and Howe.

Gen. Amherst's. Lieutenants Nicholson and Campbell.

Gen. Forbes's. Capt. Earl of Dundonald.

Gen. Webb's. Ensign Godfrey Roe.

Col. Monckton's. Lieut. Hart.

Col. Frazer's. Capt. Bailley, Lieutenants Cuthbert, Frazer, and Murray.

Capt. Rogers's Rangers. Ensign Francis Cuthbert.

10 non-commission Officers.

146 private men.

Artillery. 1 gunner, and 3 mattrasses.

WOUNDED.

Col. Bastide, Engineer in chief.

Royal

Royal. Lieutenants Fitz Simmons, Bailley, and Ashe; Ensign Waterfon.

Gen. Amherst's. Lieut. Hamilton, Lieut. and Adjutant Mukins, Ensign Monneypenny.

Gen. Forbes's. Capt. Rycout, Lieut. Francis Tew.

Gen. Whitmore's. Lieutenants Pierce Butler, John Jermyn, and William Hamilton.

Gen. Bragg's. Capt. Browne.

Gen. Otway's. Lieutenants Allan and Brown, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Cockburn; Ensign Armstrong.

Gen. Hopson's. Lieut. Lilley.

Gen. Webb's. Lieut. Hopkins.

Col. Anstruther's. Capt. Smith.

Col. Frazer's. Capt. Donald M'Donald; Lieutenants Alexander Campbell and John M'Donald.

7 non-commission Officers.

2 drummers.

315 private men.

Artillery. 1 corporal, 1 gunner, 3 mattsosies.

Whitehall, August 19.

Journal of the Landing of his Majesty's Forces on the Island of Cape Breton, and of the Siege of Louisburg, extracted from Major-general Amherst's Letter to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated June 11 and 23, and July 6, 23, and 27.

On the 28th of May I had the good fortune to meet Admiral Boscawen with the fleet and the troops coming out of the harbour of Halifax. Lieutenant-general Bragg's regiment, from the bay of Fundy, joined the fleet this day.

The 29th we had fine weather; the ships kept well together; the whole consisted of 157 sail. The Dublin went very sickly into Halifax.

The 30th the wind blew hard in the afternoon; the ships were greatly dispersed.

The 31st the wind sometimes contrary, obliged us to tack, and it blew fresh.

The 1st of June, Capt. Rous in the Sutherland came from off the harbour of Louisburg; said, two ships had got in the 30th; that there were 13 sail in the harbour. We saw the entrance of Gabarus at night.

The 2d it was foggy in the morning; about twelve saw Louisburg and the ships in the harbour. The fleet, with about a third of the troops, anchored in Gabarus bay; and this evening, with Brigadier-generals Lawrence and Wolfe, I reconnoitred the shore as near as we could, and made a disposition for landing in three places the next morning, in case the troops arrived.

The enemy had a chain of posts from Cape Noir to the Flat Point, and irregulars from thence to the bottom of the bay; some works thrown up at the places which appeared practicable to land at, and some batteries.

On the 3d most of the transports came in this morning, all was prepared for landing; but the surf on shore was so great, it was impossible to land. This day Brigadier-general Whitmore arrived from Halifax, at which place I have left Colonel Monckton to command. As one bay was found to have less surf than the others, a disposition was made to land the next morning in one place instead of three.

The 4th the wind and surf were so very high, that Admiral Boscawen told me it was impracticable to land.

The 5th a great swell and fog in the morning, and the Admiral declared it still impracticable to land.

The 6th an appearance of change of weather, in the morning early: I was resolved to seize the first opportunity; the signal was made to prepare to land between five and six o'clock, and at eight all the men were in the boats: The fog came on again, and the swell increased during the time the men were getting into the boats, and the Admiral again declared it impracticable to land. I ordered the troops on board their respective ships, first acquainting them with the reasons for so doing.

The 7th the weather had in the morning; in the afternoon the swell rather decreased, and gave us great hopes of landing at day-break the next morning, for which orders were given; and Bragg's regiment, who were in a number of sloops, to sail under convoy, by the mouth of the harbour, to Lorembec; sending at the same time a proportion of artillery destined for the Light-house Point, with orders to make all the shew they could of landing, but not to land till further orders, intending to draw the enemy's attention on that side.

From the 2d to this time, the enemy has been reinforcing their posts, adding to their works, cannonading and throwing shells at the ships, and making all the preparations they can to oppose our landing. Seven transports were now missing with troops on board. Three of which came in at night. The Admiral gave all necessary orders for the frigates to cover our landing.

On the 8th the troops were assembled in the boats before break of day, in three divisions; and Commodore Durell having viewed the coast by order of the Admiral, and giving me his opinion the troops might land, without danger from the surf, in the bay on our left, the Kennington and Halifax now began the fire on the left, followed by the Grammont, Diana, and Shannon frigates in the center, and the Sutherland and Squirrel upon the right. When the fire had continued about a quarter of an hour, the boats upon the left rowed into the shore, under the command of Brigadier-general Wolfe, whose detachment was composed of the four eldest companies of grenadiers, followed by the light infantry, (a corps of 550 men, chosen as marksmen from the different regiments, serve as irregulars, and are commanded by Major Scott, who was Major of brigade) and the companies of rangers, supported by the Highland regiment, and those by the eight remaining companies of grenadiers.

The division on the right, under the command of Brigadier-general Whitmore, consisted of the Royal, Lascelles, Monckton, Forbes, Anstruther, and Webb, and rowed to our right by the White Point, as if intending to force a landing there.

The center division, under the command of Brigadier-general Lawrence, was formed of Amherst's, Hopson's, Otway's, Whitmore's, Lawrence's, and Warburton's, and made, at the same time,

time, a show of landing at the fresh Water Cove. This drew the enemy's attention to every part, and prevented their troops, posted along the coast, from joining those on their right.

The enemy acted very wisely, did not throw away a shot, till the boats were near in shore, and then directed the whole fire of their cannon and musquetry upon them. The surf was so great, that a place could hardly be found to get a boat on shore. Notwithstanding the fire of the enemy, and the violence of the surf, Brigadier Wolfe pursued his point, and landed just at their left of the Cove, took post, attacked the enemy, and forced them to retreat. Many boats overfet, several broke to pieces, and all the men jumped into the water to get on shore.

So soon as the left division was landed, the first detachments of the center rowed at a proper time to the left, and followed; then the remainder of the center division, as fast as the boats could fetch them from the ships; and the right division followed the center in like manner.

It took up a great deal of time to land the troops; the enemy's retreat, or rather flight, was through the roughest and worse ground I ever saw; and the pursuit ended with a cannonading from the town, which was so far of use, that it pointed out how near I could encamp to invest it: On which the regiments marched to their ground, and lay on their arms. The wind increased, and we could not get any thing on shore.

The loss of his Majesty's troops at landing is, Capt. Baillie and Lieut. Cuthbert, of the Highland regiment; Lieut. Nicholson of mine, 4 Serjeants, 1 Corporal, and 38 men killed; 21 were of my regiment, (the grenadiers) of which 8 were shot, and the rest drowned in trying to get on shore.

Five Lieutenants, 2 Serjeants, 1 Corporal, and 51 men wounded; and, of the five companies of rangers, 1 Ensign and 3 private men killed, 1 wounded, and one missing.

On the enemy's side, 2 Captains of grenadiers, and 2 Lieutenants, are prisoners; 1 Officer killed, and an Indian Chief: Several men likewise killed; and, I imagine, about 70 men taken prisoners: They were sent on board as fast as possible. By some of the prisoners I had intelligence, that M. St. Julien, Colonel, commanded in the Cove: That there were 5 battalions in the town, namely, Bourgogne, Artois, Royal Marine, Cambise, and Volontaires Etrangers, with about 700 Canadians. The three first regiments wintered in Louisburg; Volontaires Etrangers came there not long since with part of the fleet, and Cambise the night before we landed.

We took from the enemy three 24 pounders, seven 9 pounders, and seven 6 pounders, 2 mortars, and 14 swivels; all which were placed along the shore, to prevent our landing; with ammunition tools, and stores of all kinds.

The 9th Lieutenant-general Bragg's regiment returned in their sloops from Lorembec. The weather continued extremely bad; the surf so great, that we could get only some of our tents on shore in the afternoon.

The 10th the surf still continued, and it was with great difficulty that we got any thing on shore.

The 11th the weather grew clear and better, and the light 6 pounders, which I had ordered on shore immediately after the troops, were now only landed, and some artillery stores with them.

On the 12th, from intelligence I had received, that the enemy had destroyed the grand battery, and called in their out-posts, I detached Brigadier Wolfe with 1200 men, 4 companies of grenadiers, 3 companies of rangers, and some light infantry, round the north-east harbour to the Light-house Point, with an intention to silence the island battery, and, at the same time, to attempt to destroy the ships in the harbour; sending, at the same time by sea, the proportion of artillery, tools, &c. that had been ordered for this service.

I received, this day, a report from Brigadier Wolfe, that he had taken possession of the Light-house Point, and all the posts on that side the harbour, which the enemy had abandoned, leaving several cannon, which were rendered useless, tools, &c. and a great quantity of fish at Lorembec. The weather continued extremely bad; but we got some tools on shore this night, so that, on the 13th, we began to make a communication from the right to the left in front of the camp; and I ordered three redoubts on the most advantageous ground in the front. A party of the enemy came out this day towards our camp, but were soon beat back by the light infantry, before two picquets could well get up to their assistance. We worked at three redoubts in front all night.

The 14th the enemy cannonaded us a great part of the day. The surf still continued so great, that it was with the greatest difficulty we could land any thing. The fleet, under the command of Sir Charles Hardy, which appeared yesterday for the first time, was in the night blown off to sea.

The 15th I sent four more mortars in a sloop to the Light-house, but we could not get any artillery landed on this shore. At night two deserters from the Volontaires Etrangers came in; said they had 5 killed and 40 wounded in the skirmish on the 13th.

The 16th, the first fine weather, we landed twelve days provision, and got many things on shore, but could not yet land any artillery.

The 17th I got Colonel Bastide on horseback, and, with Colonel Williamson and Major M'Kellar, we reconnoitred the whole ground as far as we could; and Colonel Bastide was determined in his opinion of making approaches by the Green Hill, and confining the destruction of the ships in the harbour, to the Light-house Point, and the batteries on that side. I added two 8 inch mortars and three royals to the Light-house batteries.

The 18th we had fine weather. Some Indians took three of the transports men at the bottom of Gabarus bay, who landed there contrary to orders. The road for the artillery was pushed on as fast as possible. We got three 24 pounders on shore; though the surf was great the beginning of the day.

The 19th the batteries of the Light-house were intended to have been opened this night, but could not be got ready so soon. L'Echo, a French frigate of 32 guns, was brought in to-day; had got out of the harbour the 13th at night, and was bound to Quebec: By her we have intelligence, that the Bizane got out the day we landed, and the Comette since our arrival off the harbour.

The 20th the island battery and ships fired at the batteries on the shore, who began their fire this last night. The enemy burnt an old ship at the bottom of the harbour.

The 21st very bad weather, and the surf high. The enemy discovered us making the road for the artillery, and cannonaded us; threw some shot into the left of the camp, but did not oblige me to decamp any part. An advanced redoubt towards Green-Hill was thrown up this night.

The 22d the bad weather continued; we were employed on the roads, and getting up a block-house on the left, by the Miray road, to secure the communication to the north-east harbour and Light-house, and to hinder any parties from going into the town.

The 23d the Admiral assured me there were above a hundred boats lost in landing the troops and provisions. This day fine weather; and we now have on shore twelve 24 pounders, and six 12 pounders. The enemy fired a great deal from their shipping and island battery, and they threw some shot into the left of our camp. Colonel Messervey, and most of his carpenters, taken ill of the small-pox, which is a very great loss to the army. Gabions and fascines are landed, and carried forward as fast as possible, to make an epaulement to Green-Hill. The batteries at the Light-house fire with success against the island battery, and I hope will soon silence it.

On the 24th the enemy fired on the Light-house batteries from the town and shipping, and on our advanced redoubt, which was finished, they fired from the town. Colonel Bastide remained fixed in his opinion of advancing by Green-Hill. We had this day in the park of artillery thirteen 24 pounders, and seven 12 pounders.

The 25th the cannonading continued night and day: In the evening the island battery was silenced; their own fire had helped to break down part of their own works: Fascines and gabions were forwarded to Green-Hill as fast as possible. All the men employed at work, and making the necessary communications. The enemy fired a good deal at our advanced redoubt.

The 26th a small alarm on the left of a party that had advanced from the town; had got up to the block-house, which was not quite finished. They had with them a barrel of pitch to set it on fire: The guard on it was not sufficient to oppose a large party; but a detachment was sent out so quick, that they were forced to retreat without effecting their design, though two of the men had been in the block-house, and they were drove back into the town very fast. Three hundred pioneers ordered to Green-Hill. Admiral Boscawen landed 200 marines, and took the post at Kennington-cove, which

is a great ease to the army. I desired of the Admiral four 32 pounders and two 24 pounders to leave at the Light-house, to keep the island battery in ruin, that, with a proper number of men intrenched there, Brigadier Wolfe, with his detachment, might be able to come round the harbour, bringing his artillery with him; and to try to destroy the shipping, and to advance towards the west gate.

The 27th one brass 24 pounder was lost in 12 fathom water, by slipping off the catamaran, as they were coming from the ship to land it. The cannon I asked of the Admiral were landed this night at the Light-house.

The 28th a great many popping shots and cannonading. As the post at Green-Hill was covered, we began the road over the bog, and throwing up an epaulement. Colonel Messervey and his son both died this day; and, of his company of carpenters of 108 men, all but 16 in the small-pox, who are nurses to the sick. This is particularly unlucky at this time.

The 29th cannonading continued; the frigate fired constantly at the epaulement; we pursued working at the road, which cost a great deal of labour: At night the enemy sunk 4 ships in the harbour's mouth; Apollo, a two-decked one; la Fidelle of 36 guns, la Cheve, and la Biche, of 16 guns each, and they cut off most of their masts. Remain in the harbour five of the line of battle, and a frigate of 36 guns.

The 30th, at night, some firing at Kennington-cove: The marines thought they saw Indians: The frigate fired all night at the epaulement, as the men worked in the night-time.

The 1st of July the enemy crept out in the morning to get some old palisades and wood. Brigadier Wolfe and Major Scott's light infantry pushed them in with a very brisk fire; and the Brigadier took posts on the hills, from whence it was intended to try to demolish the shipping; we marched forward on the right, and forced the enemy back to Cape Noir with a smart fire.

The 2d the epaulement and road went on heavily, from the extreme badness of the ground: The enemy continued their cannonading, and threw some shells; we skirmished all day with parties out of the town.

The 3d a great cannonading from the town and shipping on the batteries: Brigadier Wolfe was making an advanced work on the right, thrown up at 650 yards from the covered way, with an intention of erecting a battery to destroy the defences of the place, it being pretty well on the capital of the citadel bastion; and the falling of the ground from this place, towards the works, would hinder discovering as much of the works as would be necessary to do them any considerable damage. In the evening the sea Officers thought some of the ships would try to get out of the harbour; the batteries on the left immediately played on them, but it grew so dark they could not continue.

The 4th a great fog; when there were glares of light, the cannonading began; 500 men kept continually making fascines.

The 5th very bad weather; the epaulement was hastened on as much as possible; it swallow-

ed up an immense number of fascines, and cost some men, as the frigate cannonaded on it without ceasing.

The 6th a sloop sailed out of the harbour with a flag of truce to Sir Charles Hardy, to carry some things to their wounded Officers and prisoners.

The many difficulties of landing every thing in almost a continual surff, the making of roads, draining and passing of bogs, and putting ourselves under cover, render our approach to the place much longer than I could wish.

On the 7th we had very foggy weather; cannonading continued all day, and a good deal of popping shots from the advanced posts.

The 8th I intended an attack on some advanced posts at Cape Noir, but it did not take place. Col. Bastide got a contusion by a musquet ball on his boot, which laid him up in the gout.

The 9th, in the night, the enemy made a sortie where Brigadier Lawrence commanded; they came from Cape Noir, and, though drunk, I am afraid rather surprised a company of grenadiers of Forbes's, commanded by Lord Dundonald, who were posted in a Flecke on the right. Major Murray, who commanded three companies of grenadiers, immediately detached one, and drove the enemy back very easily. Whitmore's and Bragg's grenadiers behaved very well on this occasion. Lord Dundonald was killed, Lieutenant Tew wounded and taken prisoner, Captain Bontein, of the Engineers, taken prisoner; one corporal and three men killed, one serjeant and 11 men missing, 17 men wounded: The sortie was of five picquets, supported by 600 men; a Captain, Chevalier de Chauvelin, was killed, a Lieutenant wounded and taken prisoner, 17 men killed, 4 wounded and brought off prisoners, besides what wounded they carried into the town, one of which, a Captain, died immediately. The enemy sent out a flag of truce to bury their dead, which when over, the cannonading began again. The frigate was so hurt she hauled close to the town; the ships fired very much against Brigadier Wolfe's batteries.

The 10th the road at the epaulement went on a little better; the enemy fired a great deal, and threw many shells.

The 11th a waggoner was taken off by some Indians, between the block-house and the left of the north-east harbour.

The 12th it rained very hard all night; not a man in the detachment could have a dry thread on: We made an advanced work to Green-Hill; at night the waggoner who had been taken luckily made his escape; he said they were 250 Canadians. The citadel bastion fired very smartly.

The 13th the enemy threw a great many shells; we perfected our works as fast as we could; bad rainy weather; the enemy was at work at Cape Noir, to hinder us taking possession near that point, which is of no consequence; some deserters came in, who said a sloop from Miray got in three days ago.

The 14th; the batteries were traced out last night, with an intention to place twenty 24 pounders, divided in four different batteries, to destroy the defences, and a battery of 7 mortars,

with some 12 pounders, to ricochet the works and the town.

The 15th the cannonading and firing continued; the enemy tried to throw some shells into camp, supposed to be intended against our powder magazine: At ten at night the Lighthouse battery fired some rockets, as a signal of ships sailing out of the harbour; Sir Charles Hardy answered it: The frigate got out, and Sir Charles Hardy's fleet got under sail and went to sea. Before day-break Captain Sutherland, posted at the end of the north-east harbour, was attacked, and there was a great deal of firing; the grenadiers of Brigadier Wolfe's corps marched to sustain him, and all the light infantry; it was over before they could get up; and, by a deserter from the enemy, they were only 100 men come from Miray, where they left Monf. de Boilber, who had, on the other side the water, 300 men, with boats to pass. Major Scott, with the light infantry, pursued, but could not get up with them. I encamped a corps forward.

The 16th, towards night, Brigadier Wolfe pushed on a corps, and took possession of the hills in the front of the Barafoy, where we made a lodgment; the enemy fired very briskly from the town and shipping.

The 17th a great fire continued from the town and shipping; we resolved to extend the parallel from the right to the left. The fleet returned.

The 18th; all last night the enemy fired musquetry from the covered way, and tried to throw shells into the camp.

The 19th I relieved the trenches by battalions, the 14 battalions forming 3 brigades; a smart fire from the covered way; the batteries on the left fired against the Bastion Dauphine with great success.

The 21st one of the ships in the harbour had some powder blown up in her, made a great explosion, and set the ship on fire, which soon caught the sails of two more; they burned very fast, and we kept firing on them the whole time, to try to hinder the boats and people from the town to get to their assistance; the Entrepreneur, Capricieux, and Superb were the three burned ships; the Prudent and Bienfaisant remained.

The 22d two batteries on the right opened with thirteen 24 pounders, and another of 7 mortars, and fired with great success; the enemy fired very well from the town for some time, and threw their shells into our works. Our shells put the citadel in flames. I ordered Colonel Williamson to confine his fire as much as he could to the defences of the place, that we might not destroy the houses. A Lieutenant of the Royal Americans, going his rounds on an advanced post, lost his way, and was taken prisoner near Cape Noir. A battery was begun on the left for four twenty-four pounders.

The 23d the cohorns were used at night, and the French mortars sent to throw stones from the trenches. The enemy fired all sorts of old iron, and any stuff they could pick up. Colonel Bastide was out to-day, for the first time since he received the contusion. Our batteries fired with

with great success. This night the shells set fire to the barracks, and they burnt with great violence.

On the 24th the fire was very brisk on our side, and the enemy's decreased. The Admiral gave me 400 seamen to help work at the batteries, &c. and 200 miners, added to a corps of 100 already established, that we might make quick work of it, and they were immediately employed. The 4 gun battery opened, and another of 5 erecting. One of the men of war in the harbour, the Bienfaisant, fired at our trenches at high water, and the citadel and Bastion Dauphine fired against the 4 gun battery; but our men, firing small arms into the embrasures, beat the enemy off their guns.

The 25th the batteries fired with great success. The Admiral sent me word he intended to send in boats with 600 men, to take or destroy the Prudent and the Bienfaisant in the harbour. I ordered all the batteries at night to fire into the works as much as possible, to keep the enemy's attention to the land. The miners and workmen went on very well with their approaches to the covered way, though they had a continued and very smart fire from it, and grape shot, and all sorts of old iron from the guns of the ramparts. We continued our fire without ceasing, and à ricochet: The boats got to the ships at one in the morning, and took them both; they were obliged to burn the Prudent, as she was aground; and they towed off the Bienfaisant to the north-east harbour.

The 26th the Admiral came on shore, and told me he proposed sending 6 ships into the harbour the next day. Just at this time I received a letter from the Governor, offering to capitulate, and the articles (which are printed in the preceding Extraordinary Gazette) were agreed upon. The troops remained in the trenches this night, as usual.

The 27th three companies of grenadiers, under the command of Major Farquhar, took possession of the west gate; and I sent in Brigadier-general Whitmore to see the garrison lay down their arms, and post the necessary guards in the town, on the stores, magazines, &c. and I had the arms brought out of town, and 11 colours, which I send you under the care of Capt. William Amherst. As I have given in orders, that I desired every commanding Officer of a corps would acquaint the Officers and men that I was greatly pleased with the brave and good behaviour of the troops, which has, and always must insure success; I am to acquaint you, Sir, that I took the liberty to add to it, that I would report it to the King.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Boscawen to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt; dated Namur, Gabarus Bay, July 28, 1758.

I will not trouble you with a particular detail of the landing and siege, but cannot help mentioning a particular gallant action in the night between the 25th and 26th instant: The boats of the Squadron were in two divisions, detached under the command of the Captains Laforey and Balfour, to endeavour either to take or burn the Prudent of 74 guns, and Bienfaisant of 64, the

only remaining French ships in the harbour; in which they succeeded so well as to burn the former, she being a-ground, and take the latter and tow her into the north-east harbour, notwithstanding they were exposed to the fire of the cannon and musquetry of the Island battery, Point Rochefort, and the town; being favoured with a dark night. Our loss was inconsiderable, 7 men killed and 9 wounded.

I have given the command of the Bienfaisant to Capt. Balfour, and the Echo, a frigate, to Capt. Laforey; Mr. Affleck and Mr. Bickerton, Lieutenants, who boarded the Bienfaisant, succeed those Gentlemen in the *Ætna* fireship and Hunter sloop.

I have only farther to assure his Majesty, that all his Officers and troops, both sea and land, have supported the fatigue of this siege with great firmness and alacrity.

An Account of the Guns, Mortars, Shot, Shells, &c. in the Town of Louisburg, found upon the Surrender of the Town to his Majesty's Forces, under the Command of his Excellency Major-general Amherst.

Iron ordnance, mounted on standing carriages, with beds and coins	36 pounders	—	38
	24 ———	—	97
	18 ———	—	23
	12 ———	—	19
	8 ———	—	10
Mortars, brass, with beds	6 ———	—	28
	4 ———	—	6
	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	—	3
Mortars, iron, with beds	9 ———	—	1
	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ———	—	3
	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ———	—	6
Mortars, iron, with beds	11 ———	—	4
	9 ———	—	1
Musquets with accoutrements	—	—	7500
Powder, whole barrels	—	—	600
Musquet cartridges	—	—	80000
balls	—	—	tons 13
Round shot	36 pounders	—	1607
	24 ———	—	1658
	12 ———	—	4000
	6 ———	—	2336
Grape shot	36 ———	—	139
	24 ———	—	134
	12 ———	—	330
	6 ———	—	130
Case shot	24 ———	—	53
Double-headed shot	24 ———	—	245
	12 ———	—	153
Shells	13 inches	—	850
	10 ———	—	38
	8 ———	—	138
	6 ———	—	27
Lead	{ pig ———	—	tons 12
	{ sheet ———	—	
Iron of all sorts	—	—	tons 6
Wheel barrows	—	—	600
Shovels	{ wood ———	—	760
	{ iron ———	—	900
Pickaxes	—	—	822
Iron crows	{ large ———	—	22
	{ small ———	—	12
Iron wedges	—	—	42
Hand mauls	—	—	18
Pin mauls	—	—	12

Masons trowels	—	—	—	36
Hammers	—	—	—	36
Axes	—	—	—	18

This is all that the Commissaries have as yet found, but there is undoubtedly more not yet accounted for.

N. B. The numbers and force of the French ships destroyed, the state of the garrison of Louisburg, and of the killed and wounded of his Majesty's forces, are printed in the preceding Extraordinary Gazette.

* * See an accurate Plan of the City and Fortifications of Louisburg, with a Map of Gabarus Bay, in our Magazine for May last.

Whitehall, August 19.

This morning two Officers arrived with letters from Lieutenant-general Bligh and Capt. Howe, to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Cherburg, the 16th and 17th instant, giving an account, That his Majesty's forces, after having completely demolished the bastion, piers, and harbour of Cherburg, and destroyed all the batteries, forts, magazines, and stores, at that place, and along the coast, were all re-embarked, without the least opposition from the enemy, in order to pursue the further objects of his Majesty's instructions. Twenty-two fine brass cannon, and two brass mortars, have been sent to England; and 173 iron cannon, and three iron mortars, were destroyed.

Other Accounts.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer of Marines, dated at Cherburg, August 13.

'Yesterday I went on shore, for the first time, as escort to the provisions for the camp, and was charmed with the sight of the bastion, which is certainly one of the finest in the universe; and, if we can but make a stand of about six days longer, our workmen tell me I shall see the total destruction of it. This gave me the greater pleasure, as it was almost finished; would certainly have been the receptacle for privateers of all kinds, and consequently the greatest annoyance of our channel trade of any of the French ports, as it just faces the Isle of Wight. The army has thrown up slight intrenchments, and completely cover the workmen, consisting not only of our own people, but of many hundreds of others, who are all paid for their labour; and it is incredible to conceive the destruction they have already made. The enemy at present continue at a distance, and are collecting together as fast as possible; but we hope, as they must by this time pretty well know our strength, that they will not be able to give us much disturbance, before we have finished the business for which we were sent here. As to the rest, the people, who, I am told, were greatly alarmed at our approach, all seem now very quiet, and supply the army with every thing the country affords, for which they are punctually paid. How far religion may bias them I know not; but otherwise, I am persuaded, they would much rather be subject to our laws than their own, of the severities of which some sensible men made very heavy complaints to us this evening.'

Copy of a Letter from Spithead, dated Aug. 19.
'We left Cherburg last night, at eight o'clock, all well, and the troops embarked. Prince Edward steered off the last boat, loaded with troops, in quality of midshipman; he is very well, and seems to like the sea.

'We have brought the fine brass cannon in in a Danish ship.

'The following is the amount of the damages done to the enemy at Cherburg.

	£.
To building the piers and forts	120,000
To brass cannon	5,000
Ships and timber	6,000
Forts and batteries	15,000
Contributions, for which we } bring two hostages	3,000
Powder, shot, and small arms'	7,000
Iron guns and mortars	3,000
Other damages in general	10,000

Total 169,000

besides other contributions which are very considerable.'

Commodore Howe, with the fleet and transports under his command, is arrived at Weymouth, from Cherburg; he has brought with him several pieces of brass cannon, light horse and hostages; he waits there for a fair wind to carry him round to Plymouth, where he will take in fresh provisions and water, and then proceed upon another expedition.

A Return of Brass and Iron Ordnance, &c. taken in and near Cherburg.

	Ordnance.		Mortars	
	Brass.	Iron.	Brass.	Iron.
At the batteries beyond Querqueville, great and small	3	5		
At three batteries on this side ditto, 12 and 6 pounders	3	8		
At ditto, 12 pounders	—	3		
At Hornet, 6 pounders	—	5		
At Querqueville, 12 and 14 inch mortars	3	6		1
At Fort Galette, 24 pounders	4			
16 ditto	4			
12 ditto	2			
At ditto, 14 inch mortars			2	
On the road to Cherburg, 12 pounders	2			
At Longlette, 12 pounders	—	3		
At ditto, 14 inch mortar	—			1
In the town of Cherburg, of different sizes	10	52		
At the sand-hill intrenchment, 6 pounders	3	15		
At Fort Tourlaville, 42 pounders	3	2		
At ditto, 14 inch mortar	—		1	
Total	22	99	3	2
Destroyed at Fort Galette, 13½ inch shells				400
Shot of different kinds				6000
Flint casks	—	—		1
Lead shot casks	—	—		2
				Powder

Powder left for the use of the engineers	}	17
destroying the forts barrels		
Ditto destroyed, with a great quantity	}	13
of stores and shot thrown into the		
sea, at the redoubt at Tourlaville		
barrels		
Filled cartridges for 42 pounders		40
1 large gun		
Shells of 14 inches	— —	211
Destroyed at Fort Galette, small arms		113
Ditto, at Cherburg, ditto and musquetoons		300
Ditto, at Hornet, powder	pounds	21000
Ditto, at Cherburg magazine, ditto		27000
Ditto, match	tons	4

Cherbourg, Cæsaris Burgus, a city and sea-port towards the extremity of the Cotentin, was founded, according to some, by Julius Cæsar; but it does not appear that ever Cæsar was in that part of France; and, if he had, we hear of many cities he destroyed in Gaul, but of none that he built. The town stands in a plain on the north side of Lower Normandy, in the district of La Hogue, and in the peninsula of the Cotentin, at the bottom of a large bay, in the form of a crescent, between the Capes of La Hogue and Barfleur, being about 19 miles distant from the former, and 16 from the latter. It has on the north the sea; on the east a large plain, about three miles long; on the south a very agreeable spot of fruitful ground, and the eminence called the hill of Roule, on the top of which is the great forest of Brix and Tournaville; and on the west another plain about a mile and a half long. It lies in 49 deg. 38 min. north latitude, longitude 16 deg. 18 min. reckoning from the meridian of Ferro. It is 13 miles distant from Valogne, 51 from Coutances, 64 from Granville by land, about 70 from the Isle of Wight and Portsmouth, 51 from Guernsey, and 57 from Jersey, by sea. The town is nearly of an oval form, and has large suburbs about the harbour, and on the side next the hill of Roule. Cherbourg was formerly very well fortified, and had a fine castle to defend the mouth of the harbour. In 1687, Lewis XIV, upon the representation of Marshal Vauban, intended to enlarge the town, fortified it in the modern way, and add a large basin to the harbour; and, in consequence of this resolution, these works were actually begun, and the new walls were carried to a considerable height in the year 1688; but, in the following year, the old and new fortifications were intirely demolished; so that nothing of that kind now remains but two towers, which were a part of the old fortifications; one of which is converted into a magazine for gun-powder.

It is pretended that the town, and more particularly the castle, were very ancient ; and that, when the latter was demolished, there were found in the ruins several gold medals of great antiquity, at least, much older than the art of sculpture in Gaul, with a face on one side, and a horse on the other, but both very ill executed. There were also found several medals of Julius Cæsar, Nero, Nerva, and other Roman Emperors ; and under some rocks of the hill of Roule a great many, with the following inscription in Greek characters, Nicomedes King of Epirus.

It is also said that Cherbourg was a considerable place in the tenth century; and that it had a public hospital, to which, as well as to the hospitals of Rouen, Caen, and Bayeux, William, Duke of Normandy, surnamed the Conqueror, added provision for a good many poor, that he might obtain a dispensation to marry his first cousin Mathilda, daughter to the Earl of Flanders; and, in proof of this donation, they produce the testimonies of several old historians, and other arguments from facts. The town of Cherbourg was the last of the whole province that remained in the possession of the English; which fell into the hands of the French, under Charles VII, in 1453. In this city was formerly made very fine glass, which, in its clearness and beauty, even excelled that of Venice; but this manufacture has, for certain reasons of state, been lately removed to Auxerre in Burgundy; and these glasses are now polished in the suburbs of St. Antoine at Paris.

Before the fortifications were demolished, the town had but one entrance, and three gates one within another, and each of these gates had a draw-bridge ; but no traces of these are now left. The streets are narrow and ill-paved ; the houses are built of stone, and covered with a coarse kind of slate which that country produces ; they are however neat and well built, though not regular. The town and suburbs contain about 1200 families, or 6000 inhabitants.

The militia of Cherbourg consists of four companies of the citizens, commanded by a Major, an Aid-major, four Captains, four Lieutenants, and four Ensigns or second Lieutenants ; some out of these companies mount guard daily. In time of war, they have a constant guard in Fort Gallet, which consists of a fourth part of the citizens, and sometimes of one half ; and more still when an enemy is near, because generally the fleets shelter themselves under this port, till they have tide enough to carry them into the harbour.

There are five forts built along the bay of Cherbourg, viz. The redoubt of Tourlaville, Fort Longlet, Fort Gallet, Fort Equerdreulle, and Fort Cherseuil, to defend the road and the mouth of the harbour, in time of war, against the English and the privateers of Guernsey and Jersey, who are always cruising before Cherbourg. The redoubt of Tourlaville is situated to the south-east of the town; the rest lie towards the west and north-west. The most considerable of them is Fort Gallet; the most remote from the city is Cherseuil. The Isle of Pelee lies to the north-east of Cherbourg, and extends in length from N. W. to S. E. 400 toises, or fathoms; and in breadth from E. N. E. to W. S. W. 300. This island secures the harbour from north-east winds, but is itself overflowed in time of high water.

The harbour lies on the east and south sides of the town, and the entrance to it on the south and north : The water rises in it, at high tide, 13 or 14 feet ; but, at low water, nothing remains in it but the water of the river. Some time ago the Cherburgers built two jetties of dry stone, which they lengthened a little every year.

They have likewise begun of late to heighten a part of the jetty towards the west, but still it is covered with water in time of tide, by which means many ships run against it; which was the case of two vessels in the year 1721, one of which was intirely lost. For the situation of Cherburg, see the map we have given of the sea-coasts of France bordering on the British channel, in the Magazine for May, 1756.

The LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

Whitehall, August 22.

Extract of a Letter from Major-general Abercromby to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated at Camp, at Lake George, July 12, 1758.

The embarkation of the artillery, stores, and provisions being compleated on the evening of the 4th instant, next morning at break of day the tents were struck, and all the troops, amounting to 6367 regulars, Officers, light infantry, and rangers included, and 9024 provincials, including Officers and batteau men, embarked in about 900 batteaux, and 135 whale boats, the artillery, to cover our landing, being mounted on rafts.

At five in the evening, reached Sabbath Day Point (25 miles down the lake) where we halted till ten, then got under way again, and proceeded to the landing-place (a cove leading to the French advanced guard) which we reached early next morning the 6th.

Upon our arrival, sent out a reconnoitring party; and, having met with no opposition, landed the troops, formed them in four columns, regulars in the center, and provincials on the flanks, and marched towards the enemy's advanced guard, composed of one battalion, posted in a logged camp, which, upon our approach, they deserted, first setting fire to their tents, and destroying every thing they could; but, as their retreat was very precipitate, they left several things behind, which they had not time either to burn or carry off. In this camp we likewise found one prisoner and a dead man.

The army in the foregoing order continued their march through the wood, on the west side, with a design to invest Ticonderoga; but the wood being very thick, impassable with any regularity to such a body of men, and the guides unskilful, the troops were bewildered, and the columns broke, falling in upon one another.

Lord Howe, at the head of the right center column, supported by the light infantry, being advanced, fell in with a French party, supposed to consist of about 400 regulars, and a few Indians, who had likewise lost themselves in their retreat from the advanced guard; of these our flankers killed a great many, and took 148 prisoners, among whom were five Officers and three cadets.

But this small success cost us very dear, not as to the loss of numbers, for we had only two Officers killed, but as to consequence, his Lordship being the first man that fell in this skirmish; and as he was, very deservedly, universally beloved and respected throughout the whole army, it is easy to conceive the grief and consternation his untimely fall occasioned; for my part, I

cannot help owning that I felt it most heavily, and lament him as sincerely.

The 7th, the troops being greatly fatigued, by having been one whole night on the water, the following day constantly on foot, and the next night under arms, added to their being in want of provisions, having dropped what they had brought with them, in order to lighten themselves, it was thought most adviseable to return to the landing-place, which we accordingly did about eight that morning.

About eleven in the forenoon, sent off Lieutenant-colonel Bradstreet, with the 44th regiment, six companies of the 1st battalion of Royal Americans, the batteau men, and a body of rangers and provincials, to take possession of the saw-mill, within two miles of Ticonderoga; which he soon effected, as the enemy who were posted there, after destroying the mill and breaking down their bridge, had retired some time before.

Lieutenant-colonel Bradstreet having laid another bridge across, and having sent me notice of his being in possession of that ground, I accordingly marched thither with the troops, and we took up our quarters there that night.

The prisoners we had taken being unanimous in their report, that the French had 8 battalions, some Canadians and colony troops, in all about 6000, encamped before their fort, who were intrenching themselves, and throwing up a breast-work, and that they expected a reinforcement of 3000 Canadians, besides Indians, who had been detached under the command of Mons. de Levy, to make a diversion on the side of the Mohawk river, but, upon intelligence of our preparations and near approach, had been repeatedly recalled, and was hourly expected; it was thought most adviseable to lose no time in making the attack; wherefore, early in the morning of the 8th, I sent Mr. Clerk, the engineer, across the river on the opposite side of the fort, in order to reconnoitre the enemy's intrenchments.

Upon his return, and favourable report of the practicability of carrying those works, if attacked before they were finished, it was agreed to storm them that very day: Accordingly the rangers, light infantry, and the right wing of provincials, were ordered immediately to march and post themselves in a line, out of cannon-shot of the intrenchments; the right extended to Lake George, and their left to Lake Champlain, in order that the regular troops, destined for the attack of the intrenchments, might form on their rear.

The picquets were to begin the attack, sustained by the grenadiers, and they by the battalions: The whole were ordered to march up briskly, rush upon the enemy's fire, and not to give theirs, until they were within the enemy's breast-work.

After these orders issued, the whole army, except what had been left at the landing-place to cover and guard the batteaux and whale-boats, and a provincial regiment at the saw-mill, were put into motion, and advanced to Ticonderoga, where unfortunately they found the intrenchments, not only much stronger than had been repre-

represented, and the breast-work at least eight or nine feet high; but likewise the ground before it covered with felled trees, the branches pointed outwards, which so fatigued and retarded the advancing of the troops, that, notwithstanding all their intrepidity and bravery, which I cannot sufficiently commend, we sustained so considerable a loss, without any prospect of better success, that it was no longer prudent to remain before it; and it was therefore judged necessary, for the preservation of the remainder of so many brave men, and to prevent a total defeat, that we should make the best retreat possible: Accordingly, after several repeated attacks, which lasted upwards of four hours, under the most disadvantageous circumstances, and with the loss of 464 regulars killed, 29 missing, 1117 wounded; and 87 provincials killed, 8 missing, and 239 wounded, Officers of both included, I retired to the camp we occupied the night before, with the broken remains of several corps, sending away all the wounded to the batteaux, about three miles distance; and early next morning we arrived there ourselves, embarked, and reached this in the evening of the 9th. Immediately after my return here, I sent the wounded Officers and men, that could be moved, to Fort Edward and Albany.

Return of the Names of the Officers of the several Regiments, who were killed and wounded near Ticonderoga, July 8, 1758.

27th. Lord Blakeney's regiment. — Engineer Matthew Clerk, killed; Capt. Gordon, Capt. Holmes, Capt. Wrightson, Capt. Skeen, Lieut. Cook, Ensign Elliot, wounded.

42d. Lord John Murray's regiment. — Major Duncan Campbell, Capt. Gordon Graham, Capt. Thomas Graeme, Capt. John Campbell, Capt. James Stewart, Capt. James Murray, wounded; Captain-lieutenant John Campbell, Lieut. George Farquarson, Lieut. Hugh M'Pherson, Lieut. William Baillie, Lieut. John Sutherland, killed; Lieut. William Grant, Lieut. Robert Gray, Lieut. John Campbell, Lieut. James Grant, Lieut. John Graham, Lieut. Alexander Campbell, Lieut. Alexander M'Intosh, Lieut. Archibald Campbell, Lieut. David Mill, Lieut. Patrick Balnevis, wounded; Ensign Peter Stewart, Ensign George Rattray, killed; Ensign John Smith, Ensign Peter Grant, wounded.

44th. General Abercromby's regiment. — Major Eyre, Capt. Falconer, Capt. Lee, Capt. Bartman, Capt. Bailey, Lieut. Treby, Lieut. Symphon, Lieut. Drummond, Lieut. Pennington, Lieut. Gamble, Lieut. Dagwarth, Lieut. Greenfield, wounded; Ensign Fraser, killed.

46th. Lieutenant-general Thomas Murray's regiment. — Col. Bever, killed; Major Browning, wounded; Capt. Needham, Capt. Wynne, killed; Capt. Forbes, Capt. Marsh, wounded; Lieut. Laulke, Lieut. Loyd, Ensign Crafter, Ensign and Quarter-master Carboncle, killed; Ensign Gordon, wounded.

55th. Late Lord Howe's regiment. — Brigadier-general Lord Howe, Col. Donaldson, Major Proby, killed; Capt. Bredin, Capt. Wilkins, wounded; Captain-lieutenant Murray, Lieut.

Steward, killed; Lieut. Le Hunt, Ensign Loyd, Quarter-master French, wounded.

1st Battalion Royal Americans. — Major Tullkins, Capt. Munster, Capt. Mather, Capt. Cockrane, wounded; Captain-lieutenant Forbes, Lieut. Davis, killed; Lieut. Barnsley, Lieut. Ridge, Lieut. Wilson, Lieut. Guy, Ensign Bailey, Ensign Gordon, Ensign M'Intosh, wounded.

4th Battalion Royal Americans. — Major Rutherford, killed; Capt. Prevost, Capt. Depheze, Captain-lieutenant Sloffer, wounded; Lieut. Haselwood, killed; Lieut. M'Lean, Lieut. Allaz, Lieut. Turnbull, Lieut. M'Intosh, wounded.

Light Infantry, Colonel Gage's. — Capt. Gladwin, wounded; Lieut. Cumberland, killed; Ensign Patterson, wounded.

PROVINCIALS.

Colonel Preble's. — Capt. Winslow, Capt. Goodwin, Lieut. Macomber, Lieut. Dorman, Lieut. Adam, wounded.

Colonel De Lancey's. — Lieutenant-colonel Le-roux, wounded; Lieutenant and Adjutant Muncey, Lieut. Gatehouse, killed; Lieut. Duncan, Lieut. Degraw, Lieut. Yates, Lieut. Smith, wounded.

Colonel Babcock's. — Col. Babcock, Capt. John Whiting, Lieut. Ruffel, wounded.

Colonel Fitch's. — Lieut. Howland, killed; Ensign Robins, wounded.

Colonel Bagley's. — Capt. Whiple, wounded; Lieut. Burman, Lieut. Low, killed.

Colonel Johnston's. — Lieutenant-colonel Shaw, killed; Capt. Douglas, wounded.

Colonel Worster's. — Lieutenant-colonel Smedley, wounded.

Colonel Partridge's. — Capt. Johnson, killed; Capt. A. Willard, wounded; Lieut. Braggs, killed.

August 22.

Cadiz, July 18. This day Admiral Reggio returned into this bay with the Spanish Squadron under his command, and it is expected that some of the ships will be laid up again.

Turin, July 26. The last letters from Toulon confirm the report of his Britannic Majesty's ship the St. Albans, having carried into Gibraltar, the Loire, a frigate of 36 guns, but pierced for 44, with two polaccas loaded with stores and ammunition for Martinico.

August 26.

Kennington, Aug. 26. This day the Right Hon. the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, waited on his Majesty: And being introduced to his Majesty by the Right Hon. the Earl of Holderness, one of his Principal Secretaries of State, Sir William Moreton, Knt. the Recorder, made their compliments in the following address:

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.
The humble Address of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common-Council assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

Amidst the joyful acclamations of your faithful people, permit us, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen,

men, and Commons of the city of London, in Common-Council assembled, humbly to congratulate your Majesty on the success of your arms in the conquest of the important fortress of Louisbourg, the reduction of the islands of Cape Breton and St. John, and the blow there given to a considerable part of the French navy.

An event so truly glorious to his Majesty, so important to the colonies, trade, and navigation of Great Britain, and so fatal to the commercial views, and naval power of France, affords a reasonable prospect of the recovery of all our rights and possessions in America, so unjustly invaded; and in a great measure answers the hopes we had formed, when we beheld the French power weakened on the coast of Africa, their ships destroyed at home, and the terror thereby spread over all their coasts.

May these valuable acquisitions, so gloriously obtained, ever continue a part of the British empire, as an effectual check to the perfidy and ambition of a nation, whose repeated insults and usurpations obliged your Majesty to enter into this just and necessary war: And may these instances of the wisdom of your Majesty's Councils, of the conduct and resolution of your Commanders, and of the intrepidity of your fleets and armies, convince the world of the innate strength and resources of your kingdoms, and dispose your Majesty's enemies to yield to a safe and honourable peace.

Extract of a Letter from Louisbourg, dated July 30.

I Have the pleasure to acquaint you with the surrender of Louisbourg; they capitulated the 26th. We had not had our batteries against the town above a week, tho' we were ashore seven weeks; the badness of the country prevented our approaches. It was necessary to make roads for the cannon, which was a great labour, and some loss of men; but the spirits the army was in, is capable of doing any thing. The garrison are prisoners of war; and the people of the town to be sent to France. What the numbers were at first I cannot tell; but now there remain 5600 soldiers and sailors. I believe their loss by shot and sickness to be about 2000: They buried 300 the night before last, and last night had three waggon loads to bury. Our loss is about 462 killed and wounded, 143 or 144 killed outright. We have burnt two ships of 74 guns, and two of 64, and taken one. The French sunk in the mouth of the harbour one of 54 guns, and 3 or 4 frigates. Three of the ships were burnt by General Wolfe's batteries; the other two were surprised the night before the capitulation by the boats of the fleet: one of them they carried up the harbour out of gun-shot, the other was aground, and could not be got off without the loss of many men, which made them burn her.

You will hear of the great honour General

In all events, we shall most cheerfully contribute, to the utmost of our power, towards supporting your Majesty in the vigorous prosecution of measures so nobly designed, and so wisely directed. And it shall be our most fervent prayer, that your Majesty may long, very long, enjoy the fruits of your auspicious government, in return of loyalty and affection from a grateful people; and that the crown of these realms may flourish, with equal lustre, on the heads of your august descendants, to latest posterity.

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer:

'I receive this dutiful and loyal address as a fresh mark of your constant affection to me, and my government; and I return you my hearty thanks for it. The steady affections of my people, united in a hearty zeal for the honour of my crown, will, I doubt not, enable me to carry on, with vigour and success, a war which was necessarily undertaken, to defend the religion, liberties, and valuable possessions of my kingdoms, against the unjust attempts of my enemies. The city of London may always depend upon my protection and favour, and upon my constant care for the extent of their trade and navigation.'

They were all received very graciously, and had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand.

Wolfe has gained in the siege. It is incredible what he has done.

We have accounts of an action between General Abercrombie and the French: Lord Howe is killed.

Our landing was one of the boldest attempts that ever was made: General Wolfe, at the head of some companies of grenadiers and light infantry, landed in a bay where there were about 2000 men intrenched up to the eyes, and defended besides with eight pieces of cannon and ten swivels; besides all this there was a very great surff, so great that it was even dangerous to land, had there been no opposition. But nothing could stop the impetuosity of our troops, headed by such a General. Some of the light infantry got on shore first, which were followed by Fraser's grenadiers, who drove every thing before them. The Captain and Lieutenant were killed in the boat before they landed, which made the Highlanders almost mad: The regiment has gained great honour, and has lost more Officers than any other.

I have mentioned light infantry: They are a body of men draughted out of the regiments, and clothed something like the Indians, to scower the woods, which the country is intirely covered with; and a cursed country it is!

Occurrences Foreign and Domestic. From the common Papers.

August 1.

THIS morning a loan to his Majesty, in his quality of Elector of Hanover, for two hun-

dred thousand pounds, was opened at the Bank; which was immediately filled by the following Gentlemen:

Sir

	1.	
Sir Joshua Vanneck — — —	50000	
Messrs. Backwell, Hart, and co. — — —	50000	
Samson Gideon, Esq; — — —	40000	
Nicholas Magens, Esq; — — —	20000	
George Amyand, Esq; — — —	15000	
Bartholomew Burton, Esq; — — —	15000	
Thomas Martin, Esq; — — —	5000	
Joseph Salvadore, Esq; — — —	5000	
	200000	

And Messieurs Amyand, Backwell, Burton, and Magens, are appointed Trustees for the management of the said loan.

August 8.

On the 16th ult. the new Pope, Clement XIII, was crowned at Rome; on which occasion triumphal arches, from whence flowed fountains of wine, were erected in many parts of the city; and a prodigious quantity of provision was distributed amongst the populace.

August 12.

Thursday last the Magdalen-house in Goodman's-fields was opened; when many of the Governors attended, and received petitions from 50 young women, 11 of whom were admitted.

By a Dutch East-India ship arrived last week at Amsterdam, there are letters, which give an account, that all the English settlements at Madras, Bengal, China, and Bencoolen, were so well fortified and provided with forces as to be in no apprehensions of danger from the designs of the French, and that several British men of war were cruising off those places for their better security.

August 15.

Conclusion of a Letter from an Officer on Board one of his Majesty's ships just arrived from Guinea, August 8.

'The 17th of May we left Senegal, and arrived at Goree. The 26th we all came to anchor before the forts, with springs on our cables. On our first attack some of the enemy run from their guns; but, finding that but few of them fell, they all returned: In short, we were warmly engaged for two hours and an half; when, finding we made no impression on the forts, the Commodore made the signal to cut: We had some few killed and wounded. Our hulls, masts, and rigging were much damaged; we repaired our defects as soon as possible, and sailed from thence the 30th, and called at St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd islands, to water; and from thence have had a passage of nine weeks home.'

August 17.

Edinburgh, August 10. Tuesday last John Lockhart, Esq; late Commander of his Majesty's ship the Tartar, now of the Chatham, was presented with the freedom of this city, in testimony of the sense the community entertain of his distinguished abilities, his conduct and intrepidity, which have rendered him a terror to the enemy, of signal service in protecting the trade, and an ornament to his country.

August 19.

We are informed that, an information having this week been laid before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, that lights had been seen in the

works belonging to the temporary bridge, his Lordship directed an inspection to be made into the said works, to know if any attempt had been made to set them on fire; and, upon examination, it was found attempts had been made to fire the bridge in three places: Upon which his Lordship ordered a proper guard to be kept, and also summoned the Bridge Committee to meet on the occasion, to consider on the most effectual means to prevent the malicious design of again burning down the said bridge, which, it is believed, would have happened, had not timely discovery been made.

Extract of a Letter from Amsterdam, July 29.

The Princess Regent still continues to insist upon the point she hath so much urged; as appears from the following extract from the journals of the states of Holland and West-Friesland.

Veneris, 23 Die Junii, 1758.

Her Royal Highness the Governante, being come to the Assembly of their Noble and Great Mightinesses, made them the following speech:

Noble, Great, and Mighty Lords,

'When I addressed your Noble and Great Mightinesses, on the 7th instant, on the subject of the augmentation to be made in the troops of the republic, I expected that, as the necessity of that measure was notorious, your consent would not be delayed. Many members, and even the major part have in fact consented, but not all; wherefore I again appear in the Assembly of your Noble and Great Mightinesses, not to put you in mind of what I then represented to you; but again to inform you, that the circumstances of the republic are become still more critical in several respects; that, as not only the safety, but even the honour of the state requires this affair to be brought to a speedy issue, those members who are not yet prepared to give their consent, or have hitherto refused to give it, may speedily agree to this measure.

'I need not lay before your Noble and Great Mightinesses the condition of a state which is surrounded by foreign troops, and without any defence, and which cannot even repel an unforeseen insult; I need not represent to you what commerce and navigation must be, when both are unsafe and unprotected: The unavoidable consequences must be apparent to every one that attends thereto ever so little, as well as to me, who behold them with the utmost anxiety. Wherefore I again insist upon a provision for the security of the state with that earnestness which my concern for the common welfare dictates. I have already demonstrated, and shall give farther proof, that the protection of our commerce and navigation has a principal share in my care and vigilance. The one of those objects must be attended to without neglecting the other.

'If we would transmit our liberty and the free exercise of our religion to posterity, we must not think of leaving the state destitute of a sufficient force. I cannot therefore suffer your Noble and Great Mightinesses to put an end to their session without recommending to them once more, in the most serious manner, the augmentation proposed; that, being unanimously agreed to, it may be immediately carried into execution; that the republic may be satisfied none will force her to depart

from the neutrality she hath embraced, and to take part in the present broils.

'May these serious exhortations make the necessary impression! I shall then have the pleasure to see my country drawn out of its critical situation; and I shall redouble my care and vigilance, with the divine assistance, to employ every method for rendering it happy in all its engagements. But if, on the contrary, I must continually struggle against opposition, I shall still have the satisfaction at least that none can reproach me if the republic should in the end lose its consideration, and be involved in some calamity, having ceased not, as the danger approached, to forewarn you of it whilst there was yet time to prevent it.

Whereupon it was resolved that their High Mightinesses should thank her Royal Highness for her constant zeal, her toils, and vigilance. It was afterwards resolved, that a copy of the speech should be delivered to each member; and that those who have hitherto either deferred or refused to give their consent to the proposed augmentations, should be asked to give it as soon as possible. And as her Royal Highness designs to set out to-morrow for Soesdyck for some time, the Counsellor Pensionary, in the name of their Noble and Great Mightinesses, and afterwards the members, made her the proper compliments on her journey.

August 22.

Extract of a Letter from Halifax.

'The Hon. Capt. Boyle, of his Majesty's ship the *Boreas*, has taken off *Louisburg*, and sent in here, a privateer of *Bayonne*, another of *Martinico*, a storeship from *Bordeaux* bound to *Louisburg*, another from the same place bound to *Quebeck*, who fought him an hour and three quarters; her cargo is valued at between sixty and seventy thousand pounds.'

The following Paragraph is taken from the *Brussels Gazette*, which we have inserted to let our Readers see what vague and premature Accounts the French Court calculate to amuse and deceive the People.

Paris, August 15. M. Des-Roches, an Officer belonging to one of our men of war, was dispatched from *Louisburg* the 15th of July, and arrived here the 12th instant; he brought to the King the following detail of the descent of the English, and the situation of affairs in that island: 'The English, to the amount of 14,000 men, landed in *Isle Royale*, and formed the attack of *Louisburg*; but, the Canadians arriving, they posted themselves in a wood behind the enemy's camp, and harassed them day and night; whilst the garrison, and its Officers, all in high spirits and eager for fighting, exerted their courage by sallies, which retarded till now the operations of the siege (because that day, the 15th of July, they were still upwards of 600 toises from the covered way;) and they had already lost near 5000 men, in killed, wounded, and dead of sickness: A kind of wasp infests their camp; their sting causes immediately considerable swellings, and soon after insupportable pain: Their troops suffer also much by desertion.' This detail leaves room to presume, that the English will be obliged to raise the siege and

retire from the island; but they will not do so with impunity.

August 24.

The account of a French ship of 74 guns being taken by Commodore Moore, and sent into *Antigua*, is confirmed. She is called the *Florizon*, and was one of those that were drove ashore at the *Isle of Aix*, when they threw their guns overboard.

This week five watermen, armed with blunderbusses and cutlasses, have watched from ten at night till five in the morning, stationed in a boat under the grand arch at *London-bridge*, to prevent any attempts to set fire to the temporary bridge.

Dantzick, August 1. All the letters from Poland seem to forbode that that kingdom will soon become the theatre of war. The Russians are assembling there in great numbers, and the Prussians approaching the frontiers, with express orders to attack the enemies wherever they find them. The *Grande*s of the kingdom are divided in their sentiments, and view the present circumstances of affairs in very different lights, which is likely to cause a great fermentation among them. Several palatines have actually told the King that he must either engage the Empress of Russia to withdraw her troops, or expect to see the Poles join the Prussians in order to drive out the Russians, whom they look upon as the first disturbers of the repose of the state.

Berlin, August 8. According to the latest advices from the King's army in Bohemia, it was still encamped on the 4th of this month at *Jesenitz* on the *Metaur*. During its march from *Moravia* it had taken upwards of 800 prisoners; and his Majesty, to the great astonishment of his enemies themselves, had hitherto preserved all his artillery and baggage.

August 25.

The States General have prohibited the exportation of hay and straw from their territories, before the 1st of July 1759.

They write from *Madrid*, of the 31st ult. that the extreme unction was administered to the Queen of Spain the day before, and that the news of her death was every moment expected.

Wednesday night a messenger arrived at *Kensington*, with an account that the English forces, under the command of the Duke of *Marlborough*, had joined Prince Ferdinand, and that the troops were all encamped together.

Hague, August 2. The Count d'Affry, the French Ambassador, presented the following memorial to the States General, July 25.

High and Mighty Lords,

'On the repeated solicitations which M. de *Barkenrode* hath been ordered to make, and on those which the Counsellor pensionary hath often made, particularly of late, that the King, my Master, would be graciously pleased to grant a bounty on herrings taken by the Dutch and imported into France; his Majesty authorises me to declare to your High Mightinesses, that he is disposed to grant your subjects such bounty; which shall be immediately settled at Paris, agreeably to the instructions which your High Mightinesses shall be pleased to send, on that head, to M. *Barkenrode* your Ambassador.

'The King, my Master, has determined to grant this favour to the Republic, from his friendship

ship for her, and his assurance that the Republic will never depart from that system of equity and neutrality which she hath adopted with regard to the present war.'

The gaining of this point is an evident proof that their High Mightinesses let slip no occasion of promoting the trade of their subjects, and gives us room to hope, that they will leave no stone unturned to obtain from the court of London redress of the crying grievances, which excite the just complaints of all our trading towns and colonies.

August 26.

It is said an additional duty will be laid upon all goods imported from Holland.

The following, we are assured, is an authentic account of the French navy, and the number of ships that have been taken, lost, and destroyed:

Ships of the Line.

1 of 116 guns.
 1 — 114 —
 1 — 100 —
 1 — 90 —
 6 — 84 —, 1 taken.
 32 — 74 —, 5 taken or burnt.
 3 — 70 —
 26 — 64 —, 6 taken, burnt, or lost.
 5 — 60 —, 1 taken.
 13 — 50 —, 6 taken, sunk, or lost.

89 19
Frigates,

2 of 44 guns.
 2 — 40 —, 2 taken.
 7 — 36 —, 7 taken or burnt.
 2 — 34 —
 14 — 30 —, 2 taken or lost.
 1 — 28 —
 7 — 26 —, 3 taken, sunk, or burnt.
 14 — 24 —, 1 taken.
 1 — 22 —, 1 taken.
 1 — 18 —
 5 — 16 —, 3 taken or sunk.
 7 — 12 —

63 19

The following Particulars are extracted from a Letter written by an Officer now at Louisbourg, dated July 28.

'That, on the 8th of June, when the French were driven from their works by the first of our troops that landed, they left behind them their magazine of powder, and their sutlers grand tent for supplying the troops destined to prevent our landing, with two thousand loaves, seven bags of bread, an hundred kegs of wine, and as many of brandy, seven hundred dollars, and other valuable things. The bread, wine, and brandy, were of great service, as our people could receive but little from the ships, the sea running so high.

'That the Indian Chief, who was slain at the landing, had a medal at his breast (representing the French King, in a Roman dress, shaking hands with an Indian, the motto 'Honor et virtus') and also a crucifix suspended by a chain.

'And that the Echo frigate, which got out of Louisbourg harbour in the night of the 13th of July, but was taken by the Scarborough and Juno, had on board the Governor's Lady, with some o-

thers of the French gentry, with their plate, jewels, and other valuable effects, and consequently will be a very valuable prize."

August 28.

Inscription on the Pier at Cherbourg.

Hanc jussit Lodovix, suavit Floræus, et undis
 Curavit mediis Asfeldus surgere molem,
 Non aliàs votis almæ præsentior urbis.
 Ars frænavit aquas, fluctus domuitque minaces,
 Hinc tutela viget, stat copia, gloria crescit,
 Hinc rex, hinc sapiens, herosque manebit in ævum.

LUDOVICI XV. JUSSU,
 FLORÆI CONSILIO,
 ASFELDI DUCTU
 STAT HÆC MOLES.

Ars naturæ victrix aquarum impetum refrænât,
 facilem navibus tempestate actis aditum dat, tute-
 lam asserit, copiam invehit, gloriam perpetuat, si-
 mulque principem, sapientem, heroa posteritati
 commendat.

Translated by an Officer in the Army.

Lewis and Fleury trust to Asfeld's care,
 Amidst the waves, to raise this mighty pier.
 Propitious to our pray'rs the fabric stood,
 Curb'd the fierce tide, and tam'd the threat'ning
 flood:

Hence wealth and safety flow, hence just renown
 The King, the Statesman, and the Hero crown.

On the Demolition of the Pier.

Lewis and Fleury must, with Asfeld, now
 Resign to George, to Pitt, to Bligh, and Howe.
 One blast destroy'd the labour of an age,
 Let loose the tides, and bid the billows rage:
 Their wealth and safety gone, their glory lost,
 The King's, the Statesman's, and the Hero's boast.

B I R T H S.

A Son and heir to the Lady of the Marquis
 of Tweedale, in Grosvenor-street.

A son to the Lady of John-William Bacon,
 Esq; of Newton-Capp, near Bishop-Auckland.

M A R R I A G E S.

REV. Mr. Fairchild, to Miss Ann Stuke-
 ley, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Stukeley,
 Rector of St. George the Martyr in Queen-square,
 Holborn.

Sir Wyndham Washbury, Bart. of Babington,
 to Miss Judith Long.

Right Rev. Dr. Hume, Bishop of Oxford, to
 the Lady Mary Hay, sister to the present Earl of
 Kinnoul.

William Deeds, Esq; at St. Stephen's near
 Canterbury, to Miss Bramston, daughter of Tho-
 mas Bramston, Esq; of Skreens in Essex.

Right Hon. the Lord Feversham, to Miss Ann
 Hales, third daughter of Sir Thomas Hales, Bart.
 of Howlett in Kent.

Rev. Mr. Hey, of the county of Kent, to Miss
 Etheldred Lynch, daughter to the Dean of Can-
 terbury.

John Casling, Esq; of Holborn, to Miss Polly
 Wynn, of Great Marlborough-street.

Collyer, Esq; to Miss French, of Char-
 terhouse-square.

Philip-Carteret Webb, Esq; Solicitor to the
 Treasury, to Miss Rhoda Coates, daughter of La-
 dy Delves.

William

William Ruffel, Esq; of Worcester, to Miss Polly Edmonds, of Leominster.

Francis Austen, Esq; of Sevenoaks in the county of Kent, to Mrs. Lennard, widow of Samuel Lennard, Esq; of Wickham-court in the said county.

Daniel Wray, Esq; Deputy to the Right Hon. Philip Viscount Royston, one of the four Tellers of the Exchequer, to Miss Darell, daughter of Robert Darell, Esq; of Richmond.

Titus Melmoth, Esq; at Bicester in Oxfordshire, to Miss Sukey Cartwright.

Dr. James Hibbens, one of the physicians to the London Hospital, to Mrs. Culver, widow of the late — Culver, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the peace for Essex.

D E A T H S.

RIGHT Hon. George Hay, Earl of Kinroul, Viscount Dupplin, and Baron of Kinfairns in Scotland, and Baron Hay, of Pedwarlin in England.

Charles Hitchcock, Esq; at North-End.

Miss Robinson, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Robinson, Knt. of the Bath, and Master of the Great Wardrobe.

Right Hon. Francis Willoughby, Lord Middleton, at Bath.

Right Hon. George Booth, Earl of Warrington, Baron Delamer, at Durham Castle in Cheshire.

Lord Howe, Brigadier-general, in America.

Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dundonald, at Louisburg.

Rev. Mr. Swainston, at Sunderland.

Lieut. Colonel Richard Harward, at Chelsea.

Lady of the Right Hon. Lord Baltimore, sister to the Duke of Bridgewater.

John Eyles, Esq; Warden of the Fleet prison.

Mr. Arnold, at Hampstead, in partnership with Mess. Hoare and company, bankers, in Fleet-street.

Miss Gore, daughter of Henry Gore, Esq; at Richmond.

Giles Earle, Esq; at Eastcoat, near Malmesbury in Wiltshire.

Thomas Fanshawe, Esq; at Parslowe in Essex.

Henry Riesly, Esq; at Isleworth.

Thomas Shelly, Esq; a chief Clerk under the Right Hon. William Pitt, Esq.

James Buchanan, Esq; at Highgate.

Mr. James Royston jun. wine-merchant, in Great St. Helen's.

Mr. Abraham Watkins, timber-merchant, in Oxford Road.

P R E F E R M E N T S.

REV. Mr. Samuel Wiseman, to the rect. of Muffelden in Wilts.

Rev. Mr. Moses White, to the rect. of Redeham in Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. James Safford, to the vic. of Mettingham in Suffolk.

Rev. Mr. Joseph Gosling, to the vic. of Gatley in the county of Norfolk.

Rev. Dr. Thomas Robinson, to the Archdeaconry of Northumberland.

Rev. Mr. Richard Winne, to the rect. of Aylett St. Lawrence in Hertfordshire.

P R O M O T I O N S.

SIR James Lowther, Bart. to be Lieutenant of the county of Westmoreland,

Right Hon. John Viscount Castlereagh, to the dignity of an Earl of the kingdom of Ireland, by the name, stile, and title of Earl of Wandesford, in the county of Kilkenny.

Right Hon. Charles Baron Moore, of Tullamore, to the dignity of an Earl of the kingdom of Ireland, by the name, stile, and title of Earl of Charleville, in the King's county.

Sir Arthur Gore, Bart. to the dignities of Baron and Viscount of the kingdom of Ireland, by the name, stile, and title of Baron Saunders, of Deeps, in the county of Wexford, and Viscount Sudley, of Castle-Gore, in the county of Mayo.

Right Hon. John Bowes, Esq; to the dignity of a Baron of the kingdom of Ireland, by the name, stile, and title of Baron Bowes, of Clonllyn, in the county of Meath.

Right Hon. the Dowager Baroness of Athlery, to the dignity of a Countess of the kingdom of Ireland, by the name, stile, and title of Countess of Brandon, in the county of Kilkenny.

Sir Maurice Crosby, Knt. to the dignity of a Baron of the kingdom of Ireland, by the name, stile, and title of Baron of Branden, in the county of Kerry.

William Annesley, Esq; to the dignity of a Baron of the kingdom of Ireland, by the name, stile, and title of Baron Annesley, of Castle-Wellan, in the county of Downe.

James Stopford, Esq; to the dignity of a Baron of the kingdom of Ireland, by the name, stile, and title of Baron Courtown, in the county of Wexford.

John Lyfaght the elder, Esq; to the dignity of a Baron of the kingdom of Ireland, by the name, stile, and title of Baron Lisle, of Mount North, in the county of Cork.

B—K—TS. From the GAZETTE.

JAMES Haynes the elder, of Clerkenwell Green, in the county of Middlesex, carpenter.

James Stewart, otherwise James Stewart Stewart, late of Friday-street, London, linen-draper.

Henry Leeson, late of the Strand, in the county of Middlesex, haberdasher and chapman.

Henry Blomfield, of Sternfield, in the county Suffolk, tanner, dealer, and chapman.

John Bentley, of the parish of St. Mary Woolchurch-haw, London, butcher, dealer, and chapman.

Anna-Maria Blackstone, of the parish of St. George Hanover-square, in the county of Middlesex, milliner, dealer, and chapwoman.

Isaac Reynous, of the parish of St. Mary le Bone, in the county of Middlesex, broker and chapman.

John Catts, of Bridge-street, Westminster, haberdasher, dealer, and chapman.

John Mason, now or late of the city of Bath, in the county of Somerset, staymaker, shopkeeper, dealer, and chapman.

John Burton, of Skipton, in the county of York, grocer.

Nicholas Lilley, of Ashton under Line, in the county of Lancaster, clothier, dealer, and chapman.

Edward Watson, of Leadenhall-street, London, cabinet and chair maker.

BOOKS published in AUGUST.

THINGS as they are. Hooper, 2 s.
 The Virtues of Valerian in Nervous Disorders. By John Hill, M. D. Baldwin, 1 s.
 The Importance of the African Expedition considered. By Malachy Postlethwayt, Esq. Cooper, 1 s. 6 d.
 A complete History of the Rise and Progress and present State of the Navy of England. Cooper, 1 s.
 The Construction of the Nerves, &c. By Christian Uvedale, M. D. Baldwin, 1 s. 6 d.

Things set in a proper Light. Pridden, 1 s.
 A Survey of the Search after Souls, by Dr. Coward, Dr. S. Clarke, Mr. Baxter, Dr. Sykes, Dr. Law, Mr. Peckard, and others. By Caleb Fleming. Henderson, 4 s.
 A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Lowth, Prebendary of Durham, &c. Baldwin, 1 s.
 Remarks on the Tenets and Principles of the Quakers. Withers, 5 s.
 Alpha and Omega, a Poem. By Lewis Jones, A. B. Davey and Law, 2 s.

A Meteorological Journal of the Weather, from July 24, to August 24, inclusive, 1758.

Opposite Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, Aug. 24, 1758.

JOHN CUFF.

Days	Barom.	Ther.	Ther.	Wind.	WEATHER,
July	Inch.	low.	high.		
25	29.9	54	59	N.	A cloudy day with rain, afternoon wind S. W.
26	29.65	53	60	S. W.	A fine morning, afternoon cloudy with rain, wind S.
27	29.72	59	62	S. W.	A fine day.
28	29.9	58	59	S. W.	A rainy morning, a fine afternoon.
29	30.05	56	61	W.	A fine day, afternoon wind E.
30	29.75	59	64	E.	Ditto.
31	29.55	60	62	N. E.	A cloudy day with rain,
Aug.					
1	29.8	61	63	N. E.	Ditto.
2	29.95	62	64	S. W.	Rain early in the morning, afterwards a fine day, wind W.
3	30.	60	63	N. W.	A fine day.
4	29.8	62	67	E.	Ditto.
5	29.78	63	65	S. W.	Ditto.
6	29.78	62	65	S. W.	Ditto.
7	29.8	64	65	S. W.	A fine morning, rain about 12 o'clock, a fine afternoon.
8	29.78	62	64	S.	A fine day, afternoon wind S. W.
9	29.82	61	64	S. W.	A fine morning, afternoon cloudy with small rain.
10	29.75	59	63	S. W.	A fine morning, afternoon small showers of rain.
11	29.9	60	65	N. W.	Cloudy in the morning early, afterwards a fine day.
12	29.85	58	63	N. W.	Ditto, Ditto.
13	29.9	58	66	N. W.	A fine day.
14	29.95	63	64	N. W.	Ditto.
15	29.92	62	64	S. W.	A cloudy day with small rain, rain in the night.
16	29.95	61	65	N. W.	A fine day.
17	29.95	58	62	W.	Ditto.
18	29.9	61	63	S. W.	Rain early in the morning, a fine day.
19	30.18	56	62	W.	A fine day.
20	30.18	61	63	W.	Ditto.
21	29.93	60	64	S. W.	Ditto, afternoon wind S.
22	29.68	62	65	S. E.	Ditto, afternoon wind S. W.
23	30.	58	63	N. W.	Ditto, afternoon wind W.
24	29.68	57	66	E.	A fine morning, a rainy afternoon with thund. and lightn.

THE PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE

Hereby acquaint the PUBLIC,

That in the Magazine for the Month of MAY 1758, was published, a large Whole-Sheet Plan of Louisburg, with a Description of the Town and Harbour, being much the best of any published.

Also, in the Magazine for MAY 1756, was a large and correct Map of the Sea-Coast, Port-Towns, &c. of England and France, bordering on the British Channel, finely coloured.

And, in OCTOBER 1755, a Whole-Sheet Map of the British and French Settlements in North America, finely coloured, in which is a Plan of Fort Frederick at Crown-Point, built by the French in 1731.

Printed for J. Hinton, at the King's-Arms in Newgate-street.

Where may be had, any single Numbers at 6 d. each.

PRICES of STOCKS from July 27, to August 25, inclusive, 1758.

Days	BANK STOCK.	INDIA STOCK.	SOUTH SEA STOCK.	SOUTH SEA old Ann.	SOUTH SEA new Ann.	3 per Cent. reduced.	3 per Cent. consol.	3 per Cent. B. 1751.	3 per Cent. Ind. Ann.	Ind. Bonds, prem.	B. Cir. pr. l. s. d.	BILLS of Mortality from July 25, to Aug. 22, 1758.
28	118½	137½		94½		94½	93½	93½	93	21 1s	4 17 6	Males 537 } 1014 Femal. 477 }
29	119			94½		94½	93½		93	21 4s	4 17 6	Males 537 } 1014 Femal. 477 }
30	Sunday											Males 600 } 1171 Femal. 571 }
31												Males 600 } 1171 Femal. 571 }
1	118¾	137		93½		93½	92½	93	92½	21 1s	4 17 6	Died under 2 Years old 426
2	119	137		93½		93½	92½		92½	21 0s	5 00 0	Between 2 and 5 143
3	119	135		92½		92½	92½		92½	11 18s	4 17 6	5 and 10 65
4	119	135		92½		92½	92½		92½	11 8s	5 00 0	10 and 20 45
5	Sunday			92½		92½	92½		92½	11 7s	5 00 0	20 and 30 79
6												30 and 40 102
7	119	135		93½	93	93½	92½	92½	92½	11 15s	5 00 0	40 and 50 89
8	119	134½		93½	92½	93½	92½	93	92½	11 13s	5 00 0	50 and 60 73
9	119	133		93	92½	93	92½	93	92	11 13s	5 00 0	60 and 70 69
10	119	133		93	92½	93	92½	92½	92	11 13s	5 00 0	70 and 80 64
11	119	133	103	93	92½	93	92½	92½	92	11 13s	5 00 0	80 and 90 14
12	119	132½	103	93	92½	93	92½	93	91½	11 13s	5 00 0	90 and 100 2
13	Sunday											
14												
15	118¾	132		92½		92½	92½	92	91½	11 13s	5 00 0	Within the walls 90
16	118¾	132	102	92½	92	92½	92½	91½	91½	11 8s	5 2 6	Without the walls 265
17	118¾	133	102	92½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	11 7s	5 2 6	In Mid. and Surry 536
18	118¾	133½	101½	92	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	11 7s	5 2 6	City & Sub. West. 280
19	119½	132	101	93	92½	91	91½	92½	91	11 10s	5 2 6	
20	119½	132½	101½	93	92½	92½	92½	92½	92	11 11s	5 2 6	
21	Sunday											Weekly, Aug. 1. 301
22	119½	132½	101½	92	91½	92½	91½	92½	91½	11 10s	5 2 6	8. 298
23	119	132	101	92	91	92½	91½	91½	91½	11 6s	5 2 6	15. 290
24	118¾	132	101	91	90½	91½	90½	91½	90½	11 2s	5 2 6	22. 282
25	118¾	132	101	91	90½	91½	90½	91	90½	11 2s	5 2 6	1171

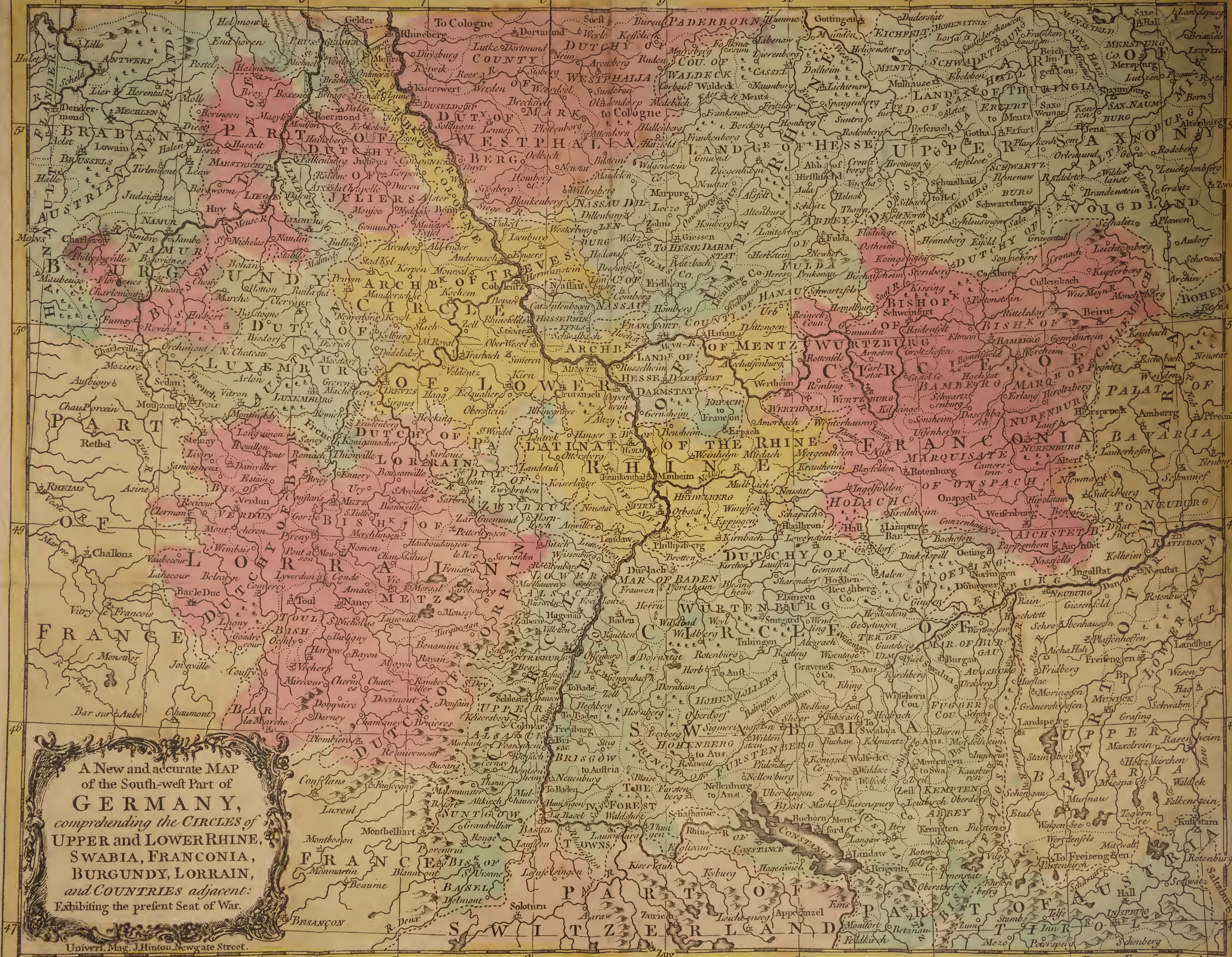
Barred
 { Within the walls
 { Without the walls
 { In Mid. and Surry
 { City & Sub. West.

Weekly, Aug. 1. 301
 8. 298
 15. 290
 22. 282

Wheat peck loaf 1s. 10d.
 { Bags from 45 to 75s.
 { Pockets from 50 to 105s.
 per C.
 Lot. Tickets, 111. 18s. 6d.
 New Subscrip. 1758, 97¾.

	Bear-Key.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Oxford.	Henley.	Warminster.
Wheat	30 s. to 36 s. qr.	8l. to 10l. 10s. load.	8l. 10s. to 10l. 19s.	10l. to 13 l. load.	8l. to 10l. 15s. load.	28 s. to 46 s. qr.
Barley	16 s. to 19 s.	25 s. to 27 s. qr.	24 s. to 29 s. qr.	25 s. to 28 s. qr.	24 s. to 26 s. qr.	26 s. to 30 s.
Oats	14 s. to 16 s. 6d.	21 s. to 23 s.	21 s. to 25 s.	18 s. to 20 s.	20 s. to 23 s.	19 s. to 24 s.
Beans	20 s. to 23 s. 6d.	33 s. to 34 s.	31 s. to 33 s. 6d.	21 s. to 36 s.	28 s. to 32 s.	34 s. to 40 s.





A New and accurate MAP
of the South-west Part of
GERMANY,
comprehending the CIRCLES of
UPPER and LOWER RHINE,
SWABIA, FRANCONIA,
BURGUNDY, LORRAIN,
and COUNTRIES adjacent:
Exhibiting the present Seat of War.

Univ. Mag. J. Hinton, Newgate Street.

12 Degrees East from Lond. 13

A Geographical Description of the South-west Part of Germany, comprehending the Circles of the Upper and Lower Rhine, Swabia, Franconia, Burgundy, Lorraine, and the Countries adjacent (which is a Continuation of the Accounts already given of Saxony, Brandenburg, Silesia, Poland, and Bohemia, in the Magazine for November, 1756; of Prussia, Pomerania, &c. in the Magazine for February, 1757; of the Circles of Lower Saxony and Westphalia, in the Magazine for April, 1758; and of the Circles of Austria and Bavaria, with a Part of Franconia and Bohemia, and the Marquisate of Moravia, in the Magazine for June, 1758; to which Maps are annexed) in order to exhibit the present State of the War between the King of Prussia and the Austrians, &c.

Illustrated with a new and accurate Map of those Countries, and others adjacent, finely coloured.

THE duchy of Brabant is bounded on the north by Holland and Gelderland; on the west by Zealand and Flanders; on the south by the counties of Hainault and Namur; and on the east by the principality and bishopric of Liege and a part of Prussian Gelderland. This province, including the marquisate of the Holy Empire, and the lordship of Mechlin, which are considered by some geographers as parts thereof, is about 75 miles long, and 65 broad; its air is generally salubrious, and its soil extremely fertile, except in some of the northern parts, which are sandy and barren.

Brussels, the capital city of Brabant, and all the Netherlands, stands on the little river Senne, which runs through it, 25 miles south of Antwerp, 13 west of Louvain, 28 east of Oudenarde, and as many south-east of Ghent; it makes a very fine appearance, as you pass to it from Alost, being situated on the brow of a hill; and it has seven gates, each of which leads to extensive suburbs, wherein the citizens have gardens for their recreation in the summer season. Its streets, though steep, are spacious, and the houses, for the most part, lofty; and, as to its trade, it consists of camblets, laces, and fine tapestries, manufactured here, which they send all over Europe.

Louvain stands on the river Dyle, almost 13 miles east of Brussels, 11 south-east of Mechlin, 34 north-west of Liege, and 26 north of Namur. It is a large, strong, and ancient city, situated in a very fruitful soil, and once had a very flourishing trade, which principally consisted in its woollen manufactures; but it is inconsiderable at present, and chiefly consists in the excellent beer, brewed here, which they send, in great quantities, to the neighbouring cities: It is subject to the House of Austria.

Antwerp, the capital of the marquisate of the Holy Empire, and formerly the metropolis of the Spanish Netherlands, stands, in low and fenny ground, on the river

Scheld; it lies 25 miles north of Brussels, 27 north-east of Ghent, 20 south of Berghem-op-Zoom; and almost 15 north-east of Mechlin. It was formerly the emporium for trade on this side of Europe; but it since departed from Antwerp to Amsterdam in Holland. It is an episcopal see, suffragan to the Archbishop of Mechlin; and, as to its citadel, which is very strong and regular, and of an exact pentagonal figure, it commands the town, the river, and the adjacent country: It is now subject to the House of Austria.

Mechlin, the capital of the lordship so named, stands on the small river Dyle, 15 miles south of Antwerp, 12 north of Brussels, and about 12 north-west of Louvain; it is an archiepiscopal see; and the Archbishop has, within his jurisdiction, five suffragans, 17 cities, and 455 villages. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in corn, blankets, and thread; but their chief manufacture is that of fine laces, which are famous in all parts of Europe: It is subject to the House of Austria.

The province of Limburg is bounded on the north and east by the duchy of Juliers; on the south by a small part of the duchy of Luxemburg, and by the country and bishopric of Liege, which surrounds it likewise on the west. It is about 36 miles long, and 25 broad; and it is usually divided into four parts, viz. the duchy of Limburg, properly so named; the lordship of Dalem; the lordship of Rolduc; and the lordship of Falkenburg. The duchy belongs wholly to the House of Austria; but the three lordships are divided between that House and the States-general of the United Provinces, by virtue of a treaty made, between them and the King of Spain, in 1664. Limburg is also the name of the capital city of the whole province, which is situated on a fine and fruitful hill, at the foot whereof runs the little river Wese, 15 leagues south of Aix-la-Chapelle, 24 south-east of Maestricht, and 23 east of Liege.

The earldom of Namur is bounded by

Brabant on the north, the bishopric of Liege on the east and south, and Hainault on the west; it is about 30 miles long, and 28 broad. Namur is its principal city, which stands on the conflux of the rivers Sambre and Meuse, 16 miles south-west of Huy, 9 north of Dinant, 14 east of Charleroy, 30 south-east of Brussels, and 26 south of Louvain; it is accounted the strongest fortress in Europe; and it is subject to the House of Austria.

The province of Luxemburg, also termed a duchy, is bounded on the north by the bishopric of Liege, a small part of Limburg, and the territory of Stablo; on the east by the country of Eysfel and the electorate of Treves; on the south by Lorrain, or rather French Luxemburg; on the south-west by Champagne; and on the west it extends to the river Meuse, or a little beyond it: It is, in its greatest extent, exclusive of French Luxemburg, between 50 and 60 English miles long, and about 70 broad. Luxemburg, the capital city of this province, from whence it derives its name, lies 23 miles south-west of Treves or Triers, 16 north of Thionville, 43 east of Sedan, and 52 south of Limburg; it was taken from the French in 1701, and by the peace of Utrecht given to the States-general of the United Provinces, as a barrier town against the French; but it was surrendered to the late Emperor in 1715.

French Luxemburg is that part of the duchy which the French had seized, and that was surrendered to them by the treaty of the Pyrenees; it is comprehended under the government of Lorrain, and is bounded on the north by the Austrian Luxemburg; on the east by the river Moselle and the archbishopric of Treves; on the south by Lorrain and Bar; and on the south-west and west it is divided from Champagne by the river Meuse. Thionville, one of the most noted towns of French Luxemburg, is situated on the western bank of the Moselle, 16 miles south of Luxemburg, and 12 below Metz to the north; it is intirely inhabited by Germans, who speak the German language; and their number is reckoned not to exceed 550.

The duchy of Lorrain and Bar is bounded on the north by Luxemburg and the Palatinate of the Rhine; on the east by Alsace; on the south by Franche-Compte; and on the west by Champagne: It is about 110 English miles long, and 100 broad. This country is divided into the duchy of Lorrain, properly so called; the duchy of Bar; and the three bishoprics. The last part has been long since in the possession of France; the two first were seized by the French King

in 1734; and he has given the title of Duke of Lorrain to his father-in-law Stanislaus, once King of Poland, to repair his loss of that kingdom. The three bishoprics, viz. Metz, Verdun, and Toul, form, as it were, an equilateral triangle, in the northern and western parts of Lorrain; and they were, for ever, with their whole dioceses, ceded to the French by the treaty of Westphalia, concluded in 1648.

Metz, the capital city of Messin, stands on the conflux of the rivers Seille and Moselle, in a very fertile country, 20 miles north of Nanci, 12 south of Thionville, 33 east of Verdun, and about 150 likewise east of Paris; it is dignified with an episcopal see under the Metropolitan of Treves; and the Bishop's income amounts to 90,000 livres per annum. This place is invironed with ancient and irregular fortifications, which have been since surrounded with 15 bastions and other modern works. Near the river is a large intrenchment consisting of two half bastions and a great curtain, after the manner of the Chevalier de Ville; and Marshal Vauban has covered the face of it with a large half-moon, and the front of the citadel with a spacious horn-work. This city is now three times less than it was about 200 years ago; though it still contains 16 parishes and 20,000 inhabitants; and it may be justly accounted one of the most beautiful and agreeable cities in the kingdom. Metz and Verdun, with their dependencies, are under one and the same Governor; and Toul under another.

Verdun, an ancient and opulent city, is situated on the Meuse, about 34 miles west of Metz, and 35 north of Toul; and, as it is a place of very great importance, its walls are flanked with ten bastions, and defended by a strong citadel, repaired and improved by Marshal Vauban. The Bishop of this see, who is stiled Count of Verdun, and Prince of the Holy Empire, is Suffragan to the Archbishop of Treves; and his annual income amounts to about 50,000 livres.

Toul stands on the Moselle, which runs near its walls, where it receives a rivulet, that, crossing the town, turns a great number of mills, and supplies the tanners and other tradesmen with abundance of water; it is a very ancient place, lying 14 miles west of Nanci, and 26 north of Metz. This city was made imperial and free by the Emperor Henry I, but came into the possession of the French in 1552; and Lewis XIV, in 1700, caused a new wall to be raised round it, flanked with nine large royal bastions; which rendered it a very regular fortification, and greatly enlarged the place. The Bishop of Toul, who stiles himself

himself Count of Toul, and a Prince of the Holy Empire, is Suffragan to the Metropolitan of Treves; and, though his income amounts to no more than 14 or 15,000 livres per annum, his diocese is one of the largest in the kingdom; for some affirm, that it contains 2000 parishes.

The principality and bishopric of Liege belongs to the circle of Westphalia in Germany, though it lies in the midst of provinces that are always accounted a part of the Netherlands; it is bounded on the west by Brabant, Namur, and a part of Hainault; on the south by the forest of Ardenne and a part of Luxemburg; on the east by Luxemburg, Limburg, the duchy of Juliers, and Prussian Gelderland; and on the north by Dutch Brabant and a part of Gelderland: In some places it is above 90 miles long, but in others it has not half that length; and its breadth in some parts is scarce 25 miles, though, near the city of Liege, it is about 45 miles broad. The jurisdiction of this principality and bishopric is very great and extensive; for it contains 1500 parishes; 17 abbies for Gentlemen, and 11 for Ladies; 52 baronies, with many other earldoms and lordships; and 24 walled towns, the most considerable whereof is Liege. This city is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the river Meuse, 28 miles north-east of Namur, 12 south of Maestricht, almost 23 west of Limburg, 63 north of Luxemburg, almost 60 east of Mons, and 45 south-east of Mechlin; it is one of the largest and most eminent cities of Europe, on the account of its antiquity, the magnificence of its public buildings, and the vast number of its churches, convents, and other religious foundations. It is stiled the hell of women, because they drag boats, carry burthens, and work harder here than in any other place; the purgatory of men, because the wives generally wear the breeches; and the paradise of priests, because the whole country almost belongs to the clergy.

The duchy of Juliers is bounded on the north by Gelderland and Cleves, on the south by Luxemburg and Treves, on the east by the duchy of Berg and the electorate of Cologne, and on the west by Liege and Limburg: It is about 60 miles long, and near 30 broad; and it is in the possession of the Elector Palatine of the Rhine. The city of Juliers, the capital of the duchy, is situated on the hither Roer, which, at Ruremonde, falls into the Meuse; it lies 13 miles north-east of Aix-la-Chapelle, 39 east of Maestricht, and 84 east of Brussels. This town is ancient and well-fortified;

and it has a spacious piazza, with a palace, wherein the Dukes formerly had their residence.

The electorate of Cologne, which is likewise an archbishopric, is situated on the western bank of the Rhine, between the duchy of Cleves on the north, the electorate of Treves on the south, and the duchies of Berg and Juliers on the east and west; it is near 100 miles long, though it is scarce any where above 7 or 8 broad. The Archbishop is supreme Lord of this country, and also of another extensive one in Westphalia; who is richer and more potent than either of the two other ecclesiastical Electors. Cologne, the chief town of this electorate, stands on the Rhine, 20 miles south-east of Dusseldorp, 16 east of Juliers, 70 south of Munster, and 82 north-west of Mentz and Nimeguen; it is a strong, free, and ancient city, and it is, moreover, very considerable, not only for its extent, buildings, and the number of its inhabitants, but for its great trade in Rhenish wine and other German commodities.

Bonne, the usual place of the Archbishop of Cologne's residence, is situated in a fertile country on the west side of the Rhine, 15 miles south of Cologne, 21 south-east of Juliers, 57 north-east of Treves, and 62 north-west of Mentz; it is a well-built trading town, and has magnificent churches. It was formerly fortified in a regular manner; but by the treaty of Utrecht the Elector was obliged to demolish its fortifications, within three months after he was put in possession thereof.

Rhineberg lies 12 miles east of Gueldre, 16 south-east of Cleves, and 37 north-west of Cologne; it enjoys a good trade, and is not only covered on one side by the Rhine, but has trenches full of water, with bastions that have flanked ravelins and gates in the middle of the curtains. Here it was that the Prince de Clermont lately pitched his boasted camp; but Prince Ferdinand obliged him to quit it, and retire in the night towards Meurs.

Kempen, a fortified town, is seated on the river Erp, 9 miles north-west of Cologne, and 10 west of the Rhine; it made a gallant defence, in 1642, against the united forces of the French, Hessians, and Saxons, though it was at last constrained to surrender.

Nuys, a large and very strong city, stands near the Rhine, 15 miles south-east of Kempen, and 20 north of Cologne; towards which place the French troops retired, after they were defeated, in the battle of Crevelt, by his Britannic Majesty's army, command-

ed by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswic, where of we have given a relation in Vol. XXII, Page 346.

Recklinghausen is situated in a territory belonging to the see of Cologne, that is 20 miles long, and 10 broad; it is a fortified town, 32 miles north-east of Cologne, and 35 of Nuys; and here the French army, under the command of the Marquis de Contades, is at present incamped.

Dorsten, which lies in the barony of Recklinghausen, stands on the river Lippe, which divides it from Munster; this river the French army lately passed, in their way to the town where their camp is now pitched; and the Marquis ordered a redoubt to be made, in order to cover the head of the bridge at Dorsten, and secure this pass against the enemy, who are on the other side of the river.

Meurs, already mentioned, is a very strong place, 8 miles south of Rhineberg, 28 south-east of Cleves, and 30 north-west of Cologne; it was formerly subject to its own Counts, but afterwards possessed by the House of Orange, and at length by the King of Prussia, as one of the heirs to William III.

Mark, the largest county in Westphalia, is 40 miles long, and as many broad; it lies west of the duchy of Westphalia, north of that of Berg, and south-east of Cleves; and it is subject to the King of Prussia. Soest, its principal town, which is a large, strong, and populous place, stands on the river Arse, 12 miles east of Hamm, 28 west of Paderborn, and almost 32 east of Dortmund.

The duchy of Westphalia, which gives the title of Duke to the Elector of Cologne, to whom it belongs, is 55 miles long, and 40 broad; it has Munster and Paderborn on the north, Wetteravia on the south, and the counties of Waldec and Mark on the east and west.

Berg, a duchy in Westphalia, is situated on the east side of the Rhine, and has the electorate of Cologne on the south, the county of Mark on the north, and the duchy of Westphalia on the east; it is 50 miles long, and 20 broad; and it is subject to the Elector Palatine of the Rhine: Its inhabitants are greatly inclined to trade and commerce. Dusseldorp, the capital of this duchy, lies 4 miles south-east of Keyserwaert, 20 north-west of Cologne, 23 north-east of Juliers, and 57 south-west of Munster; it was anciently an imperial city, and had a flourishing trade, before its fairs were removed to Frankfort, when the Rhine is reported to have run by its walls. It is at present a large, pleasant, and well-fortified

place; and it was lately taken by his Britannic Majesty's troops under the command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswic, who have since abandoned it.

The electorate of Mentz, which is likewise an archbishopric, is about 60 miles long, and 50 broad; it has the electorate of Treves, or Triers, on the west, the Palatinate on the south, Franconia on the east, and Wetteravia on the north. This Elector crowns the Emperor, and is the second person in the German empire, as Arch-chancellor thereof; he is, moreover President of the Ecclesiastical College, Visitor of the Aulic Council and all the other imperial courts, and Guardian of the archives and matricula. Mentz, its capital and the seat of the Elector, is a very ancient and strong city, which stands on the Rhine, near its confluence with the Mayne, 15 miles west of Frankfort, 20 north of Worms, and 60 east of Treves; it has a great trade, especially in Rhenish wines, the best vineyards for them being in the neighbourhood thereof; and its commerce is the brisker, because all the merchandises that pass either up or down the Rhine, stop in its harbour, in order to be put on board fresh bottoms.

The landgraviate of Hesse lies on the north side of the Mayne; the whole country is bounded on the north by Westphalia, on the west by the duchy of Berg and electorate of Treves, on the south by the electorate of Mentz and Franconia, and on the east by the duchy of Weimar and Thuringia; and in its utmost extent it is about 100 miles long, and as many broad. The House of Hesse, one of the most ancient in Germany, is divided into two principal branches, viz. Cassel and Darmstadt; the former whereof includes Hesse-Cassel and Hesse-Rhinfels; and the latter Hesse-Darmstadt and Hesse-Homburg. The landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, which is situated on the banks of the Weser, Eder, and Lohn, contains several estates and dominions; the chief town whereof is Cassel, the capital of the Lower Hesse, and the seat of the Landgrave, who, on the Prince of Soubise's entering into this country with a French army, retired to Utrecht. It stands on the river Fuld, in a rich and pleasant plain, near the borders of the duchy of Brunswic, 40 miles south-east of Paderborn, 68 south-west of Hanover, and 85 north-east of Frankfort; and it is a fortified city, which has a good trade for wool and other merchandises. Darmstadt, the chief town of the landgraviate of Hesse-Darmstadt, and the capital of Upper Catzenellebogen, lies 26 miles north of Mannheim, 10 miles east of the Rhine, and 12 south of Frankfort on the Mayne;

Mayne; it is, though small, well-built and fortified, and the seat of the Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt. Rhinfeld, the principal town of the Prince of Hesse-Rhinfelds, is famous for a strong castle built on the top of a mountain; it is situated 25 miles west of Catzenellebogen, and 20 south of Coblenz. Homburg, the chief town belonging to the family of Hesse-Homburg, and the place of their residence, lies at the east end of the forest of Hohe, not far from Frankfort, 19 miles south of Cassel. For the most considerable places in Franconia see Vol. XXII, Page 277.

The electorate and palatinate of the Rhine is divided into two parts by that river; one of which belongs to the circle of the Upper Rhine, and the other to the Lower. It has Alsace, Swabia, and Lorrain on the south; the archbishoprics of Treves and Mentz on the north; a part of Lorrain and the archbishopric of Treves on the west; and Franconia and Wirtemberg on the east: It is almost 90 miles long, and about 45 broad. The Elector Palatine was formerly Great Master of the empire, and had the 5th seat in the bench of Electors; and their dominions and possessions were much larger than they are at this day; for the Emperor, in 1620, dispossessed Frederic V, who married the daughter of James I, King of Great Britain, and was elected King of Bohemia, of his crown and patrimony, after the loss of the battle of Prague. He gave his estates, together with the electoral dignity, to the Duke of Bavaria; and, though by the treaty of Munster, in 1648-9, Charles Lewis, his son, obtained the restitution of the imperial dignity and the lower Palatinate, the upper he could never recover. Heydelberg, the metropolis of that part of the electorate which belongs to the circle of the Upper Rhine, is very delightfully situated on the Neckar, 12 miles from Mannheim, 12 north-east of Spire, and 38 south of Frankfort; it is an ancient city, and has an university, founded in 1346, which maintains 14 Professors; and it is remarked, that the first chair, for publicly teaching the law of nature and nations, was instituted for the famous Samuel Puffendorf, who here began his system, which he finished in Sweden.

Treves, or Triers, an archbishopric and electorate in the circle of the Lower Rhine, lies between Cologne, Berg, and Juliers on the north; Lorrain and the Palatinate on the south; Luxemburg on the west; and Wetteravia on the east; it is about 70 miles long, and 60 broad. The Archbishop and Elector of Treves is styled Arch-chancellor of the empire in France, Bishop of Worms, Abbot of Elwengen, Count of Schonborn,

&c. is the temporal as well as spiritual Lord of this country, and has the precedence of the Elector of Cologne, on the account of his church's antiquity. Though he was once the greatest of all the German Metropolitans, he is now the least, having only three Suffragans, viz. the Bishops of Metz, Verdun, and Toul, who are all of them exempted from his jurisdiction by the French Monarch. Treves, or Triers, the principal town of this electorate, stands 52 miles south of Cologne, 60 west of Mentz, and 82 north of Strasburg; it was anciently the metropolis of Gallia Belgica, and both Ptolemy and Antoninus give it the name of Augusta; and it is also rendered remarkable by several Synods or Councils.

The circle of Swabia is bounded on the north with the Palatinate and Franconia, on the south with Tyrol and Switzerland, on the west with Alsace, and on the east with Bavaria: It is 110 miles long, and 130 broad. Augsburg, the metropolis of Swabia, is situated near the borders of Bavaria, at the conflux of the rivers Lech and Werdach, which, 25 miles below it, fall into the Rhine; it lies 34 miles east of Ulm, 57 west of Ratisbon, and 70 south of Nuremberg. It is the capital of the bishopric of Augsburg, which extends about 60 miles in length, and 10 in breadth; and it is a fine as well as ancient city, though it is not now equal to what it was in former times. Its trade, which was once the most considerable in all Germany, has suffered extremely from the declension of that of Venice; it at present, besides the Bank commerce and Tyrol wines, chiefly consists in goldsmiths wares, clocks, and all sorts of pretty toys, with which they supply Germany, Poland, and the northern parts of Europe. As to the principal places in Bavaria, see Vol. XXII, Page 276.

In the circle of Upper Saxony is contained the duchy of Saxe-Gotha, which is bounded by Naumburg on the east, the landgraviate of Hesse on the west, the county of Erfurt on the north, and Franconia on the south; it is 30 miles long, and 12 broad. Gotha, the capital city of this duchy, stands on the river Leina, 12 miles west of Erfurt, and 20 east of Eysenach; its trade principally consists in dyers woad, whereof they have three crops; and this herb has the reputation of curing wounds almost with a touch, if applied in time.

Saxe-Altenburg is a duchy that has Thuringia on the north, Franconia on the west and south, and Voigtland on the east; and the town of Altenburg is situated on the river Pleiss, 24 miles south of Leipzig, 28 west of Meissen, and 37 of Dresden. It is a beautiful

a beautiful city, and was formerly imperial; and it is rendered remarkable by a conference that was held therein, between the dukes of Thuringia and Saxony, in 1568, which continued from the 21st of October to the 9th of the following March.

Saxe-Naumburg is a secularised bishopric, about 25 miles long, and 15 broad; it is extended between Saxe-Altenburg on the north-east, and Saxe-Gotha on the west; and, on the death of the last Duke of Saxe-Zeitz, it was seized, in 1718, by the late Elector of Saxony.

The duchy of Saxe-Halle lies between the county of Mansfeldt and the duchy of Saxe-Merzburg, and is about 57 miles long, and 12 broad; and the town of Hall is seated on the river Saal, 24 miles north-west of Leipzig, 40 south of Magdeburg, and 56

north-east of Erfurt: It is subject to the King of Prussia.

Saxe-Merzburg is a county that lies between Saxe-Hall and Saxe-Naumburg; it was formerly a bishopric, but secularised by the treaty of Passaw, in favour of the House of Saxony. The town of Merzburg, wherein the Duke has his residence, is charmingly situated in the midst of gardens and meadows, on the banks of the Saal, 16 miles north of Naumburg, 10 south-east of Hall, and 17 north-west of Leipzig. It is a large and populous town, and also well-built, though not in the modern taste; and it formerly had a very flourishing trade, and a most famous annual fair, from 1047 to 1200; but it was then almost entirely consumed by fire, and the merchants removed, with their effects, to other places.

To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

I have sent you an Extract from Sir Thomas More's Utopia, translated into English by Ferdinando Warner, LL. D. as it contains the Sentiments of a very able and upright Judge on an important Question, that has been often disputed, Whether Death, or Confinement to hard Labour for a limited Time, be the most proper and effectual Punishment for Theft and Robbery? The States of Holland are of Opinion, that the latter is the best Course that can be taken with Thieves and Robbers, who have experimentally found its beneficial Effects; and some wise and good Britons believe, that the same Method of Proceeding, in this Kingdom, would better answer the Ends of Government than so many capital Executions. As to Sir Thomas, he, in the Person of Raphael, in his fictitious Utopian Commonwealth, peremptorily declares, that to take away the Lives of Thieves and Robbers is absolutely unlawful, as well as impolitic and prejudicial to Society; and the Translator of this curious Piece, in a Note, which I have annexed to the abovementioned Extract, not only approves the Knight's Declaration, but proceeds so far as to stile such Executions 'a national Abomination.'

I am

Yours, &c. Z.

IT seems to me a very unjust thing (says Raphael) to take away a man's life for a little money; for nothing in the world can be of equal value with a man's life: And if it is said, that it is not for the money that one suffers, but for his breaking the law; I must say, that extreme justice is an extreme injury: For we ought not to approve of these terrible laws that make the smallest offences capital; nor of that opinion of the Stoics, that makes all crimes equal, as if there were no difference to be made between the killing a man, and the taking his purse; between which, if we examine things impartially, there is no likeness or proportion. God has commanded us not to kill; and shall we kill so easily for a little money? But if any one shall say, that by that law we are only forbid to kill, except when the laws of the land allow of it; upon the same grounds, laws may be made, in some cases, to allow of adultery and perjury: For, God having taken from us the right of disposing either of our own, or of other people's lives, if it is pretended,

that the mutual consent of men, in making laws, can authorise manslaughter in cases in which God has given us no example; that it frees people from the obligation of the divine law, and so makes murder a lawful action; what is this but to give a preference to human laws before the divine? And, if this is once admitted, by the same rule, men may, in all other things, put what restrictions they please upon the laws of God. If by the Mosaic law, though it was rough and severe, as being a yoke laid on an obstinate and servile nation, men were only fined, and not put to death for theft; we cannot imagine, that in this new law of mercy, in which God treats us with the tenderness of a father, he has given us a greater licence to cruelty, than he did to the Jews. Upon these reasons it is, that I think putting thieves to death is not lawful; and it is plain and obvious, that it is absurd, and of ill consequence to the commonwealth, that a thief and a murderer should be equally punished: For if a robber sees that his danger is the same, if he is con-

victed

victed of theft, as if he were guilty of murder, this will naturally incite him to kill the person whom otherwise he would only have robbed; since, if the punishment is the same, there is more security and less danger of discovery, when he that can best make it is put out of the way; so that terrifying thieves too much provokes them to cruelty.

But as to the question, What more convenient way of punishment can be found? I think it is much more easy to find out that, than to invent any thing that is worse. Why should we doubt, but the way that was so long in use among the old Romans, who understood so well the arts of government, was very proper for their punishment? They condemned such as they found guilty of great crimes to work their whole lives in quarries, or to dig in mines, with chains about them. But the method, that I liked best, was that which I observed, in my travels in Persia, among the Polyerits, who are a considerable and well-governed people. They pay a yearly tribute to the King of Persia; but, in all other respects, they are a free nation, and governed by their own laws. They lie far from the sea, and are invironed with hills; and, being contented with the productions of their own country, which is very fruitful, they have little commerce with any other nation; and, as they, according to the genius of their country, have no inclination to enlarge their borders, so their mountains, and the pension they pay to the Persians, secure them from all invasions. Thus they have no wars among them; they live rather conveniently than with splendor, and may be rather called a happy nation, than either eminent or famous; for I do not think, that they are known so much as by name to any but their next neighbours. Those that are found guilty of theft among them, are bound to make restitution to the owner, and not, as it is in other places, to the Prince; for they reckon, that the Prince has no more right to the stolen goods than the thief: But, if that which was stolen is no more in being, then the goods of the thieves are estimated, and, restitution being made out of them, the remainder is given to their wives and children, and they themselves are condemned to serve in the public works; but are neither imprisoned nor chained, unless there happened to be some extraordinary circumstances in their crimes. They go about loose and free, working for the public: If they are idle or backward to work, they are whipped; but, if they work hard, they are well used and treated without any mark of reproach, only the lists of them are called always at night, and then they are

shut up. They suffer no uneasiness, but this of constant labour; for, as they work for the public, so they are well entertained out of the public stock, which is done differently in different places. In some places, whatever is bestowed on them is raised by a charitable contribution; and, though this way may seem uncertain, yet so merciful are the inclinations of that people, that they are plentifully supplied by it: But, in other places, public revenues are set aside for them, or there is a constant tax of a poll-money raised for their maintenance. In other places they are set to no public work, but every private man, that has occasion to hire workmen, goes to the market-places, and hires them of the public, a little lower than he would do a freeman; and, if they go lazily about their task, he may quicken them with the whip. By this means, there is always some piece of work or other to be done by them; and, besides their livelihood, they earn somewhat still to the public. They all wear a peculiar habit, of one certain colour; their hair is cropped a little above their ears, and a piece of one of their ears is cut off. Their friends are allowed to give them either meat, drink, or cloaths, so that they are of their proper colour; but it is death both to the giver and taker, if they give them money; nor is it less penal for any freeman to take money from them, upon any account whatsoever; and it is also death for any of these slaves (so they are called) to handle arms. Those of every division of the country are distinguished by a peculiar mark; which it is capital for them to lay aside, to go out of their bounds, or to talk with a slave of another jurisdiction: And the very attempt of an escape is no less penal than an escape itself; it is death for any other slave to be accessory to it; and, if a freeman engages in it, he is condemned to slavery: Those that discover it are rewarded; if freemen, in money; and, if slaves, with liberty, together with a pardon for being accessory to it; that so they might find their account, rather in repenting of their engaging in such a design, than in persisting in it.

These are their laws and rules, in relation to robbery; and it is obvious, that they are advantageous, as they are mild and gentle; since vice is not only destroyed, and men preserved, but they are treated in such a manner as to make them see the necessity of being honest, and of employing the rest of their lives in repairing the injuries they have formerly done to society. Nor is there any hazard of their falling back to their old customs. So little do travellers apprehend mischief from them, that they generally

make use of them for guides from one jurisdiction to another, for there is nothing left them by which they can rob, or be the better for it; since, as they are disarmed, so the very having money is a sufficient conviction: And, as they are certainly punished, if discovered, so they cannot hope to escape; for, their habit being, in all the parts of it, different from what is commonly worn, they cannot fly away, unless they would go naked; and, even then, their cropped ear would betray them. The only danger, to be feared from them, is their conspiring against the government: But those of one division and neighbourhood can do nothing to any purpose, unless a general conspiracy were laid amongst all the slaves of the several jurisdictions; which cannot be done, since they cannot meet or talk together; nor will any venture on a design where the concealment would be so dangerous, and the discovery so profitable. None are quite hopeless of recovering their freedom, since, by their obedience and patience, and by giving good grounds to believe that they will change their manner of life for the future, they may expect at last to obtain their liberty; and some are, every year, restored to it, upon the good character that is given of them.' These are the words of Raphael, dictated by Sir Thomas More, who, as he wrote his *Utopia* in the arbitrary and tyrannical reign of Henry VII, when it would have been dangerous for him to have openly and freely owned his sentiments about government, prudently chose to convey them to the world under a fictitious character; but, notwithstanding this artful disguise, it is not very difficult to discern, that this imaginary speaker assumes the stile and strain of a Divine, Lawyer, and a person acquainted with political affairs. Raphael is supposed to be a great traveller, and to have visited England, as well as other countries; and, during his residence in this kingdom, it is imagined, that, at the table of Cardinal Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury, who had been Sir Thomas's patron and benefactor, at his Eminence's request, he assigned the reasons above related, why thieves and robbers should not be punished with death.

The translator's note is expressed in the following terms: 'It has long been my opinion, that we presume too much on our power of making laws, and too far infringe on the command of God, by taking away the lives of men, in the manner we do in England, for theft and robbery; and that this is not only a pernicious error, for the

reason given, but a national abomination. It must be granted, that all societies have a power within themselves of making laws to secure property, and of annexing punishments to the breach of them: But then, on the other hand, it must be owned that no man, or body of men, can have power to make laws which are contrary to the laws of God, or to ordain such punishments for the breach of them as he has positively forbidden. It is to little purpose to urge, that men may agree to give up their natural rights, for their mutual benefit, and to hold their lives and liberties upon certain terms and conditions, on the breach of which they should be forfeited; because, though this argument will hold, with regard to liberty and property, it will not hold, with regard to life; of which God alone is the sole disposer, and over which we have no right, in ourselves, or in other men. A robber in this country, indeed, sins with his eyes open, and knows the penalty which he is going to incur: But the wilfulness of the crime is no sort of excuse for making the punishment far exceed the heinousness of the transgression: And who will deny that a little theft or robbery, perhaps of the value of two or three shillings only, is not punished infinitely beyond a just proportion, when it is punished with death?

These laws, however, in my opinion, are not more abominable, than they are ill contrived; if this observation, which men versed in affairs make, is true, that the riches of a nation are in proportion to the number of hands employed in works of skill and labour. How many hands of this sort, which might be so employed in making sails and cordage for the navy, in our fleets or dock-yards, in mending the high-ways, or converting waste land into tillage, are sent, every sessions, to Tyburn for theft and robbery, the reader need not be told. The laws of God affix no other punishment to these crimes than ample restitution, or perpetual slavery; a word of great horror in England, where we boast so highly of our liberty; but it does not require the spirit of prophecy to foresee, that this liberty, which is now in many cases our misery, will, some time or other, be our destruction. A confinement of this sort to constant labour for the public, whatever name we give it, would be dreaded worse than death by these wretches, who have no idea of a future state; and consequently deter them more from the commission of such crimes, which is the only reasonable end of punishment in a state.'

The LIFE of Sir THOMAS MORE (Page 81, Vol. XXIII.) finished.

About the time of his resignation, Sir John More, his father, died, in a very advanced age; whom he frequently comforted in his last illness, and to whom he discovered the utmost filial tenderness and affection in his expiring moments. This event, however, brought but an inconsiderable addition to his fortune, because the greatest part of his estate, with his seat at Gubbins in Hertfordshire, was settled upon his wife, who outlived Sir Thomas many years; and, when he surrendered the seal, as he declares to the public, in an Apology he wrote for himself, 'all the revenues and pensions which he had, by his father, by his wife, or by his own purchase, except the manors given him by the King of his mere liberality (which from a King to such a servant are not worth the naming) did not amount to the value of 50*l.* a year.' All the land he ever purchased, and it was all purchased before he was Chancellor, did not amount to above 20 marks per annum; and, when he resigned his office, after all his debts were paid, he had not left, in gold and silver, his chain excepted, the value of 100*l.* The first thing he now set about was to provide places for all his Gentlemen and servants among the Nobility and Bishops; this being done, he lessened his family by disposing his children into their own houses; and then he gave himself up intirely to study and devotion, and the writing of religious books.

His first troubles began about the holy maid of Kent, an impostor, who pretended to revelations from God to give the King warning of his wicked life, and his abuse of the regal authority; for he was brought in, by his Majesty's direction, as an accomplice with her, because, in a journey to the nuns of Sion, she called on Sir Thomas More, and declared to him her pretended revelations. However, when the bill of her attainder was to be read a third time in the House of Lords, in an address to his Majesty, they desired to know, whether Sir Thomas, who was mentioned therein, at least, as a concealer of her treason, might not be heard to speak in his own defence; and, indeed, all the presumptions against him appear to be no more than his sending her a letter, which highly offended the King; and some conversations that he had had with her, from his opinion of her holiness and humility. He even then thought very meanly of the maid's understanding, whom, in his letters to his daughter Roper, he always calls 'the silly nun;' and in several letters to Secretary Cromwell, (where-

in he affirms, that he was now convinced of her being an impostor) he fully justified himself, as to all the intercourse he had with her; but these justifications were of no service to him. The King, being extremely incensed against him for not assenting to the divorce and his second marriage, was resolved to push him with this bill of attainder; imagining that the terrors thereof would constrain him to approve his measures. Sir Thomas desired to be admitted into the House of Commons, in order to make his own defence against it; but his Majesty would not consent to his request. He, however, assigned a Committee of Council, consisting of Archbishop Cranmer, the Lord Chancellor Audley, the Duke of Norfolk, and Secretary Cromwell, to hear his justification; but this, being a mere pretence, was hardly so much as touched upon in his examination. The Lord Chancellor made a great parade of the King's extraordinary love and favour to Sir Thomas, and of his present friendly inclination towards him; hoping to prevail on him to consent to that out of gratitude, which his conscience had engaged him to refuse.

Having first assured the Lords of the sense he had of his Majesty's goodness to him, and his readiness to do whatever would be acceptable to him, he told them, 'That he had found nothing, since the first agitation of this matter, to persuade him to change his mind; if he had, it would have given him a great deal of pleasure.' All the Lords, in their turn, attempted to prevail on him to alter his sentiments; but, when they found him inflexible, they frankly declared, that it was the King's command, if they could not bring him over by gentle methods, to charge him with ingratitude, and to inform him, that there never was a more villainous servant, or traitorous subject, than he; and, to support this heavy charge, they were to alledge 'his subtle and sinister devices, in procuring his Majesty to write a book, to his great dishonour throughout all Christendom; by which he had put a sword in the Pope's hands to fight against himself.' Sir Thomas, in his reply, told them, 'that these terrors were arguments for children, not for him; but, as for the book, his Majesty knew, that he had not procured nor counselled the writing of it; and, when he revised it by the King's command, and found the Pope's authority defended and advanced very highly, that he remonstrated against it to his Majesty,

Majesty, and told him, that, as he might not be always in amity with the Pope, he thought it best, that it should be amended in that point; to which the King would not consent. Upon this, he farther reminded his Majesty of the statute of premunire, which had pared away a good part of his pastoral cure: To which his Majesty had replied, that, whatsoever impediment be to the contrary, we will set forth that authority to the uttermost, for we received from the See our Crown Imperial; which, till it was told him from the King's mouth, he had never heard of before.' The Lords having nothing to reply, the conference was ended; but, when they made their report to his Majesty, he was so highly exasperated against the Knight for vindicating himself at his expence, that he declared the bill of attainder should proceed against him.

The Duke of Norfolk and Secretary Cromwell, having a particular friendship for Sir Thomas, did all that was possible to dissuade the King from this resolution; but, the more they pressed him, he was the more stiff and inflexible. At last, they, on their knees, besought him to forbear from this consideration, 'that, if the bill should be carried against him, in his own presence, as they believed it would be, it would encourage his subjects to despise him, and be a dishonour to him all over Europe; that they did not doubt of finding out something else against him; but, in this affair of the nun, he was universally accounted so innocent, that the world thought him worthier of praise, than of reproof.' With these suggestions they overcame his obstinacy, and Sir Thomas's name was struck out of the bill; but yet to him it was only the beginning of sorrows. A book had been published, by the authority of the King and Council, representing the reasons of his Majesty's divorce; and it was soon after reported, that Sir Thomas More had answered the same; but, in a letter to Secretary Cromwell, he fully cleared himself from this calumny. He was accused by one Parnell of making a decree against him, in the court of Chancery, at the suit of Vaughn, his adversary, for which he had received, from the hands of his wife, a great gilt cup as a bribe. Being, by the King's direction, brought before the Council, he readily owned, that he took the cup, as it was brought him, for a new-year's gift, long after the decree was made; upon which, the Lord Wiltshire, father to Queen Ann, who prosecuted the suit against him, triumphantly cried out, 'Lo, my Lords, did I not tell you, that you should find the matter true.' Sir Thomas farther

declared, that, though he took it, as soon as she had pledged him in it, he returned it, and she carried it back again, tho' with some reluctance. The truth of this was deposed by the woman herself, and others, to the great confusion of Lord Wiltshire, and the disappointment of his other enemies.

The King, in the four years that his divorce was depending, had caused several acts of Parliament to pass, in order to abridge the papal power; but he was now determined to tear it up by the roots, having carried the point at home against his Holiness by his divorce from Queen Catharine, and marriage with the Lady Ann Boleyn. Among other acts, there was one which declared the King's marriage with Queen Catharine against the law of God; confirmed the Archbishop's sentence against it, notwithstanding any dispensation to the contrary; and established the succession to the Crown of England in the issue of his Majesty's present marriage. There was a clause in this act, that, if any person should divulge any thing to the slander of this marriage, or of the issue begotten in it, or being required to swear to maintain the contents of this act, and refused it, that they should be adjudged for misprision of treason, and suffer accordingly. Before the two Houses broke up, all the Members took the oath relating to the succession; and Commissioners were sent, all over the kingdom, to administer it to the people of every rank and denomination. The oath, taken by several Abbots and friars of every order, was, 'that they would bear faith and true obedience to the King, and to the issue of his present marriage with Queen Ann; that they would always acknowledge him the Head of the Church of England; that the Bishop of Rome has no more power than any other Bishop; that they renounced obedience to him, and would preach no other doctrine than what was sincerely agreeable to the Scriptures and Catholic tradition.'

Soon after the breaking up of this Parliament, several ecclesiastics were cited to appear before a Committee of the Cabinet Council at Lambeth, and take the oath; but no other layman than Sir Thomas More; who, when the oath was tendered to him, desired to see the act of succession. This being also shewed him, he said, that he would neither blame those that made the act, nor them that took the oath; but, for his own part, though he was willing to swear to the succession in a form of his own drawing, he could not take that offered to him, with safety to his soul. Arch-
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shop Cranmer pressed him with the following argument : ‘ Since you blame no other person for taking it, it appears that you are not persuaded it is a sin, and are only doubtful in the matter : You are certain, however of this, that you ought to obey the King and the law ; and there being a certainty on the one hand, and a doubt only on the other, you are obliged therefore to do that about which you are certain, notwithstanding the doubts you may be under.’ This argument, Sir Thomas More acknowledges, staggered him at first ; and Bishop Burnet mentions it with seeming approbation ; but, after all, it teaches a doctrine opposite to that of St. Paul, who not only affirms, ‘ that every man should be fully persuaded in his own mind,’ but also ‘ that, though nothing is unclean of itself, yet that to him who esteemeth any thing to be unclean, to him it is unclean ; and he that doubteth is damned, if he eat.’ Sir Thomas More offered, however, to swear to the succession of the crown in the issue of the King’s present marriage, because he thought the Parliament had a right to determine that matter. Mr. Secretary Cromwell expressed the most tender and affectionate concern for him, who evidently foresaw, that his ruin would be the consequence of his refusal ; for he protested, with an oath, ‘ that he had rather his only son should have lost his head, than that Sir Thomas More should have refused to swear to the succession.’

The conference ending in this manner, he was, for four days, committed to the custody of the Abbot of Westminster ; and, it being in the mean time debated, by the King and Council, how they should proceed with him, Archbishop Cranmer, who was a man of sense and candor, extremely pressed the accepting the oath, on his own terms ; because his so taking it would not only be a means of satisfying Queen Catharine and her daughter, but his great character would also not a little contribute to silence the Emperor and other foreign Princes, as well as quiet the scrupulous consciences of many at home. Others added to this expedient, that he should be sworn not to reveal whether he had taken it or not, or what his sentiments were concerning it ; but the King was too much irritated to be governed by the wholesome advice of his Ministers, and, perhaps, the Queen threw her weight into the scale. The oath was ordered to be again administered to the Knight ; and, on his refusal, he was committed to the Tower, and indicted on the statute. In the following November, an act of Parliament was passed to confirm

his title of supreme Head of the church ; and, by another act, the form of the oath about the succession was prescribed, and, in this new form, it was tendered to Sir Thomas in the Tower ; upon which, he remarked to his daughter Roper, who had leave to visit him, that they who committed him, for refusing this oath not agreeable to the statute, could not, by their own law, justify his imprisonment. In the close of this session, he was not only excluded by a general clause from an act of grace, but he was, by a particular act attainted of misprision of treason ; and it also set aside the King’s grants ; and invidiously charged him with ingratitude to his Majesty.

Whilst he remained in the Tower, his own Lady remonstrated to him with much petulance, for his chusing to be shut up in a close and filthy prison, with rats and mice, when he might enjoy his liberty and his royal Master’s favour ; but this is the language of a worldly mind, that has no regard to conscience and immortality. His soul was made in a different mould, and sublimed above the feelings of sense ; it disdained riches and honours, and even life itself, when they were not to be purchased without the loss of inward tranquillity here, and the favour of God hereafter. About the same time, his Majesty sent a Committee of the Privy-council, to engage him to own his supremacy, or else openly to deny the same ; but, being unwilling to aggravate the King’s displeasure, he contented himself with this reply, ‘ that the statute was like a two-edged sword ; if he spoke against it, he should procure the death of his body ; and, if he consented to it, he should purchase the death of his soul.’ The same Committee were, soon after this, again sent to him by the King, to try if they could prevail on him to change his mind ; but he strictly adhered to his former answer ; whereupon his Majesty ordered Rich, whom he had just made Solicitor-general, Sir R. Southwell, and Mr. Palmer, his under Secretary, to take away all his books, with his pens, ink, and paper, that he might not write against his supremacy or second marriage.

Whilst the other two were executing their commission, Rich, pretending a great friendship for him, put the case to him, Whether, if an act of Parliament was passed to make Rich the King, he would not own him to be so ? Sir Thomas answering in the affirmative, he farther asked him, Whether, if an act of Parliament should create him Pope, Sir Thomas would not acknowledge him as such ? To this he replied by another, Whether, if an act of

Parliament should ordain, that God should not be God, Mr. Rich would own, that he should not be so? The Solicitor answered in the negative, as no Parliament could make such a law; and this was all that was said on that subject. Whether Rich was sent on purpose by the King to intangle Sir Thomas in a dispute on this topic, we are not told by any of the historians; but there are sufficient grounds, from both their characters, and especially from Rich's behaviour, when he was on his trial, to suspect such a design. Sir Thomas had been now, above a year, a prisoner in the Tower, and his Majesty had in vain used all the means he could think of to prevail on him to approve his divorce and second marriage; he was therefore determined to get rid of a man who had given him so much trouble, and of whose virtues and popularity he stood in awe; and accordingly he gave orders, that he should be brought to his trial. His strength was so greatly impaired by his long imprisonment, that, when he was carried to Westminster-hall, he went leaning on a staff from the water-side in a very feeble manner, though he had the same chearful air in his countenance, which always sat thereon, in the days of his prosperity. He was tried, at the bar of the King's-bench, by the Lord Chancellor and a Committee of the Lords, with some of the Judges; and, being arraigned, he pleaded not guilty; adding, that, if the terms 'maliciously, traitorously, and diabolically,' were taken out of the indictment, he saw nothing in it that could justly charge him with any treason.

When the Attorney-general had gone through the charge, the Lord Chancellor told him, that he might yet expect mercy from the King, if he would change his opinion; and he was therein seconded by the Duke of Norfolk; but Sir Thomas, after he had thanked these Lords for their courtesy, declared, 'that he besought Almighty God, that, through his grace, he might continue in the mind he was then in unto his death.' Being afterwards permitted to speak in his own defence, he reduced what he had to say to four principal heads, the first whereof was, that he had been an enemy, out of stubbornness of mind, to the King's second marriage; to which he replied, that he always told his opinion to his Majesty, according to the dictates of his conscience; which he neither ever would, nor ought to have concealed. The second accusation was, that he had transgressed the statute passed in the last Parliament, in not disclosing to the Lords of the Council, by whom he was twice examined

in the Tower, his opinion, 'out of a malignant, perfidious, obstinate, and traitorous mind,' whether the King was supreme Head of the church, or not; to which he answered, that neither this statute, nor any law in the world, can punish a man for holding his peace. To the third accusation, that he had traitorously wrote eight packets of letters, whilst he was in the Tower, to Bishop Fisher, wherein he exhorted him to break the same law, he replied, that the Bishop had, in one of his letters, desired to know how he had answered, in his examinations, to the oath of supremacy; in reference to which, his reply was, That he had already settled his own conscience, let him settle his to his own good liking; and that he gave him no other answer he called God to be his witness, as he hoped he should save his soul. To the fourth and last accusation, that Fisher's answer, in his examination, was like his in the Tower, when he called this law a two-edged sword, he replied, that this did not proceed from any conspiracy of theirs, but from the similarity of their wits and learning.

The Attorney-general, having nothing to say in answer to Sir Thomas's justification, as the term 'malice' was much in the mouths of almost the whole court, proceeded to examine the witnesses, in order to prove his treason to the jury. Mr. Rich, the Solicitor-general, deposed, that, upon his owning, in the abovementioned conference, that no Parliament could make a law that God should not be God, Sir Thomas replied: 'No more could the Parliament make the King supreme Head of the church.' The prisoner, astonished at the malice and falsehood of this declaration, said, 'If this oath, which you have taken, be true, then I pray that I may never see God in the face; which I would not say, were it otherwise, to gain the whole world.' He then gives a true account of the conference he had with Mr. Rich in the Tower, and, to invalidate his testimony, shews, from his known character, that he was a man of no credit or veracity. The Solicitor-general, upon this, desired, that Sir R. Southwell and Mr. Palmer, who were in the chamber, when this conversation happened between him and the prisoner, might be called to give evidence of what they had heard; and both declared, upon oath, that they knew nothing of the discourse that passed between them. But, though Sir Thomas's innocence was so conspicuous, and the evidence against him so poorly supported, the jury found him guilty; and the Lord Chancellor Audley would have immediately pronounced the sentence, if Sir Thomas had not reminded him,

him, 'that, when he was towards the law, the manner, in such cases, was to ask the prisoner, before sentence, whether he could give any reason why judgment should not proceed against him.' The Chancellor had the grace, upon this, to ask him what he had to offer why the sentence should not proceed against him. Sir Thomas, among other things, said, that this realm alone, being but one member and a small part of the church, might not make a particular law disagreeing with the general law of the universal Catholic church, no more than the city of London might make a law, against an act of Parliament, to bind the whole kingdom; and, in the conclusion, he affirmed, 'that no more might this kingdom refuse obedience to the see of Rome, than might the child to its natural father.' He then proceeded to make more exceptions, in order to avoid the indictment; and the Chancellor, turning to the Lord Chief Justice, asked him his opinion, openly before the court, as to its validity, notwithstanding the exceptions of the prisoner. The answer of the Chief Justice, named Fitz-James, is very remarkable: 'My Lords all, by St. Gillian, I must needs confess, that, if the act of Parliament be not unlawful, then, in my conscience, the indictment is not insufficient.' Upon this equivocal opinion, without waiting for any reply, he passed sentence on the prisoner, viz. that he should be drawn, hanged, and quartered; his four quarters be set over the four gates of the city, and his head upon London-bridge. The court, after this shocking sentence was pronounced, told him, that they were willing to hear what he had farther to alledge in his justification; who replied in the following words: 'I have nothing to say, my Lords, but that, like as the blessed apostle St. Paul was present and consented to the death of Stephen, and kept their cloaths who stoned him to death; and yet they be now both twain holy saints in heaven, and shall continue there friends for ever; so I verily trust, and shall therefore right heartily pray, that, though your Lordships have now been Judges on earth to my condemnation, we may yet hereafter all meet together in heaven to our everlasting salvation; And so I pray God preserve you all, and especially my Sovereign Lord the King, and send him faithful Counsellors.' He was hereupon conducted from the bar to the Tower; and, when he came to the wharf, a most affecting scene was presented to his view. His favourite daughter, Mrs. Roper, who waited there for his coming, no sooner saw him, than she forced her way through the crowd and guards that

surrounded him; and, having received his blessing on her knees, she embraced him, before them all, with the utmost tenderness and affection; but, amidst a flood of tears and a thousand kisses, her heart was so greatly oppressed with sorrow, that she could only cry out, 'My father, oh my father!' This was a most piercing sight; and yet he only took her up in his arms, and told her, 'that, whatsoever he should suffer, though he was innocent, yet it was not without the will of God, to whose pleasure she should conform her own will; that she knew well enough all the secrets of his heart, and that she must be patient for her loss.' Upon this, she left him; but scarce had she turned from him, before her passions of grief and love became so irresistible, that she again burst through the throng of the spectators, clasped him round the neck, and hung upon him with her embraces, being, all the while, ready to die with sorrow. This was too much for human nature to bear; and now, though he did not speak a word, the tears flowed down his cheeks in great abundance, till she gave him her last kiss, and took her leave.

A few days after he received his sentence, one of the King's creatures made him a visit, in order to persuade him, if possible, to comply with his Majesty's will; and Sir Thomas, being at last wearied with his nonsense and importunity, told him, that he had changed his mind. The officious Courtier immediately went and informed the King; who, apprehending that he had mistaken Sir Thomas's meaning, directly sent him back, to know in what particulars he had changed his mind; but, when he came to the Tower, he had the mortification of being informed by the prisoner, that he had no otherwise changed his mind than in the following manner, viz. 'that whereas he had intended to be shaved, that he might appear to the people as he was wont to do before his imprisonment, he was now fully resolved, that his beard should share the same fate with his head.' Though Henry was not a little vexed at this disappointment, as well as his creature, he was pleased by his pardon, as it was called, to change his former sentence of being drawn, hanged, and quartered into beheading; upon which, he said, with his usual mirth, 'God forbid the King should use any more such to any of my friends; and God bless all my posterity from such pardons.' The day before his execution, he wrote a letter to his daughter with a coal, the use of pen and ink being still denied him; wherein he expresses a great desire, that he might suffer the next day; and, being unwilling that

his severity to himself should be publickly known, he sent his whip and hair shirt, with this letter, to her, who was the only one of the family that was privy to this circumstance of his superstition.

On the following day, July 5, 1535, Sir Thomas Pope, his intimate friend, came to him from his Majesty, very early in the morning, to acquaint him, that he was to be executed at nine o'clock; and that therefore he must immediately prepare himself for death; which tidings he received in a joyful manner. He was farther informed, that it was the King's pleasure, that he should not use many words at his execution; to which command he declared that he would conform himself obediently. He besought Sir Thomas Pope to procure leave for his daughter Margaret to be at his burial; and, when that Knight acquainted him, that his Majesty had already consented, that his wife and children, and any of his friends, might be present at it, Sir Thomas More said, 'O how much am I beholden to his Grace, that unto my poor burial vouchsafeth to have such gracious consideration.' He dressed himself in the best cloaths he had to appear on the scaffold, that his outward appearance might express his inward complacency; and, when the Lieutenant of the Tower objected to this generosity to his executioner, who was to have his cloaths, he assured him, 'if it was cloth of gold, he should think it well bestowed on him, who was to do him so singular a benefit.' But, the Lieutenant greatly pressing him to change his dress, he put on a frize gown; and of the little money that he had left he sent an angel in gold to the executioner. About nine o'clock, he was conducted to the place of execution; but, observing, when he came to the scaffold, that it was so weakly built as to be ready to fall, he turned about and said, with his usual gaiety, 'I pray you, Mr. Lieutenant, see me safe up, and, for my coming down, let me shift for myself.' As soon as he had ascended it, he desired all the people to pray for him, and witness with him, 'That he should then suffer death, in and for the faith of the Holy Catholic church, a faithful servant both of God and the King.' When he had made an end of his prayers, he, with as much vivacity and cheerfulness in his countenance as he had ever discovered, said to the executioner, 'Pluck up thy spirits, man, and be not afraid to do thine office: My neck is very short; take heed therefore thou strike not awry, for saving thine honesty.' He co-

vered his eyes himself, with a cloth he had brought for that purpose; then, kneeling down, and laying his head on the block, he bid the executioner 'stay till he had removed his beard, for that, he said, had never committed any treason;' and, with one blow of the ax, his head was severed from his body.

As to Sir Thomas More's character, it has been already described; and, as to his person, he was of a middle stature, and well-proportioned; of a pale and phlegmatic complexion; his hair was of a chestnut colour; his eyes grey; his countenance amiable and chearful; his voice neither strong nor shrill, and, though clear and distinct, not very musical; his constitution good in itself, and never impaired by his way of living, except by writing too much in the latter part of his life, which caused a pain in his breast that was often extremely troublesome; and his diet was simple and abstemious. By his first wife he had a son and three daughters; but, as the girls were born first, his wife greatly desired to have a son, who proved little better than a fool; and therefore he told her, 'that she had prayed so long for a boy, that she had one now who would be a boy as long as he lived.' Of his two youngest daughters we only know, that they were married to Gentlemen; but his eldest daughter Margaret, the wife of Mr. Roper, was a woman of extraordinary parts and learning. She wrote two declamations in English, which her father and she translated so elegantly into Latin, that it was difficult to determine which was the best. She also wrote a treatise on the Four last Things so judiciously, that her father acknowledged it to be a better performance than a discourse of his own on the same subject. Erasmus wrote an epistle to her, as to a woman famous for true and solid learning; and Cardinal Pole was so charmed with her Latin style, that it was a long time before he could be persuaded, that it was penned by a woman. In a word, she was a perfect Mistress of the Greek and Latin tongues, and all sorts of music; she had great skill in arithmetic and many sciences; and, on this account, she was complimented by the greatest men of the age. Sir Thomas's second wife was a widow, when he married her, and brought him no children. His Latin works, which make a volume in octavo, were collected and published at Basil and Louvain, in 1563-4; and his English works, collected in one volume in folio, were published by Serjeant Rastall, his sister's son, two years after the author's execution.

An Historical Account of the Proceedings of the last Session of the British Parliament, continued from Page 65 of this Volume.

The same day (March 16, 1758) Mr. Rowe (from the Commissioners of Excise in Scotland) presented to the House, pursuant to their order,

An account of the gross and net produce of the duty on wrought plate in Scotland, from the commencement thereof on the 1st of June, 1720, to Midsummer, 1757.

The same day, was presented to the House

A petition of the merchants, owners, and masters of ships, and other inhabitants of the borough of Minehead, in the county of Somerset; complaining of the destructive practice, of late years, of running wool from Ireland into France; and praying the House to encourage the importation of Irish wool, grant a free liberty for tallow, hides, skins, and live cattle, and put an effectual stop to the running of wool into France, or give such other relief as to them shall seem meet.

The same day, the Lords sent a message to the Commons, signifying, That they had agreed to the bill for the more easy and speedy repairing of public bridges in the county of Devon; also to

A bill for amending several roads leading from Tiverton, in the county of Devon; also to

A bill for enabling George Amyand and John Anthony Rucker of London, Merchants, Agents for the Embden East-India Company, to sell and dispose of the cargo of the Prince Ferdinand of Prussia to the united Company of English Merchants trading to the East-Indies, and to enable the said Company to purchase, land, sell, and dispose of the same, or any part thereof; and to empower the said George Amyand and John Anthony Rucker to make insurances on the said ship and cargo; and also

That they had passed a bill for vesting the forests and manors of Singleton and Charlton, and other manors, &c. in the counties of Suffex and Wilts, in trustees and their heirs, upon the trusts therein mentioned, freed and discharged from the estates, uses, and trusts, to which they are at present subject, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

On the 17th, the Commons passed a bill to discontinue, for a limited time, the duties upon tallow imported from Ireland.

The same day, the Lords sent a message to the Commons, signifying, That they had agreed to the bill for appointing Commissioners to execute an act of this session of Parliament for granting an aid to his Ma-

jesty by a land tax, and to enforce the payment of the rates assessed on Somerset-house in the Strand; and for rectifying a mistake in the said act, &c. also

To the bill for amending an act, passed in the last session of Parliament, for building a bridge or bridges from Smith's Hill in Old Brentford in Middlesex, cross the Thames, to the opposite shore in Surry; also

To a bill for repairing and widening the roads from Donnington High Bridge to Haledrove, and to the 8th mile stone in the parish of Whigtoft, and to Langret Ferry, in the county of Lincoln; also

To a bill for enlarging the terms and powers granted by an act, passed in the 24th year of his present Majesty's reign, for enlarging the term and powers granted by an act, passed in the 3d year of the said reign, for repairing and amending several roads from Woodstock, through Kiddington and Enstone, to Roll-right-lane and Enslow-bridge, to Kiddington aforesaid, and for making the said act more effectual; and also

To the bill for transferring certain South-sea annuities, standing in the name of the late Treasurer to the Commissioners for building 50 new churches, to the Rectors of eight of those churches, and for vesting certain sites of churches in trustees, in order to sell the same for the purposes therein mentioned.

On the 20th, Mr. Rowe (from the Commissioners of the Customs in Scotland) presented to the House, pursuant to their orders,

An account of the quantity of tallow, and the quantity and number of raw hides and skins that have been imported into Scotland from Michaelmas 1747 to Michaelmas 1757, distinguishing each year, and the places from whence they have been imported, with an account of the duties paid thereon; also

An account of what tallow has been re-exported from Scotland, from Michaelmas 1747 to Michaelmas 1757, distinguishing each year, and the places to which it has been exported, with an account of the drawback paid thereon; also

An account of the tanners bark exported from Scotland, from Michaelmas 1747 to Michaelmas 1757, distinguishing each year, and the places from and to which it has been exported; and also

An account of the number of cattle imported into Scotland from the isle of Man, from

from Michaelmas 1747 to Michaelmas 1757, distinguishing each year.

The same day, the Commons passed a bill for confirming and establishing articles of agreement for dividing and inclosing the open common fields, common meadows, commons, and waste grounds in the townships of Brompton and Sawdon, in the north riding of the county of York.

The same day, the Lords sent a message to the Commons, signifying, That they had agreed to the bill for enlarging the term and powers granted and continued by several acts of Parliament for repairing the harbour of Dover in Kent; and also

To a bill for repairing the high road from Brent-bridge, in the county of Devon, to Gasking-gate, in or near Plymouth, in the said county.

On the 21st, the Lords sent a message to the Commons, signifying, That they had agreed to the bill for ascertaining and collecting the poor's rates, and for better regulating the poor in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, in the county of Surry.

The same day, the Commons ordered,

That an account be laid before this House of the quantities of foreign leather imported into this kingdom, from the 24th of June, 1750, to the 24th of June, 1757, distinguishing each year; also

An account of the quantities of foreign tanners bark imported into this kingdom, from the 24th of June, 1750, to the 24th of June, 1757, distinguishing each year; and also

An account of the drawbacks paid upon leather manufactured or unmanufactured, re-exported out of this kingdom, from the 24th of June, 1750, to the 24th of June, 1757, distinguishing the manufactured from the unmanufactured leather, and also each year.

The same day, the Commons resolved,

That 284,802 l. 1 s. three farthings be granted to his Majesty, to make good the deficiency of the grants for the year 1757.

That 38,360 l. 19 s. 10 d. three farthings be granted to his Majesty for 2120 horse, and 9900 foot, with the general and staff Officers, and train of artillery, the troops of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in the pay of Great Britain, from the 23d of February, 1758, to the 23d of April following, both inclusive, with the subsidy, pursuant to treaty.

That 26,000 l. be granted to his Majesty, upon account, for the out-pensioners of Chelsea hospital, for the year 1758.

On the 22d, the Commons passed a bill for enlarging the term granted by an act,

made in the 26th year of his present Majesty's reign, for laying a duty of two pennes Scots, or a 6th part of a penny sterling, upon every pint of Scots ale and beer, brewed for sale, brought into, tapped or sold within the town and parish of Preston Pans, in the shire of East-Lothian, otherwise Haddingtoun, for repairing the harbour of the said town, and other purposes therein mentioned; also

A bill for enlarging the term and powers granted by an act, of the 25th year of his present Majesty's reign, for repairing the post road from Edinburgh, through the counties of Linlithgow and Sterling, from the Boat-house ford on Almond water, and from thence to the town of Linlithgow, and from thence to Falkirk and Sterling, and also from Falkirk to Kilsyth, and Inche Bellie bridge on the post road, to the city of Glasgow; and for building a bridge cross Almond water; and also

A bill for inclosing and dividing the moors and commons within the chapelry of Hamsterly, in the manor of Wolsingham, in the county of Durham.

The same day, they ordered,

That there be laid before this House a copy of the commission appointing the Lord Tyrawley Governor of Gibraltar.

That Colonel Skinner, his Majesty's chief Engineer, do, upon to-morrow fortnight, attend the Committee of the whole House, to whom it is referred to consider of the account of the charge of the works carried on at Gibraltar, between July 1, 1756, and November 30, 1757, by the particular order of the Lord Tyrawley, with the paper intitled, 'Report and observations—Gibraltar 1758.'

That Major-general Napier, Colonel Watson, and the Lord Tyrawley do attend the said Committee at the said time.

The same day, they resolved,

That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before this House a plan of the new works made at Gibraltar by the order of Lord Tyrawley, and also a plan of the fortifications at Gibraltar in general; and also

An account of all sums of money issued, and to whom paid, by the Receiver-general of his Majesty's revenues at Gibraltar, by virtue of orders from the Lord Tyrawley.

The same day, was presented to the House

A petition of several owners of barges, lighters, and other small craft occupied on or navigating the river Thames; alledging that, if the bill, depending in the House, for explaining and amending the act for widening

widening and enlarging the passage over and through London-bridge, and rendering it more effectual, should pass in the form it now stands, it would be extremely injurious to the petitioners and the public in general; and therefore praying that they may be heard by themselves, or their Council, against such parts of it as will affect them.

The same day, the Lords sent a message to the Commons, signifying, That they had passed a bill to enable Charles Bagot, now called Charles Chester, and his sons, to take the surname of Chester, and for carrying an agreement, therein mentioned, into execution.

On the 23d, the Commons passed a bill for explaining, amending, and rendering more effectual, an act passed, in the 9th and 10th years of William III, for erecting hospitals and workhouses in the city and county of the city of Exon, for the better employing and maintaining of the poor there.

The same day, the Lords sent a message to the Commons, signifying, That they had agreed to the bill for repealing so much of the act of the 15th year of his present Majesty, for enlarging the term and powers granted by an act of the 13th year of George I, for repairing the roads from Cirencester town's end to St. John's bridge, in the county of Gloucester, as directs that the inhabitants of the parishes and hamlets therein named shall pass toll-free, for repairing the street from the High Cross in Cirencester to the town's end there, and other purposes therein mentioned; and for enlarging the terms and powers granted by the said acts.

The same day, the bills which had passed both Houses received the royal assent, by virtue of a commission from his Majesty.

The same day, was presented to the House

A petition of Charles Dingley, of London, merchant, setting forth, that, since the late earthquake at Lisbon, several cargoes of culm have been exported from Wales to Portugal, to be used in the burning and calcining of lime, for the better and more speedy rebuilding of the said city; that the same duties have been taken, for the exportation thereof, as for that of coals, though these commodities greatly differ in value; that, if the same duties shall continue to be taken, on the exportation of culm, as on that of coals, the price thereof will be so far enhanced, that the future exportation of it to Portugal will be totally prevented, to the great loss of the inhabitants of Lisbon, as well as of this kingdom; and therefore praying the House to make such provi-

sion therein as shall appear to be just and necessary.

On the 3d of April, Mr. Wood (from the office of one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of state) presented to the House, pursuant to their order,

A copy of the commission appointing Lord Tyrawley Governor of Gibraltar.

The same day, the House ordered,

That Mr. Burgess, late his Majesty's Receiver-general at Gibraltar, do, on Thursday morning next, attend the Committee of the whole House, to whom it is referred to consider the accounts of the charge of the works carried on at Gibraltar, between the 1st of July, 1756, and the 30th of November, 1757, by the particular order of the Lord Tyrawley; together with the paper intitled, 'Report and observations—Gibraltar 1758.'

The same day, was presented to the House

A petition of the merchants, dealers in leather, and tanners of the city of Chester, and places adjacent, representing the good consequences which they apprehend would arise, if the exportation of skins from Ireland to all foreign parts, except Great Britain, was prohibited; and therefore praying for such a prohibition; and also

Another petition of the said persons, representing the many good effects which would arise from the bill ordered in to give leave for the importation of live cattle from Ireland; and therefore praying that it may pass into a law.

On the 4th, Mr. Burgess, Receiver-general of his Majesty's revenues in Gibraltar, presented to the House

An account of all sums of money issued, and to whom paid, by him, by virtue of orders from the Lord Tyrawley.

Mr. Earle presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty,

N^o 1. Plan of the peninsula and city of Gibraltar.

2. Plan of the line wall from the north to the south bastion, as altered by the Lord Tyrawley—Gibraltar, 1757.

3. Plan of the Princess of Wales's line, &c. erected by the said Lord's order—Gibraltar, 1757.

4. Profiles of the Princess of Wales's line, &c. &c. Gibraltar.

5. Plan of the new works at the Rossa ground—Gibraltar, 1757.

6. Plan of the additional works near the new mole, Gibraltar, 1757.

7. Plan and profile of Prince Edward's battery, Gibraltar.

8. Plan and section of the new magazine, above the Red Sands, Gibraltar, 1757.

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9. Plan

9. Plan of Lady Louisa's battery at Europa, Gibraltar, 1757.

10. Plan of the powder magazine adjoining to the eight gun battery—Gibraltar, 1757.

11. Plan of the part of the north bastion done by Lord Tyrawley, Gibraltar, 1757.

12. Plan of Hanover battery and line at Gibraltar.

13. Plan, elevation, and profiles of the Queen's battery, Gibraltar.

14. Plans, elevations, and sections of the wooden barracks, near Water port, Gibraltar, 1757.

15. Plan, elevation, and section of the wooden barracks in the Shot yard, Gibraltar, 1757.

16. Plan shewing the situation of the wooden barracks near the south port, with the new road to the flat bastion, Gibraltar, 1757.

17. Plan of the wooden barracks near the south port—Gibraltar, 1757.

18. Section through the eight gun battery.

Together with a list of the said plans, profiles, and sections.

The same day, Mr. Tomkyns (from the Commissioners of the Customs) presented to the House, pursuant to their order,

An account of the quantity of Cordivant skins imported into England, from Christmas, 1749, to the 5th of January, 1757, distinguishing each year.

Together with a special return, with respect to the quantity of tanners bark imported into this kingdom, from the 24th of June, 1750, to the 24th of June, 1757, distinguishing each year; and also with respect to an account of the drawbacks paid upon leather, manufactured or unmanufactured, re-exported out of this kingdom, from the 24th of June, 1750, to the 24th of June, 1757, distinguishing the manufactured from the unmanufactured leather, together with each year.

The same day, the Commons resolved,

That this House will, on Thursday seven-night, the 13th of this instant April, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of the said account and paper.

The same day, they likewise ordered, that the several persons, ordered to attend the said Committee on Thursday morning next, do attend it on Thursday seven-night; and also

That Captain John Innis of the artillery regiment, Captain Francis Bowyer, Captain John Strahan, Captain William Hotham, and Captain Jervis Mapleston, do attend the said Committee at the same time.

The same day, the Lords sent a message

to the Commons, signifying, That they had passed a bill for carrying into execution several contracts made by, or on behalf of, James, late Lord Bulkeley, in the kingdom of Ireland, in his life-time, for the sale of several lands and tenements in Anglesey, and for applying the purchase money to discharge incumbrances affecting the same; and also

A bill for vesting in William Read, Esq; and his heirs, several entailed estates in the county of York, in order that the same may be sold; and for settling another estate, in the said county, to the like uses.

The same day, the Commons passed a bill to amend an act, made in the 3d year of William and Mary, for the better explanation and supplying the defects of the former laws for the settlement of the poor, so far as the same relates to apprentices gaining a settlement by indenture; and also to empower Justices of the peace to determine differences between masters and mistresses, and their servants, in husbandry, about their wages, though such servants are hired for less time than a year.

On the 5th, the Lords sent a message to the Commons, signifying, That they had agreed to the bill for indemnifying persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments, and Justices of the peace, and others, who have omitted to register their qualifications within the time limited by law; and for giving further time for those purposes, and the filing of affidavits of articles of clerkship.

On the 6th, was presented to the House

A petition of the Mayor, Alderman, Sheriff, and the rest of the Common-council of the town and county of the town of Newcastle upon Tyne, alledging, that the free importation of cattle and tallow from Ireland, for a limited time, will not only very much contribute to the relief of the distressed poor in the said town and county, and parts adjacent, but to the support of the trade and manufactures of the kingdom in general; and therefore praying, that the bills depending for such exportation may pass into a law, or that such other relief may be afforded, as shall seem most conducive to the purposes abovementioned.

The same day, the Lords sent a message to the Commons, signifying, That they had passed a bill for settling the several charities of the hospital and free-school of Kirkleatham, in the county of York, founded by the late Sir William Turner, pursuant to the will and codicil of Cholmley Turner, of Kirkleatham, Esq; lately deceased; and also

A bill for vesting part of the lands, tenements,

ments, and hereditaments, settled, on the marriage of William Norris, Esq; on him and his heirs, and for settling other lands in lieu thereof.

The same day, the Commons passed a bill for enlarging the powers granted by an act, passed in the 18th year of his present Majesty, for rendering more effectual several acts passed for the erecting of several hospitals and workhouses in the city of Bristol, for the better employing and maintaining the poor thereof; and also

A bill to confirm and establish articles of agreement for dividing and inclosing several open and common fields in Ottringham, in the county of York.

The same day, they resolved,

That 800,000 l. be granted to his Majesty, to enable him to discharge the like sum raised in pursuance of an act made in the last session of Parliament, and charged on the first supplies to be granted in this session; also

That 9902 l. 5 s. be granted to his Majesty, upon account, for supporting the settlement of Nova Scotia for the year 1758; also

That 6626 l. 9 s. 9 d. half-penny be granted to his Majesty, upon account, for defraying the charges incurred by supporting the said colony for the year 1756, and not provided for by Parliament; and also

That 3557 l. 10 s. be granted to his Majesty, upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil establishment of Georgia, from the 24th of June, 1757, to the 24th of June, 1758.

The same day, the Commons ordered,

That Major Thomas Flight, of the royal artillery regiment, do attend, on this day sevensnight, the Committee of the whole House, to whom it is referred to consider of the account of the charge of the works carried on at Gibraltar by Lord Tyrawley's particular orders, &c.

On the 7th, the Commons passed a bill to encourage the growth and cultivation of madder in England, by ascertaining the tythe thereof.

The same day, was presented to the House

A petition of the merchants, dealers in leather, and tanners of the city of Glasgow, and places adjacent, representing the good consequences which they apprehend would arise, if the exportation of raw hides and skins from Ireland to foreign parts was prohibited; and therefore praying, that the exportation of raw hides and skins from Ireland to all parts, except Great Britain, may be prohibited.

On the 10th, was presented to the House

A petition of the merchants, dealers in

leather, and tanners of the city of Edinburgh, representing many advantages which they alledge would arise, if the large quantities of raw hides and skins, yearly exported from Ireland to foreign parts, were to be tanned in Great Britain or Ireland; and therefore praying, that the exportation of raw hides and skins from Ireland to all parts, except Great Britain, may be prohibited.

The same day, the Lords sent a message to the Commons, signifying, That the Lords had agreed to the bill for inclosing and dividing the moors and commons within the chapelry of Hamsterly, in the manor of Wolfingham, in the county of Durham.

The same day, the Commons resolved,

That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid, before this House, the last accounts received by the Commissioners, for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, from any Commander or Commanders of his Majesty's ships of war stationed on the coast of Africa, giving an account of the state and condition of the forts and settlements there, since those received from Captain Weller, of his Majesty's ship Assistance.

The same day, they passed a bill for further explaining the laws about the electors of Knights of the shire for England.

On the 11th, were presented to the House

The several petitions of the tanners, curriers, and other dealers in leather, in the county of Salop and in the county and city of Gloucester, representing the good consequences which they apprehend would arise, if the exportation of raw hides and skins from Ireland to all parts, except Great Britain, was prohibited, and the importation of live cattle into this kingdom from Ireland was permitted; and therefore praying, that the bills depending for such exportation and importation may pass into a law.

The same day, the Lords sent a message to the Commons, signifying, That they had agreed to the bill for enlarging the term granted by an act, made in the 26th year of his present Majesty's reign, for laying a duty of two pennies Scots, or a 6th part of a penny sterling, upon every Scots pint of ale and beer, which shall be brewed for sale, brought into, tapped, or sold in the town and parish of Preston Pans, in the shire of East Lothian, otherwise Haddington, for repairing the harbour of the said town, and other purposes therein mentioned; also to

The bill for explaining, amending, and rendering more effectual, an act, passed in

the 9th and 10th years of the reign of William III, for erecting hospitals and work-houses in the city and county of the city of Exon, for the better employing and maintaining the poor there; and also to

The bill for enlarging the term and powers of an act, passed in the 25th year of his present Majesty's reign, for repairing the post road from the city of Edinburgh, through the counties of Linlithgow and Sterling, from the Boathouse ford on Almond water, and from thence to the towns of Linlithgow and Falkirk, and from thence to Sterling; also from Falkirk to Kilfyth and Inch Bellie bridge, on the post road, to the city of Glasgow; and for building a bridge cross Almond water.

The same day, the Commons passed a bill for establishing agreements made between Charles Brandling, Esq; and other proprietors of lands, for laying down a waggon way, for the better supplying the town and neighbourhood of Leeds, in the county of York, with coals; also

A bill to enlarge, alter, and render more effectual, the term and powers of an act, of the 12th year of his present Majesty, for repairing the roads from Bakewell to Chesterfield in the county of Derby, and from Chesterfield to Workop in the county of Nottingham, and other roads therein mentioned; and also

A bill for establishing and confirming articles of agreement for dividing and inclosing two stinted pastures or commons, called Settle Banks, High Scar, and Scaleber, in the township of Settle, in the county of York.

The same day, they also ordered,

That there be laid before this House an account of the money remaining in the Exchequer, disposible by Parliament, of the produce of the sinking fund on the 5th of this instant April.

On the 12th, were presented to the House

Two several petitions of the merchants, dealers in leather, and tanners of the city of Bristol and places adjacent; one representing many good effects which they alledge will arise from giving leave to import live cattle from Ireland into this kingdom; and the other shewing the good consequences that would follow, if the exportation of raw hides and skins from Ireland to all parts, except Great Britain, was prohibited; and praying, that the bills depending for these purposes may pass into a law.

The same day, the Lords sent a message to the Commons, signifying, That they had passed a bill to enable Sir Maurice Crosbie, or any future guardian of Francis Thomas, Earl of Kerry and Lixnaw, in

the kingdom of Ireland, a minor, to discharge an incumbrance on certain collieries and coal-mines in the county of Durham, part of the estate of the said Earl.

The same day, the Commons passed a bill from the Lords, for vesting the forests and manors of Singleton and Charlton, and other manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in the counties of Suffex and Wilts, in trustees and their heirs, on the trusts therein mentioned, freed and discharged from the estates, uses, and trusts, to which they are now subject, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

On the 13th, was presented to the House

A petition of several traders and inhabitants of the borough of Great Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk, and the liberties thereof, praying, that, as South Town, otherwise Little Yarmouth, is within the limits of the said borough, and not expressly mentioned in the petition presented to the House for leave to bring in a bill for the recovery of small debts therein, to prevent any doubts that may arise on that account, the said bill may extend to the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts in the borough of Great Yarmouth and liberties thereof; and also

A petition of the Sheriff and Grand Jury, Gentlemen, proprietors of land, landholders, and breeders of cattle, assembled at the great sessions, held for the county of Pembroke, on the 6th of April, 1758; representing, that the free importation of cattle from Ireland would be attended with very affecting consequences to the general landed interest of this kingdom, and to that part of it in particular; and expressing their hopes, that the House, as we are now engaged in an expensive war, will not pass a bill of so fatal a tendency, the evils of which were so sensibly felt in a former reign, that no less than four very strict and severe laws were made to prevent them.

The same day, Mr. Wilford (from the Exchequer) presented to the House, pursuant to their order,

An account of the money remaining in the Exchequer, disposible by Parliament, of the produce of the sinking fund on the 5th of April, 1758.

The same day, Mr. Secretary Pitt, by his Majesty's command, presented to the House

The copy of a convention between his Majesty and the King of Prussia, concluded and signed at London, the 11th of April, 1758,—and translation.

The Lord Barrington, by his Majesty's command, presented to the House

An estimate of the charge of 38,000 men of

Engraved for the Universal Magazine.



For J. Hinton at the Kings Arms in Newgate Street.

of the troops of Hanover, Wolfenbuttel, Saxe Gotha, and the county of Buckenburgh; and of the extraordinary charge of the said troops; also

An estimate of the charge of the troops of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel in the pay of Great Britain, from the 25th of December, 1757, to the 24th of December, 1758, both days inclusive; and also

An account of extraordinary services incurred in the year 1757, not provided for by Parliament.

The same day, the Lords sent a message to the Commons, signifying, That they had agreed to the bill for confirming and establishing articles of agreement for dividing and inclosing the open common fields,

common meadows, commons, and waste grounds in the townships of Brompton and Sawdon, in the parish of Brompton, in the north riding of the county of York, with some amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The same day, the Commons passed a bill from the Lords, for dissolving the marriage of George Forster Tuffnel, Esq; with Elisabeth Forster, his now wife, and for enabling him to marry again, and other purposes therein mentioned.

The same day, the Lords, authorised by his Majesty's commission, notified the royal assent to several public and private bills.

[To be continued.]

As the Honourable EDWARD BOSCAWEN, Esq; has, on many former Occasions, signalised himself as a brave and skilful Commander, and so lately acquired immortal Renown in the Taking of the important City, Harbour, and Fortifications of Louisbourg, in the Island of Cape Breton; wherein his Valour and Conduct were conspicuously displayed, as well as his constant Readiness to concur with and promote the Designs and Operations of the Commander in chief of the Land Forces; we have judged it expedient to present our Readers with a brief Account of his memorable Exploits;

With his Head neatly engraved.

THE honourable Edward Boscawen, Esq; of Hatchland in Surry, next brother to Hugh, the present Lord Viscount Falmouth, is lineally descended from an ancient and noble family, who were possessed of the lordship and manor of Boscawen, lying at the Land's-end in Cornwall, from whence they had their denomination, in the reign of King John: He is the son of Hugh, Lord Viscount Falmouth, by Charlotte, eldest of the two daughters and coheirs of Charles Godfrey, Esq; and he has rendered himself truly illustrious by his personal qualities and eminent services to his King and his country. Being inclined to a seafaring life, he had the command of the Shoreham, of 20 guns; a ship that was a part of Admiral Vernon's squadron, in the West Indies in 1739, where, as a volunteer, he displayed his valour, at the taking and blowing up the fortifications of Porto-Bello. In the memorable attack of Carthage, in February 1741-2, he commanded a party of seamen, who bravely took the fascine battery of fifteen 24 pounders, and a smaller one of five guns, notwithstanding a bloody and obstinate resistance; and who, after spiking up the guns, tore up and burnt all the platforms and carriages, by means whereof, the enemy had extremely galled General Wentworth. He was, as Commander of the Prince Frederic, dispatched from hence by the Admiral and General, with advice, that the fleet

and land forces, under their command, were sailing on a new expedition against the Spaniards; and he, in nine weeks, arrived, from Jamaica, at St. Helen's, on the 14th of May, 1742.

On the 26th of November, 1746, being then Captain of the Namur, and Commodore of a squadron of his Majesty's ships, he took the Intrepide, a French privateer of St. Malo's, of 20 guns and 200 men; and also a dispatch snow from the Marquis d'Anville's squadron at Chebucto in Acadia, with very important advices to the court of France. On the 3d of May, 1747, he signalised himself in an engagement with a French fleet that were convoying, from the ports of France to the East and West Indies, ships laden with merchandises and military stores; and not so much as one of the ships of war escaped from his hands. He was, hereupon, constituted Rear-admiral of the Blue squadron of his Majesty's fleet; and likewise Commander of a squadron, and General of the land forces, employed on an expedition to the East-Indies.

He sailed from St. Helen's, on the 4th of November, 1747, with a fair wind, which only continued for a single day; but he chose rather to turn to the windward, than to return with his fleet, being eagerly desirous of getting out of the channel. On the 29th of the following March, the fleet anchored in Table-bay at the Cape of Good Hope; and, on the 30th, the ground for

for a camp being pitched upon, men were ordered on shore to clear it for that purpose; but the wind blowed so fresh, that the forces could not land till the 6th of April, when they all, being three battalions with artillery, incamped in a regular manner. On the right were 400 marines, which formed one battalion; on the left 6 English independent companies, each consisting of 112 men; and 6 Scotch companies in the center. They made a fine appearance; and no pains were wanting to prepare them for action by discipline and refreshment. The Admiral intirely gained the love of the land Officers by his gentle behaviour; and so great was the harmony of all ranks and orders among them, that every one thought they were happy under his command. On the 8th of May, the fleet sailed from the Cape in good health and high spirits; and, after much bad weather, they came to the island of Mauritius, in 20 degrees south latitude, belonging to the French, on the 23d of June, 1748. At 9 o'clock, on the same day, the Admiral sailed along the shore in line of battle, the Pembroke man of war, of 50 guns, leading the van; and, at about 3 in the afternoon, they were exposed to the fire of an opposite battery, which was returned by the Pembroke and most of the other ships; but, as they were both out of point-blank shot, no damage was done on either side. About 7 at night, the fleet anchored in Turtle bay, near the mouth of the harbour; out of which the wind blew so constantly, that no ship could enter it; and the channel was so narrow, that only one could sail into it, at a time. The French had two batteries at this bay, which fired on the Pembroke; one of 10 guns, and the other of eight; but she was out of the reach of most of their shot.

On the 24th, in the morning, the Admiral ordered proper persons to reconnoitre the harbour and coast, in order to fix on a place to land the troops; but it appeared to a Council of war, held at their return, from the report they made, that the forces could land no-where, except at Turtle-bay, four miles from the town; and that the whole way was through a thick wood, wherein the enemy had several batteries. The Pembroke was ordered, in the night, to warp in, to silence the batteries; and the Masters of the men of war were commanded, in boats, to sound the coast: But, though the former drove them from their guns, she could not get near enough to dismount them; and, as to the latter, they declared, that the coast was defended by rocks; that the enemy had moored a ship of 60 guns cross the channel; and that there

were two forts on each side of the harbour, which would sink any ship, before it could be warped in. On the 25th, another Council, composed of land and sea Officers, unanimously agreed to proceed on their voyage, as it was judged that 500 men would be lost in attempting to land, and the Admiral had received orders not to hazard the forces there, but reserve them for an affair of greater importance; and accordingly, on the 27th of June, they quitted this place.

They had a fine passage from the island of Mauritius, and, on the 28th of July, arrived at Fort St. David's; the men were all well and in high spirits, a few excepted, who were ill of the scurvy. On the following day the troops landed, and were incamped till they were in a readiness to march to Pondecherry, which was about 16 miles distant; the India Company's forces joined them; and, every thing necessary for the siege being compleated on the 7th of August, they, next day, set out for Pondecherry, but were constrained to make short marches, on the account of the extreme heat of the weather. On the 13th of August, they attacked Arrecopong fort, within three miles of Pondecherry, which commanded the pass of a river; and they were under a necessity of taking it, to keep a communication with Fort St. David's. Having been informed, that the French were intrenched before this fort, all the grenadiers and picquets were ordered to attack them; which they did in as gallant a manner as was ever known on such an occasion. They, for near a mile, marched up a plain facing the fort, continually exposed to the fire of 10 guns; and they even approached the walls, without taking their firelocks from their shoulders, the enemy playing their cannon and small arms upon them, without intermission. Finding at length no intrenchment, and not being prepared to take the fort, they retreated in good order, with the loss of 5 Officers and 50 private men, killed and wounded; and they incamped near the fort. Having got two guns from the ships, 18 pounders, and two 12 pounders, they made regular approaches, and on the 19th blew up a small battery, whereupon the French abandoned the fort; and on the 26th they took the barrier of Pondecherry, which the enemy but poorly defended. Guns and stores being landed with all possible expedition, they, the next day, opened their trenches, and the bomb-vessels began to play; on the 10th of September they opened a mortar battery, with five mortars; and on the 17th another with three 12 pounders. On the 20th they opened a battery, with two 12 pounders, and

and another of 5 mortars; and on the 25th a grand one, of 8 guns, at the distance of 600 yards. On the 27th the ships, approaching as near as possible, played upon the town, when they made their grand attack; but, the enemy being stronger in garrison than the besiegers, the monsoons being also expected, and their men growing sickly, the Admiral called a Council of war, wherein it was resolved to raise the siege; and, having secured all their cannon on board the ships, they set their batteries on fire, and, decamping on the 6th of October, marched for Fort St. David's, with drums beating and colours flying. In two days they reached the fort; and their retreat was so well conducted, that Mr. Boscawen therein discovered himself to be an able General; and indeed no land Commander in chief of an army could do more than he did with so few forces. Pondicherry is a regular fortification, having a ditch, a covered way, a glacis, and a citadel; the ground is a light sand, and therefore none of the balls did much execution; and the garrison consisted of near 2000 Europeans, besides Blacks, within the walls; whereas the strongest British force was only 3200 men, who did all that could possibly be expected from them.

The Admiral, having sent forces, and taken possession of Fort St. George, which was surrendered by the French on the 19th of October 1749, sailed with the fleet from Fort St. George, and arrived at Spithead in April 1750. On his return he was constituted Rear-admiral of the White squadron of his Majesty's fleet; and in June,

1751, one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. On the 4th of February, 1755, he was made Vice-admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majesty's fleet; and, on the 2d of April following, he was appointed Commander of a fleet that was to be employed on a secret expedition. He set out for Portsmouth 5 days after this appointment; and his valour and conduct were again illustriously displayed, in 1755, in the West-Indies. He was next promoted to be Vice-admiral of the White, and afterwards Vice-admiral of the Red squadron. In three successive Parliaments he was elected one of the Representatives of the borough of Truro in Cornwall; and he is a Member for the said place in the present Parliament. He married Frances, daughter of William-Evelyn Glanville, of St. Clare, in Kent, Esq; by whom he has issue four children, Edward-Hugh, Frances, Elisabeth; and William-Glanville. He has three younger brothers: George, Representative of the borough of Penryn in the county of Cornwall, Colonel of the 29th regiment of foot, Deputy Governor of the island of Scilly, Aid de Camp to his Majesty, and a Major-general; John, Representative of the borough of Truro in Cornwall, Captain of a company in the 1st regiment of foot guards, and Master of the horse to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland; and Nicholas, created D. D. at Cambridge, when the Duke of Newcastle, Chancellor of that university, was there, on the 15th of June, 1753.

The History of ENGLAND (Page 72, Vol. XXIII.) continued.

The Commons, after attacking the old members of the Cabal, proceeded against a new one, namely, the Lord-treasurer Danby, who was believed to be deeply engaged in the design of making the King absolute: They examined his whole conduct since his admission to his high post, and drew up several articles, in which they accused him of great misdemeanors. In one of these articles, he was accused of saying, at the hearing of a cause in the Treasury-chamber, 'That a new proclamation is better than an old act.' But, as sufficient proofs were not found to support the charge, it was dropped.

It may be easily inferred, from these proceedings of the Commons, that they were extremely jealous of the King and his Ministers, and did not doubt of the Court's intention to introduce Popery, and invade the liberties of the subject. Those who

would wholly ascribe the ill humour of the Commons to Shaftesbury's influences, can hardly answer the abovementioned facts, which would not be less true, though the Earl of Shaftesbury had never been born.

The Commons shewed also their distrust in another point, which was no less grievous to the King; by an address they prayed him to recal his troops out of France, and prevent his subjects from engaging in that service for the future. The King rejected the first part of the address, on pretence that, in the treaty concluded with the States, he had not engaged to recal those troops, and that it could not be done without prejudice to the peace, which he now enjoyed with all his neighbours; but, by a proclamation, he prohibited his subjects from entering into the service of France.

Whilst the Commons were thus proceeding with vigour, and giving on all occasions

sions signal marks of their distrust, the Lords remained idle, and seemed regardless of the fears and jealousies expressed by the Commons. Nay, some, and particularly the Bishops, observing that the Commons were gradually departing from the principle which had been established by this very Parliament, as well concerning the Church of England as the Royal authority, feared they would lean too much to the opposite side. At the beginning of this Parliament, whilst it was believed that the King was and ever would be a protector of the Church of England, and would give continual proofs of his affection for a people who had so generously restored him, it was thought the Royal authority could not be carried too high, nor too many precautions taken against the Non-conformists. But, the face of things being changed, and the King having shewn by his conduct, since he was on the throne, that he really designed to introduce Popery, and render himself absolute, the same principles, which had been considered as a bulwark to defend both Church and State, appeared too apt to countenance the designs, ascribed to the King and his Ministers, of invading the government and the established religion. The Commons, therefore, seeing the King was not the person he was thought to be, and that he took advantage of the acts made in his favour to advance his own interests, which were not those of the nation, used all possible precautions to hinder the execution of his designs. These precautions went so far, that the House of Lords were at last apprehensive, that the Commons intended to overturn every thing established concerning the Royal prerogative and the Church's security; and that, by degrees, the nation would again become Republican and Presbyterian. It is pretended the Bishops were all, or most of them, of this opinion. To prevent an evil which to them appeared very dangerous, Robert Bartu, Earl of Lindsey, brought into the House of Lords a bill, intitled, 'An act to prevent the dangers which may arise from persons disaffected to the Government.' By this bill, all persons who enjoyed any office ecclesiastical, civil, or military; all Privy-counsellors, and Members of Parliament; were obliged, under a penalty, to take the oath which had been introduced first in the corporation act, then in the militia act, and afterwards more fully in the five mile act. The oath, to save the reader the trouble of looking for it elsewhere, was thus expressed: 'I do declare, that it is not lawful, upon any pretence whatsoever, to take up arms against the King; and that I do abhor the traite-

rous position of taking arms by his authority against his person, or against those that are commissioned by him, in pursuance of such commission: And I do swear, that I will not at any time endeavour the alteration of the government either in Church or State. So help me God.'

When this oath was inserted in the three forementioned acts, it produced no considerable debate, for the reasons I have been speaking of; but the case was very different, when it was proposed in this session: First, because it was rendered in a manner universal, since it was extended to all persons in any office whatever, and even to Privy-counsellors and Members of Parliament. Secondly, because the times were altered, and most men had not the same opinion of the King, as when the three former acts were made. This bill occasioned debates in the Upper House, which lasted seventeen days, without a possibility of coming to any conclusion. There were two powerful parties in the House, one for, and the other against the bill; and the votes of the Bishops turned the scale on the side of the first. This appeared, in that, notwithstanding all the efforts of the opposers of the bill to hinder its being referred to a Committee, they could not succeed; whereupon some Lords of that party entered their protestation against it. The same thing happened, when the bill came to be examined in a Committee of the whole House; in fine, with regard to the substance of the bill, the two parties displayed all their art and eloquence; the one for the passing, and the other for the rejecting it. In general, those who argued for the bill maintained, that 'the position of taking up arms by the King's authority against his person, or against those that are commissioned by him,' was false and pernicious; and they supported their opinion by instances of what had been done in the last reign, where it caused such great disorders, and occasioned the subversion both of Church and State. They said, therefore, that, the kingdom being still full of Fanatics, Republicans, and enemies of the Church, it was absolutely necessary to impose this oath upon them, to distinguish them, that it might be known who were to be guarded against: That, otherwise, there was danger of seeing one day renewed the disorders which had reduced the kingdom to so deplorable a condition, and that the oath, enjoined by this bill, was 'a moderate security to the Church and Crown.'

The other party maintained, 'That the oath, imposed by this, contained three clauses, the two first assertory, and the last promissory;

promissory; that it was worthy the consideration of the Bishops, whether assertory oaths, which are properly appointed to give testimony of a matter of fact, of which a man is capable to be assured by the evidence of his sense, be lawful to be made use of to confirm or invalidate doctrinal propositions; and whether that legislative power, which imposes such an oath, does not necessarily assume to itself an infallibility. And, as to promissory oaths, it was desired, that the learned Prelates would consider the opinion of Grotius de Jure Belli & Pacis, lib. ii. cap. 3. who seems to make it plain, that this kind of oaths is forbidden by our Saviour Christ, Matt. v. 34, 37. And whether it would not become the fathers of the church, when they have well weighed that and other places of the New Testament, to be more tender in multiplying oaths, than hitherto the great men of the church have been? But, the question being put, the oath was voted by the majority of the House, the Bishops being all for it.

Then they proceeded to the particulars of the oath contained in the bill, and it was alledged by the opposers, that the position of taking arms by the King's authority against his person was true and necessary in a limited government, like that of England; otherwise this would be to surrender the rights and liberties of the subject to a Prince, who, being supposed a tyrant (which was a very possible case) would not be restrained by the fear either of God or man: That, should such a future King undertake to abolish all the laws, and invade the estates and liberties of his subjects, they would be obliged, by this oath, not to resist him, but to submit to his yoke: That, even without supposing such a tyranny, a King might happen to be made prisoner by his own subjects, as was the case of Henry III. and Henry VI; and then those who should have the Sovereign in their hands might act in his name and authority, by virtue of his commissions, while the subjects would be restrained, by the obligation of this oath, from endeavouring to free him from captivity. In short, several other probable cases were alledged, by which it was clearly proved, that the oath ought necessarily to have some restrictions, if it was not intended to surrender to the King all the liberties of the nation. But, as such restrictions were not easy to be expressed, they concluded it much better to leave the oath in generals which should not comprehend all possible cases, as seemed to be the intention of this oath, from the terms in which it was conceived.

This affair was interrupted by an acci-

dent which raised a violent contest between the two Houses; I shall not relate the particulars, which suppose the knowledge of many things concerning the privileges of both Houses, which few foreigners are acquainted with; I shall content myself with briefly shewing the occasion of it: One Dr. Shirley having brought an appeal in the House of Lords, from a decree in Chancery, against Sir John Fagg, a Member of the House of Commons, they ordered Shirley to be taken into the custody of the Serjeant at arms for a breach of privilege: The warrant for taking Shirley into custody was forcibly taken from the Serjeant's deputy by the Lord Mohun. The Commons demanded Justice of the Peers against the Lord Mohun, and were answered by the Lords, that he had only done his duty. The quarrel, thus begun, daily increased, so that the Houses, in their answers and replies, came to language so reproachful, that there was no hope of an accommodation; wherefore the King came to the House of Peers the 9th of June, and prorogued the Parliament to the 13th of October. Thus ended the fourteenth session of this Parliament, before the money bill and other public bills were ready for the royal assent. The Commons had designed to grant the King three hundred thousand pounds sterling for the building of ships; but, at the same time, resolved to apply the ancient tonnage and poundage to the maintenance of the navy, according to its original design, which amounted to four hundred thousand pounds a year. As the King would have been a real sufferer by such an appropriation, he was not sorry to have occasion to prorogue the Parliament, chusing rather to be deprived of a sum of three hundred thousand pounds, than lose a revenue of four hundred thousand.

During the campaign of 1675, the King of France lost the famous Marshal Turenne, who had done him very great services; he was killed by a cannon-ball in an action not important in itself, but rendered so by the death of this General, his army being obliged to repass the Rhine. Their retreat facilitated the recovery of Treves to the allies, which was yet in the hands of the French. In the beginning of the year, the contending powers had agreed, after long negociations, to treat of a peace in the city of Nimeguen; but nothing considerable was done this year.

In England, since the last session, there were some intrigues at Court to engage the King to dissolve the Parliament. The Presbyterians earnestly wished it, hoping that the people, dissatisfied with the Court,

would, as usually happens, chuse Representatives who had other principles than those of the present Parliament. The Papists had passionately desired this dissolution, before the last session; but, as it appears in one of Coleman's letters, of August this year, they had altered their mind, and expected much from this very Parliament which had hitherto been so averse to them; but it is not seen on what this hope was founded. I shall hereafter speak of this and some other letters of Coleman, in which it evidently appears, that the Papists were at this time very active to procure great advantages to their religion, and relied much on the Duke of York and the assistance of France.

The 13th of October, the King opened the fifteenth session of this Parliament with a very short speech, in which, after recommending union to both Houses, and the interests of the Church of England, he demanded money, as well for building ships, as for taking off the anticipations upon his revenues, desiring them to remember it was now above three years since he had asked any thing of them for his own private use.

Then the Lord-Keeper made a speech full of flattery to the King, in which he endeavoured to shew, that no King had ever a more sincere affection for his subjects, or laboured with more zeal for the preservation of religion and liberty; and therefore it was not to be doubted but they would behave themselves like those that deserved to be called the King's friends, and that they would put him at ease too.

But the Commons, instead of being moved by so unseasonable rhetoric, and by such ill-grounded reasons, resumed the consideration of the bills, left unfinished the last session, for the liberty of the subject, and added others for its better security.

Afterwards they took into consideration the sums granted to the King for the last war, and the expences of the same; and found, that the charges amounted to a million less than the receipt, without being able to discover to what uses this million had been applied.

In the report made of this affair it was said, that the Parliament was not obliged to pay the King's private debts by a tax; for, if this pretension was admitted, they would have to pay the like debts about a year and half hence, and so encourage the Court to exact yearly a million and a half, as they had hitherto done: That, since the end of the war, the whole charge of the Government, both by sea and land, amounted not to above seven hundred thousand pounds sterling, and the clear income of

the revenue came at least to sixteen hundred thousand; and, consequently, there ought to have been a yearly remainder of near a million: And yet the King had anticipated his revenues near a million more; to pay which would be to entail perpetual anticipations upon the kingdom, to its utter ruin and desolation. The Parliament therefore resolved to grant the King nothing for taking off these anticipations; nevertheless, a few days after, they voted a supply of three hundred thousand pounds sterling for the building of twenty large ships of war; but, withal, resolved to appropriate tonnage and poundage to the use of the navy; which could not but be very disagreeable to the King.

Then the Commons proceeded to examine the trade with France, and found, that the French imported yearly, into England, commodities to the value of a million more than they exported; upon which a bill was ordered to be prepared.

Lastly, the Commons, being informed of a public report, that many of their Members were pensioners to the Court, resolved to oblige all their Members to take an oath, by which they were to protest, that they had not received any money from the Court since the 1st of January, 1672; but I know not whether this resolution was executed.

The debates of the Commons were a little interrupted by a report made to the House of the insolence of a French Jesuit, named St. Germain. This Jesuit being informed that one Luzancy, a French priest, had embraced the Protestant religion, and afterwards had publicly preached to justify his conversion, went to him, and, threatening to assassinate him, or carry him away by force into France, extorted from him a recantation in writing of his conversion and sermon. This was done, during the session of the Parliament. A complaint was laid before the Secretaries of State, and also before the Commons, attested by Luzancy, with an addition of the following particulars, which he offered to swear: That father St. Germain, in several conferences with him, declared, 1. That the King was a Roman Catholic in his heart. 2. That the Court were endeavouring to get a liberty of conscience in England for the Roman Catholics, and, that being granted, in two years, most of the English would acknowledge the Pope. 3. That he knew the King's intentions concerning religion, and that he was sure his Majesty would approve of all he should do in that matter. 4. That he laughed at the Parliament, as being only a wave that had but a little time; and said, that

that no-body was more welcome at Court, and had greater intrigues with any of the Nobility than he. 5. That it was good sometimes to force people to heaven; and that there were an infinite number of priests and Jesuits in London, that did God very great service. Luzancy added farther, that many good persons of good credit and repute were ready to justify, upon oath, that several of the Roman Catholics had spoken things quite as bad or worse; in a word, that they were grown so bold and insolent, that a profelyte could not walk the streets, without being threatened and called opprobrious names.

This affair threw the House into a ferment, and obliged the King to publish a proclamation, promising 200*l.* for the apprehending of St. Germain; but that Jesuit was now retired into France, from whence he kept a constant correspondence with Coleman, the Duke of York's Secretary; in whose letters it appeared, that the Duke laboured the advancement of Popery, to the utmost of his power.

I have observed, how much this Parliament had been against the Presbyterians, and that the discovery of the Court's designs had induced them to bring in a bill for their ease, but that the bill became abortive by a sudden prorogation of the Parliament. The affair of Luzancy and St. Germain caused the Commons to think of a like bill, but they were prevented by the Lords. The Duke of Buckingham, having in a speech to the Peers shewn the mischiefs arising from the persecution of the Protestant dissenters, desired leave to bring in a bill for their ease, which was granted immediately.

But this bill, and all the rest prepared by the Commons, were unhappily stifled, in their birth, by the revival of the former contest between the two Houses. This dispute about privileges was managed with such heat on both sides, that it was moved, in the House of Lords, to present an address to the King to dissolve the Parliament; and, the question being put, it was passed in the negative by only two voices. At last, the King, seeing no expedient could be possibly found to reconcile the two Houses, prorogued the Parliament, from the 22*d* of November to the 15*th* of February, 1677, that is, for fifteen months.

I shall close this year with some less important transactions, which ought not to be omitted.

In May, the Prince of Newburg came into England, and was received with great distinction by the King, as well on account of his personal merit, as in consideration of

the civilities received by the King, in his exile, from the Duke, his father.

The Duchess of Mazarin, having a difference with her husband, retired into England this year, where it is pretended she would have supplanted the Duchess of Portsmouth, had not an intrigue with a certain Courtier been too soon discovered to the King; he assigned her, however, an annual pension of 4000*l.* sterling; her house, to the day of her death, was the rendezvous of all the men of wit and quality, and St. Evremond, a refugee as well as herself, was one of her most constant attendants.

The 19*th* of December, Heneage Lord Finch, Baron of Daventry, who had been only Lord-Keeper, was made Lord High-Chancellor.

The most remarkable deaths were those of Dr. Lightfoot, Dr. Willis, and Bulstrode Whitelocke; the last has been frequently mentioned in the recital of the differences between Charles I. and the Parliament.

As there was to be no meeting of Parliament the next year, the Catholics, and the Court, which openly protected them, were less reserved and appeared more active. This gave great uneasiness to the people, who, besides, saw with concern the growing greatness of Lewis XIV, and the indolence of the King, who, instead of being uneasy or jealous, manifestly seemed to behold it with pleasure. It may be affirmed, that the principal article of Charles II's reign consists in the perpetual opposition between the particular interests of the King and those of the English nation. All the world saw and were sensible of it. It was the common talk, and the subject of daily libels. The King therefore by proclamation suppressed all coffee-houses, on pretence of being places where disaffected persons met, and devised malicious and scandalous reports against the King and his Ministers. Immediately after was published another proclamation, for discovering and punishing the writers, who daily published libels in London against the Government; but it is seldom known, that such proclamations produce any great effects, especially in England, where the liberty of speaking against the Government is more unrestrained, than in any other country.

Though all the contending powers had, the last year, consented to send their Plenipotentiaries to Nimeguen, to treat of a peace, by the mediation of England, there was no great likelihood of a general peace. Sir William Temple and Sir Leoline Jenkins, the English Mediators and Ambassadors,

dors, repaired to Nimeguen in July, and only found there the Plenipotentiaries of France and those of the States-general. The Emperor, the King of Spain, and the Elector of Brandenburg, retarded the negotiations, as much as possible, in hopes that the King of England, being concerned in the preservation of the Netherlands, would not suffer them to fall under the dominion of France, and that this would oblige him, in

the end, to declare for the allies; but they were extremely mistaken in imagining that the interest of England was that of the King. It was this that made the proceedings of the English Court always unintelligible to them, as well as to the rest of the Princes of Europe, who were ignorant of Charles's secret designs, and his engagements with France.

[To be continued.]

A brief Account of the Rise of the Republic of the United Provinces, and of the Friendship and Assistance it received from Queen Elisabeth, which principally contributed to its Establishment and Prosperity; with a few Remarks on the present Proceedings of our good Friends the Dutch, in assisting our Enemies.

UPON the declension of the empire which Charlemagne had erected in the west, the Low-countries became subject to different Governors, who, under various names, with the consent of the people, assumed the supreme dignity; and it is abundantly evident from history, that, as they derived their power and titles from the inhabitants, the latter were too jealous and tenacious of their liberty to submit to their authority, any further than they judged it to be expedient to their own advantage. With this view, they had no more than one chief Magistrate, who was to preside in their Councils in peaceable times, and to command their forces in the field, when they were obliged to make war with their enemies; but the regulation of civil affairs, as to the repealing of old and enacting new laws, as well as the power of giving, raising, and appropriating the public revenues, was in the General Assembly of the States, which consisted of the Nobility, clergy, and cities. These countries were then divided into 17 provinces, viz. four dukedoms, Brabant, Limburg, Luxemburg, and Gueldres; 7 earldoms, Flanders, Artois, Hainault, Holland, Zealand, Namur, and Zutphen; 5 lordships, Friesland, Malines, Utrecht, Overijssel, and Groningen; and Antwerp, which was stiled a marquisate of the Roman empire. The people in general, under each of these forms of government, enjoyed great and extensive privileges, whilst they were ruled by their ancient Princes, who always found it their interest to preserve them; because, as their respective dominions were of a small extent, their greatest strength and security consisted in the affection of their subjects; but the case was quite otherwise, when all these provinces became subject to one Prince, who had large territories and possessions in other parts of the world.

Charles V, Emperor of Germany, was the first of these Princes, who was likewise King of Spain and Duke of Burgundy;

who, being at war with France, brought troops from his other dominions into the Netherlands, notwithstanding their laws against it; and, in his latter days, as the Protestant religion began to get a footing here, he issued such rigorous edicts against those who professed it, that, in his time, according to Grotius, no less than 100,000 persons suffered death, on that account. But, nevertheless, as he was a native of Ghent, and, during a long residence among these people, had given them substantial proofs of his paternal affection; as he had ruled them in peace and prosperity, and employed the Nobility of the country in the government thereof; he met with from them a reciprocal return of duty and loyalty.

Philip II, his son and successor to the crown of Spain and the possession of the Low-countries, was, by no means, of his temper and disposition; he considered, as downright sedition, whatever thwarted his absolute will and pleasure; and, having conceived the highest prejudices against them, he resolved to quit them, and reside in Spain, the principal part of his dominions. He was first disgusted with them, at the time of his father's resignation of the Imperial dignity; for, being then among them, application was made to him by the States, that he would withdraw his foreign troops, confide the defence of his fortresses to the national forces, and bestow all places of profit and trust upon the natives; which so greatly incensed him, that he determined to make them feel the weight of his resentment. He appointed Margaret, Duchess of Parma, his father's natural daughter, Governess of the Netherlands; but she had no more than an empty title; for Cardinal Granville, Archbishop of Mechlin, had the sole and intire direction of affairs. This man was of mean extraction, whose father, Nicholas Perrenot, Sieur de Granville, by his artifices and address, had advanced himself to the office of Secretary to Charles V; and,

and, as to his son, the Cardinal, Bentivoglio describes him in the following terms: 'He was a man who had learned, under the tuition of his father, and in the management of the secret affairs of Charles, to govern absolutely, rather than content himself with an authority limited by law; he was left with the Duchess of Parma, as an arbiter and director of her conduct; and he did not know how to moderate the authority which the King gave him leave to assume. He was naturally haughty and cholerick, with a behaviour more proper for a layman than an ecclesiastic; he loved to make an ostentation of his credit with the King, rather than to hide it; and to appear superior to all the world, without giving himself any pain about the opposition he might meet with, or the envy that it might draw upon him; and this in a manner that was rather imperious than modest.'

It is not to be supposed, that the Cardinal's violent and illegal proceedings could suit the temper and disposition of a people who were passionate lovers of liberty, and had been formerly governed in a gentle and indulgent manner; and, in fact, they were extremely impatient under his rigorous administration. They, in general, complained, that he was an intolerable oppressor, who had not the least regard for their rights and liberties; and they every-where exclaimed against him, on account of the bloody inquisition, which, they alledged, owed its establishment to his advice and influence. The Prince of Orange and the Count of Egmont were greatly displeased with the carriage and conduct of this haughty Minister; Philip de Montmorency, Count of Horn, was also disgusted with him, whom he had disappointed of the government of Gelderland, to which he aspired; and it gave no small uneasiness to all ranks and degrees of persons, that a stranger should trample upon their Nobility, and make his own arbitrary pleasure the sole measure of all his proceedings. Indeed, he was at last recalled, as well as the Duchess of Parma; but the seeds of discontent, which he had so plentifully sown, broke out into a flame, under the Duke of Alva, whom Philip, some time after this, appointed Governor of these countries.

The Duke copied after the Cardinal, but he greatly exceeded him, in the rigour and severity of his administration; he was so indefatigably active in the invention and execution of the most unprecedented schemes of injustice and barbarity, that he has been deservedly stiled a monster of cruelty; and such a malicious pleasure did a reflection on his infamous behaviour afford him, that,

when he retired out of the Netherlands, he gloried that, during the short time of his government, he had caused above 18,000 persons, of all degrees and conditions, to be put to death by the hands of the common executioner. Philip II. is allowed to have been a consummate politician; but it must, at the same time, be acknowledged, that he was far from discovering any wisdom or good policy in his treatment of the inhabitants of the Low-countries. They had been loyal subjects to his father and their former Princes, who ruled them in a discreet and moderate manner; the Romans had anciently given the Batavi, or Hollanders, distinguishing marks of their friendship, whom they accounted the bravest of all the Germans, as well as the most steady defenders of their liberties; and they still retained the bravery of their ancestors, and were equally tenacious of their rights and privileges. It is said, that Philip's design, in treating these people with severity, and even the Prince of Orange with such indignity as no man of his quality could endure, was to subdue and enslave these provinces, and, moreover, get the possession of the Prince's confiscated estates, which were very large and of no small value; but the steps he had taken raised and spread such a spirit of disaffection all over the country, that the people, being ripe for a revolt, only wanted a head to command them; and the Prince of Orange had too deep a sense of their ill usage and his own, to refuse his assistance.

William of Nassau, Prince of Orange, whom Cardinal Granville surnamed the Silent, may be justly termed the founder of the republic of the United Provinces, as he laid the foundation of their union and liberties, as well as the grandeur of his successors: He was endowed with great natural abilities, which were improved by constant study and observation, together with an excellent education under the Emperor Charles V, whose Page he was from the 12th to the 21st year of his age, and by whom, when a youth, he was trusted with the most profound secrets of state. He preferred him, when he was no more than 22 years old, to all his most experienced Generals; and he gave him the command of an army, when his affairs were in the most critical situation; which he executed in such a surprising manner as abundantly justified the confidence reposed in him, though he was concerned with the most skilful Commanders. He inherited, by his descent, great estates in Germany, the Low-countries, the county of Burgundy, and in France; and, as he came early to so ample

a fortune, he lived in such magnificence as it enabled him to support, and added a lustre to the court from which he received the honours due to his birth, and nothing more. He had a magnanimity that neither prosperity could elate, nor adversity depress; and his wisdom directed him how to act on the most emergent occasions. He never withdrew his allegiance from Philip, till that Monarch had withdrawn his protection, and even laid snares for his life; but, when he found it dangerous any longer to obey his Prince, he judged it expedient to appear in arms, in the defence of himself and his country.

The provinces of Holland and Zealand were the first that united themselves for the support of their liberty; who entered into a particular alliance, which was signed on the 25th of April, 1576. The Prince of Orange, Governor for the King of Spain over both these provinces, was the author of this treaty; whereby they invested him with the supreme authority, to govern and conduct them, in all matters relating to the war, which they did not openly avow to be against the Spanish Monarch, but in opposition to the violent, illegal, and cruel proceedings of the Spaniards and strangers, their Governors, who had abused his authority; for it is even affirmed, in the 8th article of the Prince's instructions annexed to this treaty, that his Excellency, in the King's name, as Count of Holland and Zealand, should administer justice by the Provincial Council of the province of Holland. The example of Holland and Zealand was at length followed by all the other provinces, except Luxemburg and Limburg; who jointly entered into an alliance, called the pacification of Ghent; the principal articles whereof were, that they should expel all foreign soldiers out of the country, restore the ancient constitution that the Duke of Alva had subverted, and refer the religious affairs of each province to their own particular States. Upon the passing of this act, not only the Spaniards, but also the German troops, were ordered to depart the Netherlands, and, upon their refusal, were declared rebels; and they would not admit Don John of Austria, whom the King of Spain had made their Governor, until he confirmed the said pacification; but, though he did confirm it, and with the consent of his royal Master, he did not intend to observe it, as afterwards appeared by his surprising the castle of Namur that was in their possession. The courage, constancy, and sincerity of the Prince of Orange attracted the friendship of the Nobility; and his probity and affability secured him the

respect and affection of the people. All ranks and orders of men considered him, as the only person that could, in their distressed circumstances, protect and deliver them; and he amply repaid their confidence by a generous and heroic contempt of every danger, and even sacrificing his hereditary fortune for their defence and security. But, with all his virtues, he could not escape envy, though he triumphed over it; for the Duke de Aerschot, and some other Brabantine Noblemen, because the States of Brabant had, under the title of Ruart (an office resembling that of Dictator among the Romans) conferred upon him the superintendency of their country, in order to diminish his credit, procured the election of the Archduke Matthias, brother to the Emperor Rodolphus II, as Governor-general of the Low-countries; and the Prince of Orange was declared his Lieutenant. He did not oppose this choice, nor that of the Duke Anjou, who was afterwards elected Protector of the Belgic liberties; being willing to yield to any measure that might save his country from utter destruction.

These steps, however, proving abortive, all eyes were again fixed on the Prince, as the only person that could prevent their ruin; and, though the affairs of the provinces were now involved in great perplexity, and in an almost desperate situation, he readily resumed the administration thereof, and, by his prudent management, effected the famous union of Utrecht, that was signed on the 23d of June, 1579; from which time may be dated the birth of the republic of the United Provinces. This treaty originally included only Gueldres, Holland, Zealand, Friesland, and Utrecht, but Ghent and Ypres afterwards acceded thereto; and the Prince of Orange was elected Governor of Flanders. The confederates, however, notwithstanding this union, were, as yet, in a low and precarious condition, by reason of the different humours and interests of the uniting parties, and the formidable preparations that the Spanish Monarch was making against them; and, on this account, they ordered a medal to be stamped, representing a ship to be tossed by the waves, without either sails or oars, with the following motto: 'Incertum quo fata ferant;' i. e. Whither fate will drive us is uncertain.' The United Provinces, for a considerable time, continued to make war with the Spaniards, without directly renouncing their allegiance to the King of Spain; but at last, by an edict dated July 26, 1581, they peremptorily declared, that the Spanish Monarch had actually, ipso facto, forfeited his right to the sovereignty over these provinces,

vinces, and that they would no longer acknowledge him as their Lord, nor submit to his authority. The Prince of Orange, who, on all all occasions, exhibited the most signal proofs of his wisdom, valour, and love to his country, was, in the 52d year of his age, on the 10th of July, 1584, assassinated by Balthazar Gerard, a native of Burgundy; who, when his Highness was just risen from dinner, in his palace at Delft, treacherously discharged a pistol laden with three bullets directly against his breast; of which wound he immediately died, without speaking a word. This daring assassin, being apprehended, avowed the bloody fact; but, even in the midst of those torments which put a period to his miserable life, he would not discover the principal author of the conspiracy whereof he was merely the executioner. Most of the Dutch writers, and, in all appearance, not without reason, charge this murder on the Spaniards; for it is not to be supposed, that Philip II. would have made any scruple of engaging a villain to execute such an undertaking, who, by an edict issued on the 25th of March, 1580, had proscribed the Prince of Orange, and promised pardons, honours, and rewards to any who would dispatch him.

The death of this great and illustrious man was a very heavy misfortune to the United Provinces, who were thereby deprived of their chief support; the poor lost their protector, patron, and benefactor; the soldiers an Officer, who maintained the strictest discipline, without any severity; and the friends to rational liberty a warm and zealous advocate and defender, whose maxim it was, that happiness ought to be extended to all ranks and degrees of persons; that the consciences of men should be intirely free; and that whatever was raised on the public should be spent in the public service. The people in general greatly lamented his loss; and yet his death was agreeable to the partisans of Spain on the one hand, who disdained to have any other than a King for their master; and the high republicans, who could not bear the thought of having any master at all. The States-general, upon the Prince of Orange's death, declared themselves Sovereigns of the United Provinces; as Philip, Prince of Orange, was prisoner in Spain, they conferred the government of Holland and Zealand on Count Maurice, Prince William's second son, though he was only 18 years of age; and William de Nassau, nephew to the late Prince of Orange, from whom the present Stadtholder is lineally descended, was declared by them Stadtholder of Friesland,

The States, however, soon found, that the authority they had assumed was in a very feeble and precarious situation; the Prince of Parma, a powerful, politic, and exasperated enemy, having taken many places of importance from them, at length besieged Antwerp, which he reduced after a long blockade; and they were in no condition to stop his rapid progress, and, what was no small addition to their other misfortunes, they were deprived of their late glorious head, whose civil skill, as well as military prudence, was the real source of their power and safety. In these deplorable circumstances, they were as ready to part with their sovereignty, as they had been to assume it; but they were at a loss where to find a proper master, able and willing to preserve their rights and liberties. They could, at no rate, think of submitting to their former Sovereign, from whom, in this case, they could not reasonably expect any indulgence; and yet they were in imminent danger of being compelled by his troops to make such a submission. In this perplexity, they applied to Henry III. of France, offering to acknowledge him as their Lord; but he was himself too much embarrassed to accept their proposal. They, in the next place, in the humble stile of 'poor and distressed States,' implored the relief and assistance of Queen Elisabeth, and earnestly intreated her to become their Sovereign; who, though she declined the sovereignty over them, gave them such substantial proofs of her friendship as raised them out of their present low and afflicted condition, and paved the way for their future grandeur and prosperity.

Let us here take a brief survey of the favours which these people, from time to time, received from her Majesty; for she was their constant friend and benefactor, and never withheld her friendly aid, till they were in a full capacity of shifting for themselves. She, so early as the year 1573, when the Duke of Alva was Governor of the Netherlands, though she did not think it expedient to engage in an expensive war on their account, granted refuge to the Gueux Marins, a considerable party of Noblemen, and others, who had fled from the Low-countries, and subsisted by the piratical captures they made of Spanish ships; whom she permitted to sell their prizes in England, and let their vessels lie at anchor in the Downs, or some other neighbouring harbour; and she likewise allowed her subjects to furnish them with provisions. In 1576, she lent them 20,000 l. and promised to supply them with a loan of 200,000 l. on the credit of the States, and was afterwards

as good as her word. In 1585, the year after the Prince of Orange's decease, when they were on the point of being utterly undone, she entered into a beneficial treaty with them, which prevented their destruction; she therein engaged to provide them with 5000 foot, and 1000 horse, under the command of an English General; and to pay these troops, during the war, on the condition of being repaid, at the conclusion thereof. For the security of this repayment, Flushing and Rammekins in Zealand, and the Brille in Holland, were to be delivered up into her hands; and, when the whole money was repaid, these towns were to be restored, not to the King of Spain, but to the States. It was farther agreed, that, if the Queen should send a fleet to sea, the States should join it with an equal number of their ships, under the command of an English Admiral; and that the ports should be open to both nations. This treaty, so highly advantageous to the States, was such an hazardous undertaking to her Majesty, that the King of Sweden is reported, upon his being informed thereof, to have uttered the following words: 'Queen Elisabeth has now taken the diadem from her head, and adventured it upon the doubtful chance of war.' In pursuance of this treaty, the Brille was delivered to Sir Thomas Cecil; Sir Philip Sidney was appointed Governor of Flushing; the Earl of Leicester was made General of the auxiliary forces; and the States invested the last-mentioned Nobleman with an almost absolute power over their subjects. It must be confessed, that the conduct of this English Stadtholder was far from being answerable to the raised expectation of the United Provinces, or to her Majesty's wise and gracious intentions; but, whatever his faults were, the States very fully acknowledged, that the English troops and money did them, at this juncture, most signal and important service; which they, in some measure, repaid, in 1588, when, by a stratagem, they not a little contributed to the destruction of the invincible Spanish armada; wherein they were true to our interests, as well as their own. What has been said abundantly shews, that the republic of the United Provinces was greatly obliged to the friendship and assistance of Elisabeth, Queen of England: It was indeed founded by William, Prince of Orange; but, when it was much declined, she revived and restored it. It was, soon after that Prince's decease, in a very weak and defenceless condition, and, must, in course, in a little time, have been dissolved, if she had not seasonably interposed to prevent it; but her Majesty, by her ef-

fectual succours, confirmed and established it, so that these provinces, in consequence of her friendly support, from being, to the last degree, poor and distressed, became at length High and Mighty States. The Dutch, as Sir William Temple observes, have a profound veneration for the memory of Queen Elisabeth, whom they acknowledge to have been a great friend and benefactress to the United Provinces; and, if they are indebted to her Majesty, are they not also under obligations to the English nation, whose blood and treasure were so freely and plentifully spent, in that glorious reign, in the vindication of their rights and liberties? How unaccountable, then, is the behaviour of the Hollanders in the present war between us and the French, who take all possible occasions of injuring and distressing us by assisting our enemies?

It cannot with any shew of reason, be pretended, that they herein consult the real good or prosperity of their country; because nothing is more evident than that it is their true national interest to live in the most perfect friendship and harmony with the subjects of his Britannic Majesty. Both these countries have continually reaped the greatest advantages, when the strictest union has subsisted between them; and they both have always felt, and still feel, the bad effects of being set at variance, and employing their maritime strength against each other, by means of the artful intrigues of their common foes. Their civil and religious interests are one and the same; they are both professors of the Protestant religion, and they likewise both find their account in promoting trade and commerce; and the genuine patriots of both nations have ever considered any ruptures, or even misunderstandings, between England and Holland as unnatural, and no less injurious to one than the other. They have, indeed, each of them, their particular and distinct commercial interests; but these may and ought to be so adjusted, as to prevent their clashing or interfering with each other. The Dutch, then, in injuring us, in fact, injure themselves, as a community, by abating that good understanding or union between us in which their national happiness or prosperity, as well as ours, is so nearly concerned; and, if they should so far distress us by assisting our enemies, as utterly to ruin our trade and commerce, they would thereby put it wholly out of the power of their natural ally to give them the assistance they have formerly wanted, and may stand in need of on future occasions. The truth of the matter is this: The Dutch merchants, in assisting the French, are intirely swayed by

by selfish motives, and wholly regardless of the good of their country; they, for the sake of a present temporary advantage, do all that is possible to promote the trade and commerce of a nation that, under the disguise of a friendly appearance, is, in reality, by interest and inclination their inveterate enemy; and, if the French should reduce us into a slavish subjection to their su-

perior power, the United Provinces would not long enjoy their liberty. Sir William Temple affirms, that all passions and appetites seem to run lower in Holland than in other countries, avarice excepted; this is their darling national vice; and into this, and this alone, must be resolved their present partial proceedings, in the behalf of our enemies.

The British Muse, containing original Poems, Songs, &c.

On the KING of PRUSSIA:

By Miss GITTINS, of Arundel in Suffex.

ARISE, my Muse, and sing, in loftiest lays,
The just, the brave, the valiant Fred'ric's
praise;

Strike, strike, the lyre, assist ye Sacred Nine,
O give me words to make the Hero shine!
Could I, like Homer, mighty acts relate
In strains like his so noble and so great;
Or, like great Pindar, in impetuous flight
Keep pace proportion'd to thy godlike might;
(A second Hector! more than Hector thou,
Who dost such complicated hosts pursue!)
More than Achilles should thy glory shine,
Far less his merit and his fame than thine:
But, since such numbers are deny'd, my Muse
More humble strains than those great bards must
chuse;

Or Lesbos' nymph, whose well-instructed quill
Made all admire, and all applaud her skill,
Till fatal love did Sappho's hand restrain,
And bade her numbers flow with grief and pain.
But thou, great Prince, art all and every thing,
The Patriot, Warrior, Poet, and the King;
Bellona's pride, the Muses' chiefest care,
Thy subjects' joy, and foes' dread scourge in war:
Proud Austrians now bend low beneath thy stroke,
Now fly, amaz'd, while ev'ry rank is broke;
Whilst thou pursu'st, nor quitt'st the bloody field
Till each rebellious foe is made to yield:
Then in sweet order tow'rd's the camp you move,
Where ev'ry heart exults with joy and love.
When all are gone to rest, and sable night
Has drawn her curtain and expell'd the light,
Thy taper's burning, and thy pen at hand,
Thy Muse attending; on thy high command
In softest strains thy gentle numbers flow,
And ev'ry line does lessen ev'ry woe.
Still, as thy tow'ring fancy mounts on high,
And soars, angelic, in the purer sky;
Still, as thy mind on heav'nly themes attends,
And ev'ry thought to thy Creator bends;
Yet nought on earth's unheeded, unredress'd,
To dry the widow's tears, and ease th' oppress'd.

Thou, mighty Prince, to whom such virtue's
giv'n,
Must surely be the great delight of Heav'n,
Who on thee all its choicest blessings pour'd,
To be, in thee, in lasting themes ador'd.
Great gen'rous Hero, design these lines to read,
The humble tribute of a lowly maid,
Who'll think herself then amply repaid,

A New SONG,

Sung by Mr. Lowe at Vauxhall.

1.

STINT me not in love or wine,
I'll have full draughts of either;
Round me springs the mantling vine,
Bacchus, haste you hither.
See, see, the grape bleeds to replenish my cup!
I'll drink it, Silenus, I'll drink it all up;
And tho' my feet stagger, and tho' my eyes roll,
Ye Bacchanals bring me another full bowl.

Ye Bacchanals, &c.

2.

Truce with bumpers, Venus now
The ruddy victor chases;
Send some nymph with graceful brow
To my warm embraces.
See, blooming young Hebe is now on the wing,
As ripe as full summer, as wanton as spring:
Ye fawns and ye dryads far hence from the grove,
'Tis silence and gloom that is sacred to love.

3.

Steering thus from joy to joy
Careful thoughts I banish;
Time this flame shall ne'er destroy,
Others blaze and vanish.
Ye graces and satyrs my chaplet prepare;
With myrtle and ivy come bind up my hair;
While I, in due justice, your pains will requite
By drinking all day, and by loving all night.

Answer to the REBUS in our last.

LABOUR is common to th' indus-
trious on earth;
OSTENTATION oft gives to charities
birth:
NEPTUNE's a god whom the Heathens
adore;
A DRAGON's a being more fierce than a boar:
OEDURATION makes lovers decline their
address;
And NATIVITY the time of our birth does ex-
press.
Now, the thing to disclose, the first letters take
In the order they stand, and LONDON 'twill
make.

Illustrer, Sept. 18, 1758.

W. Barnfield.

*The FAIRING:**Sung by Miss STEVENSON at Vauxhall.*

As I went o'er the mea-dows, no mat-ter the day, A

shepherd I met, who came trip-ping that way: I was go--ing to

fair, all so bon--ny and gay; He ask'd me to let him to

go with me there; No harm shall come to you, young

dam--sel, I fwear, I'll buy you a fair--ing to put in your

hair. I'll buy you a fair--ing to put in your hair.

2.

You've a great way to go, it is more than a mile,
We'll rest, if you please, when we come to yon
stile,

I've a story to tell that will charm you the while:
'To go with him farther I did not much care,
But still I went on, tho' suspecting a snare;
For I dreamt of a fairing to come from the fair.

3.

To make me more easy he said all he cou'd;
I threaten'd to leave him unless he'd be good;
For I'd not for the world he should dare to be
rude:

Young Roger had promis'd and baulk'd me last
year;

If he should do so I would go no more there,
Tho' I long'd e'er so much for a gift from the fair.

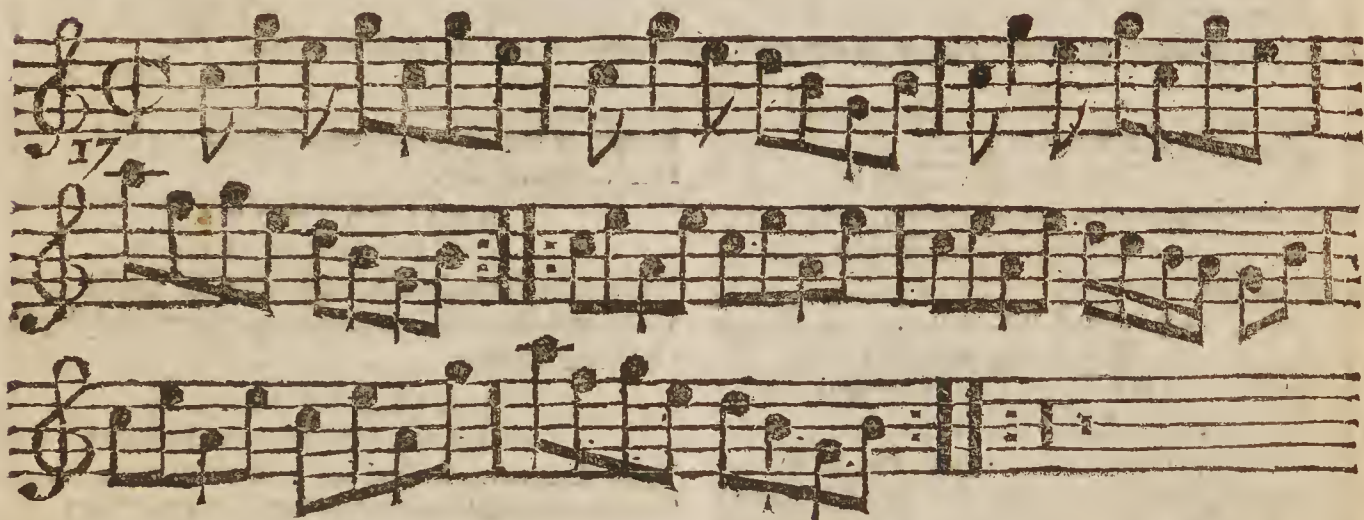
4.

When we got to the stile he would scarce be
said no;

He press'd my soft lips as if there he would grow;
(Take care how that way with the shepherd
you go:)

Confounded I ran when I found out his snare;
No ribband, I cry'd, from such hands will I wear,
Nor go while I live for a gift to the fair.

A New COUNTRY DANCE, JACKEY STUART'S REEL.



Cast off two couple ♩ and up again ♩ ; lead down and up and cast off ♩ ; lead through the bottom
and cast up ♩ ; foot corners and turn ♩ ; hey contrary sides and half turn ♩ .

A New SONG:

Sung by Miss STEVENSON at Vauxhall.

1.

WHERE's my swain so blith and clever?
Why d'ye leave me all in sorrow?
Three whole days are gone for ever,
Since you said you'd come to-morrow:
If you lov'd but half as I do
You'd been here with looks so bonny;
Love has flying wings I well know,
Not for ling'ring lazy Johnny.
Love has, &c.

2.

What can he be now a doing?
Is he with the lasses maying?
He had better here be wooing
Than with others fondly playing.
Tell me truly where he's roving,
That I may no longer sorrow;
If he's weary grown of loving
Let him tell me so to-morrow.

3.

Does some fav'rite rival hide thee?
Let her be the happy creature;
I'll not plague myself to chide thee,
Nor dispute with her a feature:
But I can't and will not tarry,
Nor will kill myself with sorrow;
I may lose the time to marry
If I wait beyond to-morrow.

4.

Think not, shepherd, thus to braye me;
If I'm your's away no longer;
If you won't another'll have me;
I may cool, but not grow fonder.
If your lovers, girls, forsake ye
Whine not in despair and sorrow;
Bless'd another lad may make you;
Stay for none beyond to-morrow.

A New BALLAD.

OLD Marlborough was a brave man,
And so was Charles of Sweden;
They play'd about tan tara dan,
And laid whole armies bleeding:
But, of all heroes in the world,
Behold the King of Prussia!
Bellona's thunder he has hurl'd,
And smote great Bels of Russia.

2.

He forc'd a march from Morav'a,
Like Mars, the god of war, Sir;
The Austrians thought he ran away,
And kenn'd him from afar, Sir:
But soon they found that they mistook
The gallant King of Prussia;
And that the surest way he took
To scourge great Bels of Russia.

3.
This jobb now done, he's coming back
To speak with Mynheer Daun, Sir;
And soon you'll hear how he will thwack
Maria-Theresa's brawn, Sir:
Then let us take the glass in hand,
And drink the King of Prussia;
For he, with his courageous band,
Has knouted * Befs of Russia,

* The knout is a severe Russian punishment.

4.
To mighty George a bumper quaff,
And eke to Ferdinando;
May Britons never cease to laugh
At what the French e'er can do.
May Louisburg for ever be
A mine of England's treasure:
Success attend that Ministry
Which gives the nation pleasure. C. I.

To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

As you have already published, in your useful Collection, some curious and entertaining Extracts from Mr. Eushe's Dramatic Poem, I desire you would insert therein another valuable Extract from the same excellent Performance, viz. the Philosophical Dialogue between Socrates and Aristodemus; which, though it may perhaps take up more Room than you usually allow for such Purposes, will amply compensate for its Length by the Sublimity of its Sentiments, which are expressed in such a beautiful Manner as cannot fail of being highly acceptable to most of your Readers. I am
Yours, &c. Z.

SOCRATES.

Welcome my friend!

I hope, Aristodemus, no new doubts,
Concerning God and Providence, disturb
The quiet of thy mind.

ARISTODEMUS.

Till clearer thoughts

Have calm'd the tumult of a working soul
It cannot rest, but, like a rolling ship
Tost on tempestuous waves, resigns the helm
That should direct its course, and feels the force
Of rising doubts, which, like fierce-warring winds
From divers quarters, agitate the soul
With anxious thoughts that violate the peace
And quiet of the mind—O Socrates!
That thinking principle I feel within me
Is ever on the rack,

SOCRATES.

Come, let us view

Once more the matter in fair points of light,
And then let reason judge. Canst thou perceive
How causes operate? What latent springs
Move nature's works? Know'st thou what
rounds the hail,

Or points the flaming dart? How the hoar frost
Is form'd of pearly dew? How icy chains
Restrain the fluid mass, and stay the course
Of limpid streams, that wont to glide along
In liquid lapse? Or, grant that you could view
Nature's recess, and see the hidden wheels
By which things move and operate with ease;
Are they at thy disposal? Canst thou wing
The feather'd snow, or bid the brushing winds
Sweep the aerial way? Canst thou dispose
Of seasons and their change? Do elements,
Of jarring atoms form'd, at thy command
In friendly league combine; or day and night
Alternate reign? And yet all nature moves
By certain laws that rule the vast machine
In each degree of change, and speak a power
That gives it motion, and directs the parts
To their respective ends; for things inert
Could never act without a living soul
To give them energy: Were it not so
The orbs of heav'n would cease to roll, the air

Forget to breathe, and earth refuse to yield
Her various fruits.

ARISTODEMUS.

Amazing are the laws

That rule the universe, and keep the world
In order just!—My thoughts have been employ'd
On other things.

SOCRATES.

What can employ your thoughts

With so much pleasing joy as thus to view
The works of God? Does not the genial sun
Warm and invigorate all things on earth,
Fervent with life of every goodly kind,
And shew them too? But, as the human frame
Is form'd of mould terrestrial, which perspires
Much of its vital heat, have not the gods
Ordain'd the night for rest, to give fresh springs
To life and labour? And, when ev'ning ray
Dips in the shade, is not the firmament
Bedeck'd with lights, that run their wonted round
In circles multiform? Anon shines forth
The splendid regent of the night, array'd
In silver robes, and paints in soften'd shades
All nature's charms; till the bright orient sun,
Slow-gleaming thro' the dark and cloudy dusk,
By fair Aurora led, again revives
The face of things, and bids the lamps of night
Withdraw their ray: Is this œconomy
A proof of providence; or does it speak
The laws of chance?

ARISTODEMUS.

O Socrates! you speak

Of things inanimate, which must be mov'd
By some external force; but I would chuse
To hear your thoughts of essences, that act
And move at will.

SOCRATES.

Thither I did intend

To bend my way, had not your hasty mind
Check'd my discourse, and broke the chain of
thought

I meant to hold—Say then, are not some men
For wisdom deem'd superior to the rest
Of human kind?

ARISTODEMUS.

ARISTODEMUS.

Yes, doubtless; Homer stands

For ever foremost in the roll of fame
 For epic strains; and Sophocles, high rais'd,
 In buskins trod; the forming chissel grac'd
 The hand of Polyclete; and living lines
 From Zeuxis' pencil flow'd.

SOCRATES.

Say then, my friend,

Are they who images of things express,
 Of mind and motion void, or they who gave
 Spirit and energy to what they raise
 In living form, most worthy to be held
 In admiration?

ARISTODEMUS.

Doubtless living forms

By far excel; for living forms arise
 Not from blind chance, but wise and deep design
 Which spring from reason; and the works express
 The final cause to which they owe their frame.

SOCRATES.

Does not the being then, whose boundless thought
 First plann'd man's frame, so wonderfully made,
 So curious and so fearful, and dispens'd
 The active powers of thought and motion, seem
 To have directed all its various parts
 To useful ends? Was not th' insatiate eye,
 With all its coats, made porous to receive
 And drink the limpid light? Does not the ear
 Admit the floating sound? Is it not stor'd
 With organs fit to move the hearing sense,
 Which by the fibres of the brain conveys
 Sounds to the soul? or why should nature breathe
 This gay profusion of luxurious sweets,
 This odorific bliss, had not the wise,
 Th' unerring power of the creative hand
 Prepar'd the organs to imbibe the stream
 That fragrant floats in fields of liquid air?
 Or how from viands could such tastes arise,
 Acid or sweet, did not the tongue explore
 Their various juices, and the palate chuse
 What is most grateful?

ARISTODEMUS.

Wond'rous is the frame

Of man, and seems to speak the hand divine
 Which rais'd the system.

SOCRATES.

Let us farther view

The human frame, and we shall clearly trace
 Strong lines of Providence — Has it not skreen'd
 The tender ball of sight with moving lids
 That open to the light? And, when the dew
 Of sleep steals on the eyes, do they not fall
 Like a soft veil? Are not their pliant valves,
 Which shut and open, edg'd with fringe of hair,
 To guard against the wind that with rude blast
 Might fret the ball? Are not the eyebrows form'd
 Like a fair penthouse, to cast off the drops
 That trickle down the front, and would annoy
 The seat of sight? Does not the hearing sense
 Receive all kind of sound, and yet the ear
 Is never full? Is not thy living frame
 A portion small of the great mass, which forms
 Th' amazing sum? Is not that frame sustain'd
 By intellectual powers, which cannot rise
 From matter void of sense? By sequel fair
 Should you not thence infer, that intellect,

Forecast, and wisdom, from some power flow,
 As from a source of pure celestial light,
 Which shews the moral world to reason's eye,
 And gives it lustre?

ARISTODEMUS.

Yes; these seem the works

Of art and counsel; but what human eye
 The artists ever saw? Who knows the tools
 With which they work? Or what relation bear
 Things incorporeal to material forms?

SOCRATES.

Can you, Aristodemus, see the soul
 Which animates the man? Is not the spring
 That moves and actuates the whole machine
 Conceal'd from view? And yet you seem to act
 With counsel and design: Thus, he, who schem'd
 This world immense, presides and rules
 By secret laws, himself invisible
 To mortal ken; whom yet we fairly trace
 In his material works, which all declare
 A power divine. Say, when you gaze direct,
 Full on the sun, is not the radiant orb
 Lost in the blaze of light? And yet the sun
 Paints heav'n and earth to view. When thunder
 peals

Thro' the ærial vault, is not the bolt
 Hurl'd on unseen, tho' visible the signs
 It leaves behind? Or, when fierce warring winds
 Spread desolation round, can you discern
 The wings with which they fly, tho' nature speak
 Their rapid force? And, if there's aught in man
 That does resemble God, it is the soul,
 Which guides all parts, yet cannot be discern'd
 By sharpest eye. Cease then to doubt of things
 Latent from sight, and to deny a God,
 Because you cannot see him with an eye
 To mortals giv'n.

ARISTODEMUS.

You seem, Sage Socrates,

To reason right; and I would gladly pay
 Devotion to the gods, were their chief care
 Employ'd on men: But do not men live here
 In common with the brutes, who all enjoy
 The powers you speak of in a high degree,
 Higher perhaps than we?

SOCRATES.

Can you conceive

That gods are careless of the general good
 Of human kind, when you must own that man
 Is, of all creatures that respire in air,
 Alone of frame erect, ordain'd to view
 The azure round, whether the sun by day
 Heav'n's vault illumine, or the spangling stars
 Glitter by night? Are not the optic lights,
 Which view all nature in her finest dress,
 Plac'd in the highest region of the frame
 Objects remote to see, like centinels
 In a watch-tow'r, to guard against approach
 Of dangers from abroad? While reptiles creep
 Along the ground, or draw a sinuous train
 Of many a fold; and others range the wilds,
 Or browse the flow'ry mead, on feet that serve
 No other end than to conduct their frame
 Of aspect prone: Have not the gods benign
 Furnish'd the human race with hands and arms
 Plac'd near the seat of sight, by faultless skill
 Fitted for useful ends?

ARISTODEMUS.

ARISTODEMUS.

I know no ends

They mean to serve, than what the brutes pursue
Without their aid : Do they not live at will,
And propagate their kinds ? What more could men
With boasted hands ?

SOCRATES.

Aristodemus, judge,

How without hands could fruits be rais'd to feed
These weakly frames, and keep the mould'ring
clay

From falling into dust ? Or how could cloaths
Be made to guard against the bitter blast
Of rigid cold, or the fierce flaming fires
Of solar ray ? Could houses, made for ends
Of necessary use, spontaneous rise
And settle into order ? Could the ox
Bleed at the altar, to appease the gods
And make atonement, without hands to fell
And dress the sacrifice ? Do not the hands
Make marble breathe, and canvass speak the
deeds

Of deathless heroes, and transmit their fame
To future ages ? Are not these strong proofs
Of God's peculiar care of human kind ?

ARISTODEMUS.

You reason like a thief—I can hear
Your arguments with pleasure ; but perhaps
They may not prove conclusive in the end.

SOCRATES.

Are not all other animals depriv'd
Of speech and elocution ? But in man
The tongue is form'd to vocal sound, and speaks
The language of the mind, whence all the sweets
Of converse flow ; for words express to sense
All such ideas as the soul receives
From outward objects, latent else to ken
Of reason's eye ? for the soul cannot think,
Without materials fit, whereon to raise
Its speculations.

ARISTODEMUS.

What ! Do not all brutes

In sounds dissimilar their sense convey,
When fear or pain the beating heart affails,
Or when their bosoms with warm pleasure glow ?
Is not the neighing of a horse express'd
In varied sound, when in the bloom of life,
Florid and fresh, he wantons o'er the plains,
Stung with the fervour of a youthful love ?
Or when from nostrils wide he darts the flame
Of kindling war, and snuffs the blaze of arms ?
Do not the feather'd kind, of varied plume,
Vary their strain, as rising passions swell
The heaving breast ? Other the notes which
hawks

Or eagles use, as quest of food or fight
Directs the sound : When, flying near to land,
The full-gorg'd cormorant forsakes the deep,
And sends his screams before him to the beach,
Other his tone than when with level wing
He skims the surface of the briny wave.
Many of plummy race oft change their notes,
As temperatures of air or weather change :
The tempest-loving raven, and the crow
Intelligent of seasons, brooding clouds
With hoarser throat demand, and with fell croak
The gathering storms and rising winds foretel.

SOCRATES.

'Tis true, Aristodemus, that, as brutes,
Of reason void, are influenc'd by sense,
They oft their fears, or fond desires, express
By inarticulate sounds, as appetite
Or sense directs, when strong instinctive powers
Of nature animal exert their force
And agitate the frame ; so nature speaks,
And nature is their law, who never swerves
From the first rules her Maker first impress'd
On creatures mov'd by sense. But man is form'd
Of a superior nature, made to suit
His intellectual faculties, that soar
Beyond the verge of sense, and raise the soul
To lofty thoughts, which, when reduc'd
Into true order by the settling mind,
He can express in words, that are the types
Which give subsistence sure to his ideas
Regularly laid. Hence man with man
Can conversation hold, or, joyous, hymn
With vocal symphony their Maker's praise
Like spirits glorified, who sweetly tune
The spheres to harmony ; or mutual lend
And borrow reason, as the sister moon
From Phœbus draws her rays, which she again
Diffuses thro' the vault of heav'n, to gild
The dreary face of night—This is the state
Of man, ordain'd for high and noble ends.

ARISTODEMUS.

O Socrates ! my soul begins to feel
The force of heav'nly truth—go on, great Sage,
To clear the argument with stronger proof,
And let conviction still reform my mind,
By thee impress'd with dignity of thought.

SOCRATES.

Let us investigate with farther search
The human nature in a higher light,
That point of view wherein man joyous claims
Relation to his Maker ; for is not man
Alone, of living things on earth, endued
With mind and soul, by which he clearly knows
That God exists, and that he rais'd a world
For this his fav'rite creature ; yet requires
No other tribute than a grateful mind
To holy adoration train'd, and pure
Conceptions of the Deity, supreme
O'er gods and men, who with his essence fills
The extended universe, thus wond'rous fair,
Himself how wond'rous then ! unspeakable !
And veil'd amid the lustre which surrounds
His glorious throne, too dazzling to be seen
By mortal eye ; that pleasure is reserv'd
For righteous men ; for, when this brittle frame
Of finer mould, by which the soul performs
Her operations, shall dissolve and mix
With genial earth, the heav'n-born soul springs
forth

And freely mingles in the blest'd abodes.

ARISTODEMUS.

My soul relents—From what you have advanc'd
Of consequence I clearly can allow
That men live here like demigods, and reign
Over inferior beings ; and, when death
Removes this cloud, the intellectual part
Shall still subsist.

SOCRATES.

Your inference is right ;
This beauteous world, with all the breathing tribes
That

That move in air, or earth, or seas, was rais'd
To serve the use of man, while here he lives
His destin'd time ; but, when the cumb'rous load
Which presses down the soul, that particle
Of air divine which animates the frame,
And wings the mind to contemplations high,
Shall cease to act, and is by death resolv'd
To its first principles, then shall the soul,
For ever sever'd from material mould,
Feel virtue's quick'ning pow'r and heav'nly
light.

ARISTODEMUS.

I see your reasons in united force,
And find my soul inclin'd to think that gods
Take care of man ; one doubt unsatisfy'd
Disturbs me still — Is not man left to tread
A mazy round, where doubts to doubts succeed
In wild confusion mix'd, without a clue
To guide his steps, and lead him to the bow'r
Where virtue, heav'nly goddess, rich array'd
In her celestial robes, presiding, rules
The moral world, by laws too darkly plann'd
To be distinctly seen ? Why do not gods,
By ministerial agency, convey
Their will to men, that they may clearly view
The lines of duty, and pursue the path
That leads where moral rectitude is found ?

SOCRATES.

Does not, Aristodemus, the fair code
Of nature's laws, voluminous and vast,
Lie open to your eye ? May not you read
The marks of shame and turpitude impress'd
On ev'ry vice, and trace the heav'nly charms
That shine on virtue's brow, pleasing as light
That issues from the sun ? Are you not mov'd,
By nature's impulse, to admire the garb
Which beauty wears, and to avert the eye
From foul deformities, whatever shape
Or colour they assume ?

ARISTODEMUS.

All this is true

Of beauteous nature, when she means to please
The curious eye, and to present herself
In best attire ; but what analogy
Do nature's beauties, which affect the seat
Of sense corporeal, bear to the charms
Of moral virtue, which, remote from sight,
Lie latent in the mind ?

SOCRATES.

Come ; bend your thoughts

To moral and material light, and see
The fair analogy : Material light
Flows from the source of day, and paints the
world

In various bloom ; before it fly the clouds
Shot thro' with orient beam, and the blue vault
Of heaven shines : The moral is a ray
Of rectitude divine, which gives the mind
To view ideal beauties, only seen
By reason's eye. As the material light
Warms and invigorates the genial seeds
Which nature sows, and brings them forth to life
Florid and fair ; so does the moral ray,
By an æthereal influence, raise to life
True virtue's seeds, congenial to the soul
When first it felt the forming hand that rais'd
The moral system.

ARISTODEMUS.

This is stated right,
And I assent : But still in what respect
Do moral and material light consist
With divination ? I would have the gods
Tell me, in ev'ry act, what suits the state
Of intellectual beings ; what is rais'd
From reason's laws ; and what we must derive
From a superior aid, which we express
By divination ?

SOCRATES.

When th' almighty God,

By ministerial agents, form'd to speak
His ruling will, answers the humble suit
Of the Athenian state, if reason fails
To give a final sentence, can you think
He does not speak to you ? Or when to Greeks,
Taken at large, or to the human kind,
However scatter'd o'er the face of earth,
He sends his solemn portents to denounce
What shall hereafter happen, or what now
Is fittest to be done, can you imagine
That you alone, of all the human race,
Lie quite exempted from his special care ?
Can you conceive that gods would plant in man
An innate notion that they can dispense
Or pain or pleasure, if in real fact
They want the pow'r to do so ? Or that men
Should be so long deceiv'd, without least sense
Of the delusion ? Must you not confess
That realms and cities, which have foremost stood
In the records of fame, for arts polite
And wisdom's lore renown'd, have ever held
The gods in veneration high, and rais'd
Temples and altars sacred to the use
Of rites divine ? And still, the farther back
You cast your eye on ages more remote,
Do not you find that divination reign'd
With stronger force, and deeper fix'd the sense
Of watchful Providence ?

ARISTODEMUS.

What ! Can the God

You call supreme reside above the spheres,
Yet rule the world with universal sway,
And keep each individual in his view ?
This seems a paradox, which wants a proof —

SOCRATES.

You know, Aristodemus, that the soul,
By active pow'r, the body moves and guides
With arbitrary rule, and keeps the nerves
In proper tension, which by secret springs
Play on the muscles ; hence can sense perceive
What is impress'd, and to the soul convey
The images from which it raises plans
Of truth and science : Must not therefore God,
Who schem'd this system, and whose essence fills
Th' unbounded universe, at will direct
And rule the settled whole, by secret laws
Which operate unseen, beyond the verge
Of human sense ? Does not your eye extend
To half the firmament, and clearly see
Objects remote, transmitted thro' the thin
Pellucid air ? And cannot God, whose eye
No darkness veils, with undivided view
Pervade the universe, and see the parts
Of things in embryo, ere the plastic pow'rs
Have perfected the work ? Is not the spark
Divine,

Divine, which moves the intellectual pow'rs
To think and act, with as much ease employ'd
On things in Egypt, or in Sicily,
As well as here? Does it not wing its way
As swift as lightning? And can he, who reigns
Sole universal Lord of heaven and earth
Be circumscrib'd? He, to whom men apply
In ev'ry place; he, whose all-hearing ear
Yields free attention to the humble suit
Of a meek heart, in solemn form address'd

To the sole Father of the gods and men
And beings of all kinds!

ARISTODEMUS.

O, Socrates,

You reason right! the being who contriv'd
This beauteous world is only visible
In these his works, which speak the pow'rful hand,
That gave them birth. My mind is quite at ease,
And I imbibe the sacred stream of truth,
Which from thy soul with heav'nly wisdom flows.

An ÆNIGMA for the LADIES.

WHILE Albion's King fair Liberty de-
fends,
And on his subjects love, not guards, depends,
I, with tyrannic arbitrary sway,
By fell oppression mark my devious way;
Kill all who, inadvertent, near me come,
And vainly hope in my domains to roam:
For this the forest-ranger, void of fire,
And prancing steed, calmly my fall conspire.
'Tis not for me my Lord, with winged pace,
Pursues the heat, the glory of the chace:

For an ignoble fate reserv'd am I,
By some bright nymph inglorious doom'd to die;
'No, say the fair, we with soft pity move,
'Our every thought is tenderness and love!'
Charmers, for you ten thousand lives I'd give;
And let me tell ye, Ladies,—while I live
Your sex's reputation is at stake;
Now death's dread harbinger forbear to take!
Now spare me, if you can, and no destruction
make!

H.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Kensington, September 2.

The following Address of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, of the City of Exeter, having been transmitted by J. Elliott, Esq; Mayor of Exeter, to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, has by him been presented to his Majesty: Which Address his Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

May it please your Majesty,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, of the city of Exeter, in Chamber assembled, humbly beg leave to approach your royal throne, with our warmest and most sincere congratulations on those signal and repeated successes, with which it hath pleased Almighty God to distinguish the justice of your Majesty's arms against the common disturber of the peace of Europe.

That most important fortress and harbour of Louisbourg, lately the dread of our colonies and fisheries, is now become their bulwark. No longer alarmed at threatened invasions, we now spread the terror of our arms through those coasts which had hitherto boasted of being beyond the reach of insult. The reputation of the British navy hath been retrieved and carried to the highest pitch by the late action in the Mediterranean; and the reduction of the French settlements on the river Senegal hath opened a new and advantageous branch of trade to your Majesty's subjects.

Events, like these, will distinguish with

glory the annals of your Majesty's reign, and be a lasting monument of the wisdom and steadiness of the counsels by which they were concerted, and of the conduct and bravery of the Commanders intrusted with the execution. From the continued pursuit of the like prudent and vigorous measures; from that remarkable unanimity and uncommon zeal with which the whole nation is united in support of the public interests; from the ardour and intrepidity, which animate your Majesty's fleets and armies; and, above all, from an humble confidence in the Divine protection and assistance, we cannot but form the most pleasing expectations, that our haughty enemy will, at length, be obliged to submit to the terms of a safe and equitable peace.

With this prospect before us, may we be permitted to indulge our hopes, that the most valuable of these acquisitions will, for the future, remain a part of the British dominions, as a reasonable security against the perfidy of that nation, whose restless ambition no treaties have been hitherto found to restrain.

In the mean time we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that we shall, with the utmost cheerfulness, contribute every assistance in our power, in support of your Majesty and your august family on the throne of these kingdoms, and towards carrying on with vigour that just and necessary war, in which your Majesty has so generously engaged, in vindication of the religion, the liberties, the commerce, and the indisputable rights of the British nation.

Kensington,

Kensington, September 12.

The following Address of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, of the University of Cambridge, was this Day presented to his Majesty by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Chancellor; the Reverend Dr. Green, Vice-Chancellor; and the Reverend Dr. Law, Master of Peter-House College; which Address was most graciously received by his Majesty; and they had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, of the University of Cambridge.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, of your University of Cambridge, humbly beg leave to express our grateful sense of your Majesty's constant and unwearied endeavours to maintain the dignity of your imperial crown, and to promote the happiness of all your people.

It would be unpardonable in us, who have so often felt the influence of your paternal care, did we not, at this time especially, join with the most zealous of our fellow-subjects, in humbly presenting to your Majesty our sincere and joyful congratulations, upon the many signal successes which have attended your Majesty's wise and vigorous measures, for the vindication of the just rights of your kingdoms, the support of your allies, and the defence of the common liberties of Europe.

The conquest of Cape Breton, and the strong fortress of Louisburg, is an event, not less glorious to your Majesty's arms, than important to the interests of your subjects, for the extending of their trade, and the securing of the British colonies, so essential to the wealth and strength of their mother country.

The great reduction of the naval force of France, by taking and destroying so many of their ships of war in America and other parts; the successful acquisition of one of their principal settlements in Africa; the distresses brought upon them by the repeated attacks of their coast; and the demolition of works erected at a great expence to annoy this country; must produce the most beneficial consequences, by weakening our enemies, and supporting the power and commerce of Great Britain.

The memorable victory at Crevelt, and the other great advantages gained over the

common enemy, by the bravery of your Majesty's electoral troops, and those of your allies, under the able conduct of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswic, give us the more particular pleasure, as they highly conduce to rescue from oppression those of your Majesty's dominions, that have been so unjustly invaded, and have suffered the most barbarous treatment in a cause intirely British.

We cannot here omit to declare our unfeigned joy for the complete victory obtained, at this critical juncture, by your Majesty's faithful and magnanimous ally, the King of Prussia, upon whose success, in conjunction with your Majesty, the fate of the Protestant interest in Germany does so much depend.

So many successive, happy events, afford us just reason to hope, that the blessing of God upon your Majesty's arms and councils may, ere long, procure a safe, honourable, and lasting peace; and that our holy religion, under the protection of the Divine providence, will ever be able to withstand the secret attempts, and open violence, of all its adversaries.

Permit us, most gracious Sovereign, to add our fervent prayers, that your Majesty, under whose auspicious government your loyal subjects possess so many inestimable blessings, may, in perfect tranquillity, enjoy a long and glorious reign, over a dutiful and grateful people; and that the virtues of your royal descendents, derived from your Majesty, may transmit to our latest posterity the benefits of your illustrious example.

The following Address of the Mayor, Burgeses, and Commonalty, of the City of Bristol, having been transmitted to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, has by him been presented to his Majesty: Which Address his Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Mayor, Burgeses, and Commonalty, of the City of Bristol, in Common Council assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Mayor, Burgeses, and Commonalty, of the city of Bristol, in Common Council assembled, humbly crave leave to testify our joy, and do most sincerely congratulate your Majesty on the happy and glorious success of your arms in the conquest of the islands of Cape Breton and St. John, and the important fortress of Louis-

Louisburg: A conquest so complete in all its circumstances, as must convince your enemies, that British valour, under the conduct of resolute and skilful Commanders, is superior to the greatest difficulties.

We, having an intire confidence in your royal wisdom and goodness, doubt not but your councils, and the several operations of your Majesty's forces by sea and land, will, through your unwearied endeavours, be so vigorously directed, as to restrain the restless ambition of our ancient enemy, secure to these nations their indisputable rights and possessions, maintain the liberties of Europe, and restore every desirable blessing to your faithful people, by an honourable and lasting peace; which we shall ever consider an additional glory to your Majesty's most gentle and auspicious reign.

And your Majesty may be assured, that your loyal citizens of Bristol, from an unfeigned zeal for your honour and service, will, upon every occasion, exert their utmost in defence and support of your Ma-

jefty and your illustrious house, against all enemies and opposers whatsoever.

Addressees have been also presented to his Majesty from the following cities, towns, and corporations, &c. viz. of the town and county of the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; of the Governor, Assistants, Wardens, and Fellowship of Merchant Adventurers of the town and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; of the Master, Pilots, and Seamen, of the Trinity House in Newcastle-upon-Tyne; of the city of Norwich; of the borough of Great Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk; of King's Lynn, in the county of Norfolk; of the borough of Berwick-upon-Tweed; of the city of York; of the city of Lincoln; of the city of Chester; of the city of New Sarum; of the city of Glasgow; of the borough of Dorchester, in the county of Dorset; and of the borough of Shafton, otherwise Shaftesbury, in the county of Dorset; all which were most graciously received.

An Extract of a Letter from an Officer in the late Expedition on the Coast of France, dated Portsmouth, September 19.

WE sailed from Portsmouth the latter end of last month, and all arrived safe on the coast of Britany, on Sunday the 3d instant; and, the same evening, we safely anchored in St. Lunaire bay, about five leagues westward of St. Maloe's.

On Monday the 4th, the troops, being embarked in flat-bottomed boats, stood for Arborough-bay, about two leagues west of St. Maloe's; where they landed without opposition, being covered by the Rose frigate and two other of his Majesty's ships. Indeed, a few guns were fired from a battery on an isle on one side of the bay; but they did not the least damage. The troops, at night, got provisions, &c. on shore, and incamped on the heights which surrounded the place of their landing; I was sent on the picquet guard, a body of 50 men, posted about half a mile from the camp, to prevent a sudden surprise; and we continued all night under arms. We shot several of the enemy, and took others prisoners, who were endeavouring to discover our situation and numbers.

On Tuesday the 5th, Lord Howe, with the Prince, came on shore; they accompanied the Generals to a village three miles from St. Maloe's, to reconnoitre the place; and they were greatly annoyed by the enemy's cannon, one shot whereof fell within a yard and a half of the Prince. In the morning, the Brilliant, and two other frigates, received orders to be in readiness to

go into St. Maloe's harbour, and attack a castle situated on a peninsula, which some of the troops attempted to force by land; but this project the Commodore found to be impracticable, without losing the ships. In the evening Sir William Boothby returned to the camp, being sent with a detachment of 300 grenadiers to burn all the shipping that lay about a mile on the outside of St. Maloe's harbour; which he executed, with great bravery, to the number of 13 ships.

Nothing material happened on Wednesday the 6th, the whole day being spent in Councils of war; wherein Lord Howe assured the General, that, in assisting him to bombard the town, he should hazard the loss of all the men of war, by reason of the dangerous situation of the harbour, which is an intire chain of rocks; and also, that the troops could not be safely embarked, at the place where they landed; which obliged us to march, 18 miles farther, to a proper place of embarkation.

The whole army, on Thursday the 7th, began their march, and were often obstructed by small parties of the enemy, who, firing through the woods, killed 10 men, and wounded two Officers; we halted about 6 in the evening, and incamped within half a mile of a village, called St. Briac, near which lay a river that we were to cross the next day; and, though the enemy, in the night, frequently alarmed our camp, and parties of them appeared, in order of battle,

on the other side of the river, they did us not the least damage.

On Friday the 8th, the whole army crossed the river, each person wading it, to his middle, without any distinction; but, as the enemy fired very briskly on us, the General acquainted them, by a friar, that, if they did not desist, he would reduce all the villages we past through into ashes; and, the friar not returning with an answer, he gave orders, accordingly, to set them on fire. We this day lost an Officer and 10 men, and two Officers were wounded; this evening we incamped pretty soon, and lay all night on our straw, without any disturbance.

We began our march on Saturday the 9th; at about eleven, our advanced guards were attacked by five companies of French regulars, who only stood one fire; and, 200 of them being killed, all the rest took to their heels. At two, we passed quietly through a city called Matilion, and incamped about half a mile beyond it; we lost this day about 30 men; 11 were taken prisoners, one of whom, escaping, informed us, that his comrades were put to death in a barbarous manner. At ten at night, our picquet guards having taken a French dragoon prisoner, on pain of being immediately dispatched, he confessed, that 11 regiments of foot, and 5 of horse, with 10 pieces of cannon and two mortars, were incamped within 3 miles of us, who were determined to give us battle next morning. Our General, as their strength was greatly superior, gave orders for us to lie all night under arms, and, as soon as day-light appeared, to make the best of our way to the water-side, where the shipping would receive us; but the French were before us, for, at one, we could hear their drums beat to arms. Their design was, as we were told by some deserters, to cut off our retreat; which they would certainly have effected, had not the bringing of their cannon up very bad roads taken up most of the morning.

On Sunday the 10th, in the evening, Lord Howe made the signal for all Lieutenants, the purport of which was, that all the flat-bottomed boats should be ready, early in the morning, for the embarkation of the troops; and that the *Active*, *Brilliant*, *Rose*, *Pallas*, and *Tartar* frigates, and *Granada*, *Furnace*, and *Infernal* bombs, together with the *Swallow* and *Saltash* sloops, should go as near the shore as possible, to cover the same.

These ships, accordingly, stood into St. Cas bay, by six in the morning, on Monday the 11th; and they lay all in a line, within less than half a mile of the shore, in

3 and a half fathom water. Before our troops appeared in sight, we heard a firing of small arms between the enemy's vanguard and our rear; in which rencounter, though our men were obliged to wade through a river, we had only three killed and seven wounded, whereas the enemy had but seven left of their whole party. At nine in the morning, our army began to march; and at eleven, two thirds thereof, with the light horse and artillery, being on board, we discovered a body of the enemy's horse on the top of the hill; and, a little after, a much larger one of infantry, which occupied the ground round a windmill, from whence our troops had lately descended. Upon a motion made by the French to come down the hill, our bomb ketches played upon them with great success; a 13 inch shell was so well directed, that I plainly saw it fall on one of the horsemen; and, when it burst, it did considerable damage to the rest, and obliged them to dismount. Between eleven and twelve, they opened a battery of six pieces of cannon, near the windmill, from which they kept a close fire on our troops, while they were embarking; but the shells, thrown by our ketches, forced them at last to file off towards St. Cas. The Irish brigades sheltered themselves in a wood to the right; from whence they were soon dislodged by the continual fire of our ships and ketches; and a village was set on fire by a carcass, whereof some of the enemy had taken possession. At twelve, they opened a battery of cohorns behind a hedge on the right of the mill; but we fired so incessantly upon it, that they only threw two shells, which did us some damage. Our people, in the mean time, embarking as fast as possible, those that were left on the beach, waiting the return of the boats, were about 1400, consisting of 12 companies of grenadiers, and four of the guards, under General Dury, who drew themselves up in form to give battle to the French, that were at first 17,000 of their best troops, from Brest and Rochelle. The enemy again fled to the left, and got possession of the village of St. Cas, half way down the hill; but, to be less exposed to our fire, they attempted to get possession of a hollow way, which intirely covered them. But they no sooner began to descend, than they were so closely peppered with shells and small shot from the ships, that, the French soldiers being intimidated by the great slaughter we made, their Officers were obliged to drive them down before them, like a flock of sheep; for some hundreds of them were killed by the shipping, before the two armies en-

gaged; and, as they passed along the beach, I saw their colours fall twice. By this time, the cavalry, left at the top of the hill, had got up 4 pieces of cannon there; but, our troops being too low, the shot went all over them, and came to the ships, which, with a shell or two, put a stop to their shooting.

The two armies below being now within pistol shot of each other, the three front companies of our grenadiers gave the enemy the first fire, and charged them so briskly, that they killed every Frenchman, as fast as they advanced; and so many of them were destroyed by the one pound shot from the bombs, that they could not move, their dead and wounded lying so thick; and they were on the point of retreating, when, unluckily, the grenadiers had expended all their ammunition, and were obliged to retire; and, before they could form again, for want of room, being close to the water, or the rear advance, the enemy took advantage of their disorder. Upon the beach, it seems, the peasants had thrown up a sort of dyke, to hinder the sea from overflowing the country; which, reaching from one side of the bay to the other, served as an excellent breast-work to cover us from the enemy: But, by some mistake in General Dury, who commanded one division, and made the attack, it became useless to us, and of vast advantage to the French; for, instead of waiting behind it, he marched the division over it, and attacked the enemy, who were ready formed on the other side; and, though he made them twice give way, yet the succours, continually pouring down the hollow way, brought them back to the charge, and then, in turn, they drove General Dury. He now perceived his error; for the second division could not get over the breast-work time enough to succour the first, which was intirely broken, though some, with great difficulty, got back to the other divisions. The enemy, being possessed of the dyke, kept a continual fire on the grenadiers; and, when the General saw no other remedy left, he ordered the whole to wheel immediately to the right, and make for the boats, with all possible expedition. Some, indeed, got on board the ships; but a battery, which the French had erected on the middle of the hill, played so furiously, that numbers of the boats were beat to pieces. Then the enemy, seeing that our people had no place to retreat to on the shore, mounted the dyke, and, by a vast superiority of numbers, drove those that remained into the sea, and continued their fire upon them, even there, and also upon the boats. Some of these people sheltered themselves under

the cover of a rock, and were taken up by our boats; but most of them were either killed or drowned; and the remainder, left on shore, threw down their arms. During this attack, the fire from the ships was rendered useless; for it would have been as prejudicial to our own people, as to the enemy. General Dury was shot in the breast, and, a grenadier having helped him off with his cloaths, he took to the water. In some of the flat boats were slain 10; in others 12; and in one 16 seamen, and a Lieutenant, out of 20. But no men ever behaved more bravely than ours did; some of whom, turning about, discharged their pieces, whilst they stood up to the chin in water; and, then throwing off their cloaths and accoutrements, they chose rather to swim for their lives, than be taken prisoners.

Some of the French, after the engagement, seemed to behave very well to our poor wounded men that were left behind at their mercy; but I shall never forgive those cowardly villains who, when all the boats were out of their reach, incessantly fired whole platoons on some of our naked men, left behind, who could not swim, and stood with their heads just above water; several of whom were picked up by the boats of such ships as lay nearest the shore. One, belonging to a bomb vessel, took up two that were standing within their depth; and two others copied after this example. I must needs say, that the seamen ran all risques to save the soldiers; such was the friendship between these people, who, before they had been so much together, as in the present year, were implacable enemies. The French militia, we are told, behaved cruelly, notwithstanding our lenity before; and, in the beginning of the engagement, their troops in general refused quarter to ours, which reduced them to the terrible necessity of taking the water; but, when they found the day to be theirs, they spared several persons, and have now in their custody several Officers of distinction. Prince Edward, in his behaviour, discovered uncommon intrepidity; and Lord Howe, with difficulty, got him off from the shore, numbers of men lying dead about him, and many being killed in the boat that his Royal Highness put off in. The Commodore did as much as human prudence could possibly perform; and indeed all that were on shore behaved in the most gallant manner.

On Tuesday the 12th, in the morning, a flag of truce was sent on shore to bury our dead, and see whom we had lost; 15 Officers were slain on the spot, among whom are General Dury, who was killed in the water, in attempting to make his escape; the

the Colonels Griffin and Wilkinson; Sir John Armitage, a young Gentleman of great fortune, who was a volunteer; and a Captain, whose name is to me unknown. There are several others wounded and taken prisoners, some of whom have had their limbs cut off, and are thought to be in a dangerous way; four Captains of ships, who commanded the flat-bottomed boats, viz. Rowley of the Montague, Maplesden of the Portland, Paston of the Jason, and Elphinstone of the Salamander, are all likewise prisoners, the first of whom is wounded; who, each of them, drew their swords, and rallied the grenadiers. Sir William Boothby, who had the second command over them, swam near two miles to the ships, in his cloaths; and a Captain of our regiment did the same.

It is computed, that we lost, in this action, 45 Officers, and 700 men, killed, prisoners, &c. but the following list, annexed to the preceding letter, agrees with the account given by the Gazette of the Officers killed and wounded, and adds Lieutenant Sherwin, of Wolfe's regiment, and Lieutenant Willoc, of Manners's, among the wounded; and Sir John Armitage, among the slain:

Officers killed, prisoners, &c.	—	37
Serjeants, corporals, &c.	—	15
Guards	—	158
Grenadier guards	—	124
Of the line	—	453
Sea Officers	—	5
Seamen	—	30
		822

This bold attack of the French will certainly cause Te Deums to be sung all over

France; but, in my opinion, they have less to boast of than our own troops. It was vastly brave in them to let our army, not 8000 in all, land on their coast, and make a week's march through their country (burning and destroying all the way they went, in return for the usage they gave us at Hannover) and yet never to attack us, till we had not near 2000 to withstand 17,000, and so disadvantageously situated, as to be immediately between fire and water. The French troops were chiefly as follow:

Le Duc d'Aiguillon, Commander in chief; the Marquis d'Aubigne, Lieutenant-general; and the Marquis de la Brock and Monsieur de la Tour Auvergne, Major-generals.

Regiments of infantry from Brest.

	Battalions.	Men.
Bourbon	2	1400
Royal Vassaux	2	1400
Royal Etrangers	2	1400
Brisac	1	700
Brice	1	700
Brest	1	700
Penthievre	1	700

Dragoons.

	Squadrons.	
Mauvert	2	336
Militia, gardes de coste, and armed peasants		5000
Cannon	8	
Mortars	8	

The names of the regiments that joined these troops, from St. Maloe's and Granville, the day before the attack, are not known; they are said to be upwards of 3000 regulars, foot and dragoons, besides militia.

The following genuine Letter, from a General Officer in the Prussian Army that fought General Fermor, is more circumstantial than any yet published, and will enable the Public to judge of the Credit due to the Accounts published on the other Side.

Damm, Aug. 27, 1758.

they arrived at Zorndorff, we then thought ourselves ready to come upon the back of the enemy; and orders were given for the attack.

A Greeable to an order received from Cuthbert, I repaired to the King's army, which I found encamped the 24th at Derwitzel, while General Fermor changed the situation of his army before the place, extending his right to the village of Zicker, and his left to that of Quartichen. Between two and three in the morning the King broke up his camp and marched forward, in order to wind round the enemy's left flank. The army passed the small river Miedre, as well as the currents which supply the mills of Damm. Afterwards it filed off by the forest of Massin and the village of Bazelo into the plain, where, both infantry and cavalry spreading themselves on the left flank till

Perhaps our Generals flattered themselves that these manœuvres, no less fatiguing than wisely conceived and happily executed, would throw the Russians into confusion; but they were mistaken. Their numbers made up for what they wanted in point of situation; and, as the ground would not permit them to extend themselves, we found them on four lines, forming a front on every side, and surrounded by cannon and chevaux de frize. The village of Zicker covered their right flank, beyond which their cavalry

cavalry reached. Prince Maurice commanded our first line under the King; Lieutenant-general Manteuffel the left wing of infantry; and General Seydlitz conducted the cavalry of that wing. The infantry began the attack of the village, under favour of a discharge of 30 pieces of cannon, of six and twelve pounders, which Colonel Muller had placed very advantageously; and a brigade of 2200 grenadiers were advancing to make the assault; but all on a sudden, about half after ten, when we already saw the enemies getting together their artillery in order to make a retreat, this brigade, on which we so much depended, wholly gave way, without our being able to discover the reason, and were not rallied without great difficulty. This occasioned a considerable opening, not only between the cavalry, but in the infantry, whose flank became hereby uncovered.

The enemies cavalry lost this favourable moment. Two things concurred for us, to prevent disorder: One was, the Russians perceiving their advantage too late; the other, General Seydlitz's bringing up his cavalry just in the interim.

The King, informed of the rebuff of his grenadiers, immediately ordered the regiments of Brunswic-Bevern, Kalkenstein, and of the Prince of Prussia, with two battalions of grenadiers, to march to that place. Five squadrons of dragoons of Czetteritz, as many squadrons of Gens d'armes, and three of the body-guards, were to support the attack. It began towards noon, and General Seydlitz, after routing the Russian cavalry, fell so à propos upon the enemies flank, that, at the issue of the combat, pretty well sustained by the cannon, the village was carried, with the military chest and baggage, which was found assembled behind the houses.

Notwithstanding the confusion the enemies whole right wing was now in, they obstinately persisted in not quitting the ground; which occasioned a horrible slaughter, as well by sword and bayonet, as by our cannon, charged with cartridge-shot, and the enemies being in a manner close to their mouths. The loss of the Russians was very considerable; ours trifling; 15,000 of their men covered the field of battle: But, while we thought ourselves sure of victory, they were yet preparing to dispute it. The remains of this right wing having fallen down to the left, we saw them both, with the corps de reserve, assembling about the village of Quartschen.

The King's troops, far from being dispirited by the fatigues of the day, thought of nothing but signalling themselves by

their bravery. Animated more and more, they surmounted all difficulties, and at length overcame the obstinacy of the enemy. The setting sun terminated, to our advantage, the last massacre, by a shower of bullets and an attack with the bayonet fixed at the end of the musquet. Then the great superiority of the enemies only served to augment their loss; and really but a very small number of them would have escaped, if, towards the decline of the day, one of their Generals, with a chosen troop, had not made an effort upon the King's right wing. That Officer lost the greatest part of his men; but the attempt had this advantage, that, in drawing our attention to that side, the broken remains of the enemies infantry had leisure to withdraw from the side of our left wing, and to take a new post in the night for rallying with the rest of their army. On our side, we passed the night under arms, and the next morning, the 26th, began again to cannonade the enemies, who yet stood it the whole day. The 27th they seemed to have a design to engage in a new combat; but, instead of advancing, they soon turned off and took the road to Landsberg. Immediately all the Prussian army put in motion to pursue them. As it was impossible for them to reach the city under the eyes of our troops, they turned towards Vietzel, and posted themselves between that village and the river Warthe. This was perhaps the worst step they could have taken, since, being deprived of bridges, they had no retreat, nor subsistence but for a few days.

Our loss is very moderate, considering what a great victory we have gained: In all the lists we see but 30 Officers killed and 87 wounded; 768 soldiers killed, 1372 wounded, and 358 missing. But the Russians left 20,000 of their men on the spot, exclusive of the slightly wounded, whom they carried off. In the night between the 25th and 26th we made 1200 of them prisoners, including 60 Officers, amongst whom there are seven Generals of different ranks. The number of prisoners increased considerably the next day, and this day (the 27th) we have 2000. As many of their wounded as were judged curable, have been taken off the field of battle by the King's orders. In short, one might wonder at the disproportion between the loss on both sides, had we not observed, that the enemies artillery was so ill served, that the balls went ten or twelve feet over our heads; only a few cannon, charged with cartridge-shot, did some execution against us: And, moreover, they are so awkward in handling their arms, that they give us more trouble in killing than

than overcoming them ; for a shot through the body is not sufficient to make them leave off fighting, unless the vital parts are touched.

Our trophies are 104 pieces of cannon,

The Political State of EUROPE, &c.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, September 2.

THIS morning a Messenger arrived, at the Earl of Holderness's office, with letters from his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at the Hague, dated last Thursday morning, giving an account, That, the same morning early, an express was arrived there from the King of Prussia's army on the frontiers of Poland, with authentic advice, dated from the field of battle, That, on the 25th past, at nine o'clock in the morning, his Prussian Majesty had attacked the Russian army, and, after an engagement which lasted till the evening, had intirely defeated them ; that fifteen thousand Russians had been left on the field of battle ; and that their military chest, all their artillery, and three Lieutenant generals have been taken. The Prussians had lost about three thousand, killed and wounded ; and the only General Officer, on their side, who had any accident, was Major-general Kahlden, who was slightly wounded. The King of Prussia had detached all his cavalry in pursuit of the enemy.

A particular relation of this important event is hourly expected.

The London Gazette Extraordinary.

Whitehall, September 8.

The day before yesterday a Messenger arrived at the Earl of Holderness's office, with letters from Mr. Mitchell, his Majesty's Minister to the King of Prussia, now at the Prussian army on the frontiers of Poland, of the 26th and 28th of August, confirming the account of the victory obtained by his Prussian Majesty over the Russian army on the 25th past ; and with the following general relation of that important event :

' On the 22d the King arrived at Frankfort upon the Oder, by the way of Ziebigen, with the reinforcement which he brought from Silesia. In the two last marches his Majesty was on the same side of the river as the Russians ; but they did nothing to interrupt his march.

' On the 21st, in the morning, the King went with his hussars to Count Dohna's camp, and was followed that night by the remainder of his corps, so that the whole army was assembled at Gorgas the 22d, at seven o'clock in the morning ; and, the junction being made, they marched on at ten o'clock at night.

' On the 23d his Majesty caused a bridge to be thrown over the Oder at Gatavise ; which was done with so much dispatch that the whole army passed the River the same day, and his Majesty took up his quarters at Golassan.

' The 24th the King let the army, which was very much fatigued with the long and toilsome march they had made, rest till one o'clock in the afternoon, after which he marched to Dirmitzel, where he encamped, and made his dispositions for attacking the enemy the next day.

12 mortars, 37 colours, 5 standards, some kettle-drums, &c. the whole ranged before the King's tent, and exposed to the view of the army, &c.

' The 25th the army marched in four columns, three of infantry and one of cavalry, Lieutenant-general Manteuffel, at the head of ten battalions, forming the van guard ; and, though they were obliged to cross the little river Mitzel over one single bridge, the whole arrived in presence of the enemy at eight o'clock in the morning, and immediately formed in order of battle.

' The action began at nine o'clock, near the village of Zorndorff, and lasted till seven o'clock at night. The fire of the artillery was terrible and uninterrupted till towards the end. The Russian infantry made a great resistance, so far as to render the action, for some time, doubtful on our left ; where, their right wing endeavouring to improve its advantage, Lieutenant-general Seidlitz hastened up thither, at the head of his own regiment of the Gardes du Corps, and the Gens d'armes ; and, after having routed the Russian cavalry which covered it, he fell upon the infantry, broke them, and recovered the affair. The Russians, forced at last to quit the field of battle, formed themselves into a square, in order to cover the remaining part of their baggage, and passed the night in that position. The King also remained that night upon the field of battle, with his whole army, and took the necessary measures to improve his advantage.

' The 26th his Majesty advanced again towards the enemy, and the cannonading was renewed ; but it did not last long, for the enemy were forced to continue their retreat, abandoning their artillery, and a great number of colours, standards, &c.

' The King did not give them time to recover, but caused them to be harrassed on all sides during the whole day ; and the slaughter was very great ; for, however desirous his Majesty was to prevent the effusion of so much blood, the cruelties of all sorts committed by the enemy, and the sight of all the villages round about, which the Russians had set on fire, had irritated the soldiers to such a degree, that it was almost impossible to put a stop to their fury. However, a number of prisoners have been taken ; among whom are several General Officers, namely, Generals de Soltilkoff, de Chernichew, Manteuffel, Tieremhausen, Chivers, &c. General Brown, the second in command, having refused quarter, was killed by the Prussian dragoons ; and the fate of his Highness Prince Charles of Saxony is not known. According to the enemy's own confession, several others of their Generals are killed.

' The King being unwilling to require more from his infantry without giving them some rest, made them encamp on the 26th in the evening, and ordered his cavalry and hussars to continue to pursue and harrass the enemy ; and on the 27th his Majesty marched as far as Tamsel.

' General

General Fermor is in the most critical situation, being in want of provisions and ammunition, and obliged to retreat before our victorious army, the van guard whereof, commanded by Prince Maurice d' Anhalt Dessau, gives him no manner of rest, so that it is impossible to say how he will accomplish his retreat.

The slaughter of the enemy has been very great; and, if they had not sullied their bravery by horrid excesses, we should with the greater pleasure have done them the justice which is due to the firmness and conduct of their infantry.

We have already taken their military chest, containing about nine hundred thousand rubles; seventy-three pieces of cannon; and a great number of standards and colours.

We compute our loss at about six hundred killed, and not eleven hundred wounded; among the first are two of his Prussian Majesty's Aids de Camp. And we return thanks to God, who has so visibly protected us on this important occasion, in preserving his Majesty's precious life, for which the whole army have so often trembled.

The further detail of this great event will be given as soon as possible, our time being too much taken up, at this juncture, to enter into more particulars.

September 9.

Whitehall, Sept. 6. The King having been pleased to order that the colours taken at Louisburg, which were lately brought to the palace at Kensington, should be deposited in the cathedral church of St. Paul, and this day being appointed for that purpose, proper detachments of horse and foot grenadiers were ordered to parade at Kensington at ten o'clock, and marched before his Majesty (who was pleased to see them pass by) in the following order:

- A serjeant, and 12 horse grenadiers.
- A Field Officer, and Officers in proportion.
- A detachment of fourscore of the horse grenadier guards.

Then eighty of the life guards, with Officers in proportion, with their standard, kettle-drums, and trumpets.

Then a serjeant and twelve grenadiers of the foot guards.

Then eleven serjeants of the foot guards, carrying the eleven French colours, advanced.

Then the four companies of grenadiers of the foot guards closed the march.

In this manner they proceeded from Kensington, through Hyde park and the Green park into St. James's park, and through the Stable-yard, St. James's, into Pall Mall, and so on to the west gate of St. Paul's, where the colours were received by the Dean and Chapter, attended by the Choir; about which time the guns at the Tower, and in St. James's park, were fired.

The said colours are to be put up in some public part of the said cathedral church, as a lasting memorial of the success of his Majesty's arms, in the reduction of the important fortress of Louisburg, and the islands of Cape Breton and St. John.

The London Gazette Extraordinary.

Whitehall, September 18.

Late on Saturday night last an express arrived

with the following letters from the Right Hon. Lord Howe, and Lieutenant-general Bligh, to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt; dated on board the Effex, off of St. Cas bay; on the coast of Britany, in France.

Effex, off of St. Cas bay, Sept. 12, 1758.

S I R,

In my letter of the 7th I had the honour to inform you of the movement of the fleet from St. Lunaire to this bay.

The re-imbarkation having commenced, at the Lieutenant-general's request, upon his arrival with the troops upon this shore yesterday in the morning, the former corps were taken off without any considerable interruption from the enemy; but, in their attack upon our rear-guard, the Captains Rowley, Maplesden, Paston, and Elphinstone, (commanding under Capt. Duff the different divisions of the flat boats) waiting to embark with the grenadiers, were made prisoners. My own observation of the very resolute behaviour of those Captains, and of Capt. Duff, being confirmed by the report of the land Officers concerned in that service, I cannot omit this notice of it. The other particulars of our loss, respecting the Officers and men belonging to the ships of war, are added in the list annexed.

Judging the anchorage on this part of the coast to be no wise proper for the fleet to remain in at this season of the year, till the further supplies provided could be taken on board, if sent for, and the troops put again into a proper state of service; I am therefore preparing, with the Lieutenant-general's consent, to return for that purpose to any such port as I may be first able most conveniently to gain in England.

I am, &c. H O W E.

P. S. His Royal Highness, who was pleased to be present at the embarkation, continues in perfect health.

List of the Sea-officers and men killed, wounded, &c. at the Re-imbarkation of the troops from the Bay of St. Cas, on the 11th Day of September, 1758.

		Seamen.	
		Killed.	Wounded.
Ships Names.		Officers killed, wounded, or made Prisoners.	
Effex	—	—	1
Rochester	{	Mr. Sommerville, Second Lieutenant, killed. A Midshipman, wounded.	7
Portland	{	Captain Maplesden, taken. Mr. Lindsay, Midshipman, wounded.	2
Montague	{	Captain Rowley, slightly wounded, and taken.	1
Jason	—	Captain Paston, taken.	—
Salamander	{	Captain Elphinstone, taken.	—
Speedwell	—	—	2
Total		8	17

The Essex, Sept. 13, 1758.

S I R,

I mentioned, in my last letter to you, that it was necessary, on account of the safety of the fleet, to go to St. Cas, being obliged to quit the bay of St. Lunaire, where we disembarked, for fear of being drove on shore against the rocks, the wind blowing hard upon the shore. Accordingly we marched the 9th to St. Gildan, and the 10th to Matignon, to meet our fleet, which lay out beyond St. Cas bay, to get provisions. That evening I received intelligence, That there were twelve battalions of foot and two squadrons of horse at Lambale, on their march towards us, which came from Brest. Having consulted the General Officers upon this occasion, they thought it the best way to retire to St. Cas; upon which I sent off immediately an Officer to acquaint the Commodore with it, that he might give orders for his fleet to put into what bay he thought best to re-imbark at; and marched the 11th, at four o'clock in the morning, to St. Cas bay, where the fleet put in, and had their flat bottom boats ashore ready to receive us. The troops marched into the boats as fast as they arrived. In about an hour after we began to embark we saw the enemy begin to appear on the heights above; and soon after they began to fire on us with their cannon, but did not attempt marching down till almost all the troops were re-imbarked, except the grenadiers, which made the rear-guard of the whole, who marched up to oppose their advancing, and behaved with great bravery and resolution, till, overpowered by numbers, they were at last obliged to give way, and retire to the water-side, till the boats could come in to take them, where they suffered much by the enemy's fire. We have lost some Officers and men, which must always be the consequence when there is an enemy to oppose our landing or our re-imbarking. We have lost between six and seven hundred men, killed, drowned, and taken prisoners. The list of the Officers I send you inclosed. I am afraid General Dury is killed, as he is not down in the list sent me by the Duke D'Aiguillon. Lord Frederick Cavendish is among the prisoners, and well. The Officers missing or killed are about ten, whose commissions I shall fill up, in consequence of your letter. I shall do justice to every regiment in the filling up the commission, and shall not prefer my nephew, Lieutenant St. George, to hurt any regiment. Lieutenant-colonel Wilkinson, of Lord Robert Manners's regiment, is killed. I shall only mention the Majors names, according to their seniority, who are all very deserving men: Major Preston, of General Cornwallis's regiment; Major Daulhat, of Lord Charles Hay's regiment, who was Major to the grenadiers on this command, and behaved well; and Major Remington, of Lord Robert Manners's regiment. The present state of the troops makes it necessary to return to England. I am, &c.

THOMAS BLIGH.

P. S. I received just now a letter from the Duke D'Aiguillon, that there are about three or four hundred prisoners.

List of Officers taken Prisoners.	
Guards.	Lieut. Whyly,
Lord Frederick Cavendish,	Lieut. Denshire.
Lieut. Col. Pierfon,	Manners's.
Capt. Dickens,	Capt. Napier.
Capt. Hyde, wounded,	Wolfe's.
Lieut. Col. Lambert,	Capt. Myers,
Ensign Sir Alex. Gilmour,	Lieut. Rose.
Capt. Pownal.	Lambton's.
Lord Geo. Bentinck's.	Capt. Revel,
Capt. Heathcote,	Lieut. Grant.
Lieut. Shearing.	Richmond's.
Cornwallis's.	Lieut. Price,
Lieut. Thompson.	Lieutenant Lambourn,
Loudon's.	doubtful.
Lieut. Price.	Grenadier Guards.
Effingham's.	Capt. Bridgeman,
Capt. Bromhead,	Capt. Matthews,
	Capt. Caswell, wounded.

List of Officers killed.

Major-general Dury.	
Guards.	Manners's.
Capt. Walker,	Lieut. Col. Wilkinson,
Ensign Cocks.	Lieut. Moore,
Loudon's.	Lieut. Wells.
Lieut. Williamson.	Richmond's.
Hay's.	Lieut. Drummond.
Capt. Edmonstone.	Grenadier Guards.
Effingham's.	Capt. Rolt.
Lieut. Sandys.	

September 19.

Algier, May 22. We have, since the beginning of this month, had no less than ten different shocks of earthquakes.

Petersburg, August 22. The Turkish Envoy had his audience of leave, on Sunday last, at Peterhoff, and was at the apartment there in the evening, where the Empress appeared with the crown on her head.

Madrid, August 28. Her Catholic Majesty departed this life yesterday morning, about four o'clock, at Aranjuez. And in the evening his Catholic Majesty set out for Villaviciosa, where he will remain the usual nine days of retirement, observed in this country on such mournful occasions.

Muhlrosse, Sept. 3. The Prussian army marched yesterday, and passed by Custrin, crossed the Oder, and incamped about half a mile farther on: The head quarters were at Manchow. They marched again this morning very early, to this place, which is a little town on the frontier of Saxony, distant from Frankfort two miles; and it is thought they will continue marching at least two or three days more without halting, till the junction is made with the army commanded by Margrave Charles.

Hague, Sept. 12. By our last advices from Dresden, and other parts, Prince Henry seems to be in no danger from the united forces under Marshal Daun and the Prince of Deux Ponts; the former, on the 5th instant, fearing that his retreat towards Lusatia and Bohemia might be cut off, withdrew from about Dresden, and marched towards Zittau; and the Prince of Deux Ponts kept quiet at Struppen. This sud-

den change is owing to the approach of the different Prussian corps, under Prince Francis of Brunswic, General Ziethen, and the King of Prussia himself. His Prussian Majesty, having left Count Dohna to pursue the Russians in their precipitate retreat to the Vistula, marched towards the Austrians on the 2d instant, and was to be in Lusatia on the 6th. Our last letters from thence are of the 5th, from Trebatzsch. The Russians, in order to be disincumbered of all unnecessary baggage in their retreat, have thought proper to burn a great part of their waggons; so that there seems to be no apprehension of their attempting to make a stand anywhere at present. The armies upon the Lippe furnish nothing new. The French are getting together a great deal of forage at Ruremonde; which makes people imagine that they intend to repass the Rhine as soon as the season of the year furnishes them with an excuse for so doing, in order to take their winter quarters in the Netherlands.

Admiralty-office, September 19.

Yesterday the Right Honourable Lord Anson, with part of his Majesty's fleet under his command, arrived at Spithead; as did likewise Commodore Lord Howe, and Lieutenant-general Bligh.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Pallyser, of the Shrewsbury, at Sea, to Lord Anson; dated Sept. 14, 1758.

On the 12th instant, in the forenoon, I joined the Unicorn and Lizard. In the afternoon, standing in shore, the Lizard being ahead, and the rest of the ships following, got sight of a great number of small coasting vessels, under convoy of the Thetis and Calipso frigates, and an armed snow, working between the passes of Fontenoy and Toulinguet, towards Brest, with the wind northerly; the greatest part of them got into the pass of Toulinguet, where nothing could get at them. Captain Hartwell, of the Lizard, ran all risks to cut some of them off, and accordingly got between the Toulinguet and the frigates, and part of the convoy, on which they bore away for the south shore. Captain Hartwell came up with, and engaged, both the Thetis and Calipso, alone, very bravely, for above two hours; then the Thetis sheered off, and run in for the rocks at the mouth of the river Poul Davit. A little before dark the Calipso, and about 20 sail of the small craft, run on shore upon the rocks, at or near a place called Point de Leven, where Captain Hartwell concludes she would break up, it being the lee shore; she laying upon a large heel; and, with the swell of the sea, striking very hard upon the rocks, with her yards, sails, &c. shot all to pieces. The Lizard had one man killed, and eight wounded; and received some damage in her hull, masts, yards, &c. At ten at night I anchored between the rocks called Lebouc and Basse Vicille, and lay there till the Stirling-Castle, Unicorn, and Lizard, who were within us, came out.

From other Papers. September 3.

By some papers, found at Cherburg, it appears that the bason, &c. had cost the French

1,300,000 l. and will, in the opinion of some of the Engineers, take up a century to put it into the same state as when it was demolished by our forces in the late expedition.

September 12.

Letters from Louisburg by the Hawk sloop, dated Aug. 8, give an account that Admiral Boscawen was preparing to return for England in the Namur, with a squadron of men of war of the line, which the season would not permit to continue there; and expected to be at Spithead the latter end of September. It is also mentioned, that the marines, who landed and took Cove-point, were commanded by Capt. Collins, and, after joining General Wolfe, were in the hottest fire from the town for three weeks, and never pulled off their cloaths, or slept above three hours day or night: That two of the marine Officers were wounded, and several of the common men killed and wounded. It was the marine battery which set fire to the ships in the harbour.

The train camp in Hyde-Park, guarding the brass ordnance taken at Cherburg, is posted at the south side of the east end of Kensington palace garden: Each piece is finely ornamented with the arms of France, and other hieroglyphics, such as trophies, &c. finished in a masterly manner. Their names, exact weight, and nearly their bore, are as follows:

In the FRONT,

The Union flag flying, with French colours under.

In the first line of ordnance,

Two large mortars, weight not expressed.

Cannon.	Wt.	Cannon.	Wt.
Hecabe —	4090	Antonin —	5740
Nitocris —	4080	L'Insensible	5660
Emerillon —	5320	Le Malefaisant	5500
Le Temeraire	5680	Le Vainqueur	5670
Auguste —	5770	Le Juste —	5490

The bores of all these are six inches diameter.

In the second line.

L'Ulysse —	2353	Le Sage —	4346
Le Foudroyant	3311	La Violente	4150
La Renommée	3367	La Furieuse	4160
Le Laborieux	3302	L'Imperieuse	4130
La Diligence	3960	La Devineresse	4000
La Moresque	3980		

The bores of all these are five inches diameter, except L'Ulysse, which is only four and an half.

Note, The French take not their weight, as the English, by the long weight, but by the gross number of pounds.

On all the cannon are these motto's: 'Ultima ratio Regum;' i. e. The ultimate reason of Kings; and 'Pluribus nec impar,' A match for many. On the two mortars, 'Non solis radios sed Jovis fulmina,' Not the rays of the sun, but Jupiter's thunder.

All the pieces, excepting six, are nailed up at present, as left at Cherburg by the enemy.

Extract of a Letter from Berlin, Sept. 2.

'Most of the troops which the King carried from Silesia passed by Frankfort on the Oder on the 28th past, in their way to Lusatia, where they

they are already arrived. Each of the common men had upwards of 200 rubles [45 l. sterling] in his pocket, the King having distributed among the troops, to reward their bravery, all the ready money found upon the Russians, except a certain sum which he gave to the inhabitants of Custrin to enable them to rebuild their houses.

' Just as the battle was beginning, the King took a pair of colours in his hand, and, addressing himself to his men, said, ' My lads, the moment is now come when we must fight for our country, to protect it from that ruin with which it is threatened.' It is easy to conceive what an effect such a speech would have upon the minds of the soldiers, who burnt with desire to revenge the devastation they beheld all round them.

' The day before the battle the King had intercepted a Courier, dispatched by Count Daun to General Fermor, wherein he told him " that the King was marching to him [Fermor] doubtless to attack him; and desired him to be on his guard against this cunning enemy, whom he did not sufficiently know; and, rather than stand his ground, to retreat, till he [Daun] should strike the blow he meditated in Saxony, where he would soon be." The day after the battle the King sent back the Courier, with a letter written in the same cypher as the other, and containing these words: " You was much in the right, Marshal, to apprise General Fermor to be on his guard against the cunning enemy; and to tell him that he did not know him so well as you did. He stood his ground, and has been drubbed."

' The death of General Brown is a great loss to the Russians: It was he who made the dispositions of the battle.

' The broken remains of the Russians are scampering along the Warthe, towards Poland: They have no bridges to pass that river, and our people are still in pursuit of them. Many waggon's of the enemy's baggage are left in the marshes.'

This day at noon the cannon and mortars, taken at Cherburg, were drawn from Hyde-Park to the Tower, guarded by a company of the matrosses. The first was drawn by 15 light-grey horses, the rest by 13, 11, 9, &c.

September 16.

The days of transferring at the public offices being altered, are now as follow, viz.

Bank stock, Tuesday, Wedn. Thursday, Friday.
Reduced annuities, Monday, Wedn. and Friday.

Three per cent. 1726, } Ditto.
Consolidated annuities, }

Three per cent. 1757, }
Three $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 1756, } Tuesd. and Thursd.
Three $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 1758, }

South-sea stock, Monday and Friday.

Old annuities, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

New annuities, Tuesd. Thursd. and Saturday.

Three per cent. 1751, Tuesday and Thursday.

India stock, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

India annuities, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

September 19.

His Majesty has been pleased to issue his royal proclamation for both Houses of Parliament to

meet the 14th day of November next for the dispatch of business.

The bounties to seamen and able-bodied landmen, voluntarily entering themselves in the royal navy, are directed, by an order of Council, to be further continued till the 18th day of November next.

September 19.

Vienna, Sept. 2. We have received the disagreeable news that the town of Troppau, in which was a large magazine of warlike stores and provisions, is burnt to the ground: We suppose that some spies in Prussian pay set fire to it. The loss is computed at a million of florins.

The Court will soon publish the edict for imposing a poll tax. A florin per head is to be paid, and ten per cent. will be raised on real and personal estates. The Austrian countries are taxed at forty-two thousand recruits, and ordered to furnish them before the opening of the next campaign.

The Aulic Council continue, with great assiduity, the proceedings against the Princes whom the Emperor intends to put under the ban of the empire. The 21st of last month the Elector of Hanover, the Dukes of Wolfenbuttle and Gotha, and the Count of Lippe Buckeburg, were exhorted to desert the party in rebellion against the Empire and its Head.

The 22d injunctions were issued for the following Princes to quit the Prussian and Hanoverian armies, on pain of being fined 1000 gold marks in case of disobedience; viz.

Prince Augustus Ferdinand of Bevern,

The Margrave Charles of Schwedt,

Prince Henry of Prussia,

The Hereditary Prince Frederic-Francis of Wolfenbuttle,

Prince Ferdinand of Brunswic,

The Hereditary Prince Frederic of Hesse-Cassel,

Prince Frederic of Wirtemberg,

Prince George-Lewis of Holstein,

Prince Maurice of Dessau,

Prince Adolphus of Berburg, And

The Counts of Wied and Dohna.

The Count de Wied Runckel is summoned to furnish his contingent to the army of the empire; and the city of Frankfort on the Mayne, with the cantons of the immediate Noblesse of the empire, are charged to publish and execute the Emperor's avocatory rescripts.

September 21.

The following ships are arrived at Bristol from Jamaica, under convoy of the Sphynx man of war: The Cornwall, Duncomb; Milford, Watson; Dursley, Watson; St. James, James; Sally, Ball; Kent, Brunsten; Queen Elisabeth, Heney; Henry, Lewis; Jane, Hodgson; Spitfire, Chilcot, Redland, Thomas; Union, Lorain; Princess of Wales, Fell; Richmond, Forrest; Roman Emperor, Watkins; Tartar, Thompson; Prosper, Holbrooke; and the Boyd, Henderson.

The following ships are arrived at Plymouth from Jamaica, under convoy of the Lynn and Blandford men of war, viz. The Morning, Hume; the Lion, Irvine; the Apollo, Blanket; the Great Britain, Goulard; the Hannah, Cur-

tis ; the Porpus, Grey ; the Friendship, Thompson ; and the Pellins, Somersfall.

Letters from Plymouth say, that 58 sail of ships from Jamaica are arrived in that port, the names of which are not yet known, except the above.

Translation of a Letter from the King of Prussia to his Ministers at foreign Courts, dated August 26.

‘ I would not defer for a moment giving you notice of the complete victory which Heaven hath just granted to my arms over the grand Russian army commanded by General Fermor : The battle was fought yesterday, the 25th, between Custrin and Tumbfel. As I had to do with an army greatly superior, and provided with a very numerous artillery, the engagement was long and obstinate, and lasted till the close of night ; but the defeat of the enemy hath been the greater and more decisive. Time will not permit me to enter into a detail of the circumstances of this action ; I shall reserve a more ample account of it till next post. All I can now tell you is, that the loss of the Russians is very great. I have taken three of their Lieutenant-generals, many cannon, and their military chest. My troops fought with uncommon bravery, and like men who defended their country.

‘ These are the first circumstances I can give you of this great event, which will give a new face to affairs ; and in which Heaven seems to have interposed so remarkably, in order to enable me to disappoint the destructive projects which my enemies had formed for the devastation and ruin of my dominions.’

Translation of a Letter from the King of Prussia to his Ministers at foreign Courts, dated at Luben, Sept. 5.

‘ I have at length reaped the fruits of my last victory over the Russians. Superior as they were in number, even after their defeat, they took an advantageous camp three leagues from the field of battle, where they halted till the 31st of August, to collect the runaways and secure their retreat. On that day they at last took a resolution to retreat towards Poland, by Lansberg, after setting fire to the greatest part of their baggage. I have sent General Manteuffel in pursuit of them ; and General Malehowsky hath already had an opportunity to fall upon their rear, and hath taken three pieces of cannon. You will see the particulars, together with a list of the Russian Generals and Officers, who were made prisoners in the battle of the 25th, in the inclosed paper.

‘ Whilst I was employed against the Russians, Marshal Daun, as well as the Prince of Deux-Ponts, advanced with all their forces to the Elbe, to surround my brother Henry ; which hath determined me to commit the further operations against the Russians to Count Dohna, and again to turn myself against the Austrians. I left the camp at Custrin on the second instant, and am marching to Lusatia, bringing with me a good body of forces. I have reached Luben this day, the 5th ; and I expect to arrive soon enough to disengage my brother Henry, and disconcert the vast projects of the Austrians.’

September 23.

On Wednesday night his Royal Highness Prince Edward arrived at Kew from Portsmouth, and on Thursday waited on his Majesty at Kensington in his uniform.

Commodore Lord Howe and General Bligh are both arrived in town, and yesterday waited on his Majesty, and were most graciously received.

September 21.

Hague, Sept. 17. Complaint having been made to the States-General, of some disorders committed, near Venlo, by persons belonging to the army of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswic, their High Mightinesses came to a resolution on that head ; a copy of which was delivered to Baron Spærcken, the Hanoverian Envoy, to be communicated to his court, and to Prince Ferdinand. The following is the Prince's Answer to the Baron :

‘ I have received the two letters you did me the honour to send me, dated the 16th and 27th of August, inclosing an extract of the register of the resolutions of their High Mightinesses the States-General of the United Provinces, relative to certain disorders with which the troops under my command are charged.

‘ As I am most desirous to give, on all occasions, proofs of my regard for the Republic, I chuse rather to satisfy her demands, as far as lies in my power, than to enter into long discussions concerning the facts in question, though the circumstances of them stand in great need of explanation.

‘ On the complaints made to me by the Drossard of Monfort, when I was with the army near Wassenberg, I granted him safeguards, and took proper measures to prevent every irregularity ; with which the Drossard himself was so well satisfied, that he returned me his thanks, and even signified that he no longer saw it necessary to carry his complaints elsewhere. If those who have suffered any damage have not been indemnified, it was not my fault. I was not informed wherein the damage consisted.

‘ The excesses of which a report was made by the Prince of Nassau-Usingen, were committed by vagabonds.

‘ I know nothing of the pretended Officer of hussars, called Kyff. As two or three of the fellows who were taken with him are still confined at Venlo, I could neither examine them, nor punish them for the excesses laid to their charge.

‘ The disorders committed at Vlodorp would certainly have been punished ; but, after the strictest search, we have not been able to discover the authors ; as the inhabitants themselves suffered two of those marauders, whom they had apprehended, to escape, who might have served for examples, or for instruments to find the rest, and bring them to just punishment.

‘ As to the specification of the damage which you have sent me, I think that, agreeably to the regard I have always had for the Republic, I ought not to scrutinise the several articles.

‘ I have ordered the whole sum to be paid out of the military chest, without any deduction.’

In consequence of this letter, Baron Spærcken

presented the following memorial to the States-General :

High and Mighty Lords,

' The undersigned Envoy Extraordinary of his Majesty the King of Great Britain, Elector of Brunswic and Luneburg, having been attentive to send to his Court the resolution of your High Mightinesses of the 11th of August last, (complainings of disorders committed near Venlo by persons belonging to his Majesty's army under the command of his most serene Highness Duke Ferdinand of Brunswic and Luneburg :). Having also sent to this Prince a copy of the said resolution, with the pieces annexed ; he doth himself the honour to inform your High Mightinesses of what his Highness hath been pleased to write in answer to his letter of the 27th of August, and of which he takes the liberty to annex an extract to this memorial.

' Your High Mightinesses will be pleased to observe, from this extract, how ready his Highness is to conform in every thing to those sincere sentiments of friendship and affection which his Majesty bears towards your High Mightinesses and the Republic, and of which he is desirous to convince them more and more by essential marks.

' To give a proof thereof, no less speedy than signal, Duke Ferdinand hath remitted to the undersigned a sufficient sum fully to indemnify the losses and damage occasioned by the aforesaid disorders.

' Wherefore the undersigned finds himself obliged to desire your High Mightinesses to be pleased to empower some person to receive the money from him, and give him a proper receipt ; as he doubteth not that they will be fully satisfied with this proceeding of the King his master and of the Duke.'

S P O E R C K E N.

September 28.

Dresden, Sept. 13. The King of Prussia, accompanied only by General Seidlitz, a page, and two domestics, arrived here the 11th, in the morning, in good health, and went to the headquarters of Prince Henry at Gahmig. His Majesty, on meeting with his brother, embraced him, and shewed the tenderest marks of affection. He dined afterwards with the Prince, and admitted M. de Borck, and General Seidlitz, to sit down with them at table. His Majesty staid with the Prince three hours, and gave him an ample detail of what had passed from his setting out from Zorndorff. After this his Majesty took horse to return to his quarters at Reichenberg, scarce a league distant from this place. Soon after the King's arrival here the regiment of cuirassiers of the late Prince of Prussia, and that of the Margrave Frederic, passed by, going to rejoin the army of Prince Henry, from which they were detached, about six weeks ago, to reinforce General Count Dohna. The same evening all the troops that came with his Prussian Majesty arrived in this neighbourhood, marching in five columns : These troops consist of 58 battalions and 95 squadrons ; and immediately after their arrival they began to erect two bridges upon the Elbe, the one above and the other be-

low this city, in order to facilitate the communication with the army of Prince Henry.

On the approach of the King the divers bodies of Austrian troops that were in Lower Lusatia, under General Laudon and the Prince of Bade Dourlach, fell back upon the army of Marshal Daun, which is still incamped at Stolpen. That of his Prussian Majesty is posted about a league from this place, upon the right of the Elbe, while the Prince of Deux Ponts, who possesses the left side of the river, continues to have his quarters at Struppen, and Prince Henry keeps the same position at Gahmig ; so that at present there are two Prussian and two Austrian armies in our neighbourhood, amounting together to near 250,000 men.

Marseilles, Sept. 3. All the letters from Constantinople are filled with the preparations of war in the Ottoman empire. They are casting a prodigious quantity of artillery, fitting out a fleet upon the Black sea, repairing the roads as far as Adrianople ; and all the Bashaws have orders to unite their respective bodies of troops.

Hildesheim, Sept. 10. The Prince of Ysemburg having advanced, with the corps under his command, from Eimbeck to Gottingen, has fixed his head quarters at Moringen. In the mean while a large body of French troops have taken possession of Gottingen, which has obliged the Hanoverian General, who is greatly inferior in numbers, to retire to Uslar. The Allied army and the French have not yet made any motion.

Dresden, Sept. 10. The news of the taking of Pirna and Sonnestein has greatly surprised us : The latter was very well provided with ammunition and provisions, we cannot conceive how the Austrians could so soon master it, and therefore suppose that the garrison or the Commandant must be in fault. However, this ill luck has not obliged Prince Henry to alter the position of his army.

We have received advice, that a detachment of Prussian hussars set fire, the 5th instant, to the castle of Pforten, a magnificent country-seat belonging to Count Bruhl, and burnt it down to the ground, with all the rich furniture and paintings in it. The like has been done to this Nobleman's fine country-house at Krochewitz, between Meissen and Torgau.

This day, at Guildhall, James Dandridge and Alexander Masters, Esqrs. were respectively sworn into the offices of Sheriffs of this city, and county of Middlesex, for the year ensuing. And,

To-morrow, Sir Richard Glynn, Knt. Alderman of Dowgate ward, will be elected Lord-Mayor of this city, for the year 1759.

B I R T H S.

A Son and heir to the Lady of the Hon. John Spencer, Esq; at Wimbledon in Surry.

A daughter to the Lady of Spencer Compton, Esq; at Northampton.

M A R R I A G E S.

H O N. John Forbes, Esq; one of the Lords of the Admiralty, to Lady Mary Capel, sister to the Earl of Essex.

Rev. Mr. Tatton, of Hackney, to Miss Jurin

of

of the same place, daughter of the late Dr. Jurin.
Sir Samuel Fludyer, Knt. and Alderman of Cheap ward, to Miss Carolina Brudenell, daughter of the late James Brudenell, Esq; formerly one of the Lords of Trade and Plantations.

Corbin Morris, Esq; to Mrs. Wright of Piccadilly.

Sir Randall Ward, Bart. of Bixley, near Norwich, to Miss Durrant, daughter of David Durrant, Esq; of Scottow.

John Spooner, Esq; to Miss Peggy Hankey, daughter of Sir Joseph Hankey.

Capt. Bernard Forrester, in the East-India Company's service, to Miss Stackhouse of Hatton Garden.

Hon. and Rev. Mr. Keppel, Canon of Windsor, to Miss Walpole, eldest daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, Knight of the Bath.

John Pluntree, Esq; of Jermyn-street, to Miss Mary Glover, daughter of the late Philips Glover, Esq; of Wispington in Lincolnshire.

Thomas Grovenor, Esq; one of the Members in Parliament for the city of Chester, to Miss Skinner.

D E A T H S.

HARDING Tomkins, Esq; Clerk to the Company of Fishmongers.

Capt. Thomas Masterman, in Virginia-street, Wapping.

Rev. Mr. Lawson, Vicar of Trowleigh, near Feverham, in Kent.

Thomas Wilkfon, Esq; in South Audley-street. Nathaniel Hills, one of the Governors of Greenwich hospital.

Rev. Mr. Michael Daintry, at Leek, in Staffordshire, Vicar of that town.

Rev. Mr. Barnes, Head Master of the free grammar school at Monmouth.

William Naunton, Esq; at Letheringham-abbey, Suffolk.

Edmund Bradshaw, Esq; at Limerick, Major in General Pole's regiment of foot.

Lady Bosworth, relict of the late Sir John Bosworth, Chamberlain of London.

Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle, at York.

James Freke, Esq; near Frome, in Gloucestershire.

Right Hon. the Countess of Bath.

Rev. Mr. Churchill, Curate and Lecturer of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster.

Right Hon. the Countess of Burlington.

William Maxwell, Esq; in North-street, Red-lion-square.

James Clark, Esq; at Kingston-upon-Thames.

Henry Chitty, Esq; at Kensington.

Thomas Hill, Esq; at Richmond.

Mr. Joseph Bell, an insurance broker, in Exchange-alley.

P R E F E R M E N T S.

REV. Mr. Darling, to the vicarages of Laurence Waltham, and Wargrave, in Berkshire.

Rev. Mr. William Adair, to be Chaplain to the 31st regiment of foot.

Rev. Mr. Thomas Herbert, to the vicarage of Albury, in the county of Hertford.

Rev. Mr. George Booth, to the rectory of Ashton-under-Line, in the county of Lancaster.

Rev. Mr. Richard Roberts, to the rectory of Sedgcombe, in the county of Somerset.

P R O M O T I O N S.

HIS Grace Charles Duke of Marlborough, to be General over all and singular the foot forces employed, or to be employed, in his Majesty's service.

Francis Mowatt, Gent. to be Adjutant to the western battalion; And

Thomas Holland, Gent. to be Adjutant to the eastern battalion of the Norfolk militia.

B—K—TS. From the G A Z E T T E.

William-Henry Shute, of Cornhill, London, hatter, sword-cutler, and chapman.

John Sandell, of the parish of Christ Church, in the county of Middlesex, dyer.

John Jones, of the parish of Llandeuvll, in the county of Merioneth, in North Wales, ho-fier, dealer, and chapman.

Richard Morgan, of Old Fish-street, London, taylor.

Barton Hose, late of Addle-street, London, corn-chandler.

George Parker, of Sunderland, in the county of Durham, grocer, dealer, and chapman.

Robert Warter, of Bradford, in the county of York, money-scrivener, dealer, and chapman.

William Stevens the elder, and William Stevens the younger, of Little Trinity-lane, London, malt factors and partners.

John Evans, of the county borough of Carmarthen, merchant.

Thomas Bradford, of Wood-street, London, haberdasher, broker, and chapman.

John Cuttell, of Gracechurch-street, London, grocer.

Stephen Le Bas, of the parish of St. Giles in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, brewer.

George Mercer, late of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, merchant.

Samuel Moore, of Bearbinder-lane, in the city of London, haberdasher.

Cornelius Gardiner, of the parish of St. Nicholas, in the city of Gloucester, merchant, dealer, and chapman.

Joseph Standerwick, late of Taunton, in the county of Somerset, linen-draper, grocer, and chapman.

William Davis, otherwise Davies, of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, in the county of Surry, ship-scraper, dealer, and chapman.

Richard Hinckesman, late of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, chapman.

Joseph Pemberton, of Great Queen-street, near Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, in the county of Middlesex, vintner, dealer, and chapman.

Samuel Ware, of Whitechapel, in the county of Middlesex, silk-thrower.

Thomas Bell, of Whitechapel, in the parish of St. Mary Matfellow, otherwise Whitechapel, in the county of Middlesex, watchmaker, dealer, and chapman.

William Knutton, late of Kingston-upon-Hull, in the county of York, soapboiler.

Bartholomew Nelson, of Stoake, in the county of Norfolk, merchant and dealer in corn.

Francis Mercer, of the liberty of St Martin's le Grand, within the city of London, merchant, factor, broker, dealer, and chapman.

Joseph Cohan, late of Ruffel-street, in the parish of St. Paul Covent-garden, in the county of Middlesex, jeweller, dealer, and chapman.

William Roughsedge, late of Prescott, in the county of Lancaster, shoemaker, dealer, and chapman.

John Neale, now or late of Leadenhall-street,

London, watchmaker, broker, and chapman.

William Champion, of the parish of St. Thomas the Apostle, in the city of London, merchant, dealer, and chapman.

Samuel Nightly, late of Stoke Goldington, in the county of Bucks, wheelwright, dealer, and chapman.

Pleasant Fenn, of East Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, in the county of Southampton, shipwright, merchant, dealer, and chapman.

BOOKS published in AUGUST.

A Serious Address to the Public, concerning the most probable Means of avoiding the Dangers of Inoculation. Cooper, 6 d.

Woman, a Fragment. Withy, 1 s.

An Account of a Stone, in the Possession of the Earl of Stafford, which, on being watered, produces excellent Mushrooms. Baldwin, 1 s. 6 d.

A new Description of the Pictures, &c. and other Curiosities, at the Earl of Pembroke's House at Wilton. Baldwin, 1 s. 6 d.

The Political Touchstone. Coote, 1 s.

A Vindication of the great Revolution in England, A. D. 1688, and of the Character of King William and Queen Mary, &c. Robinson, 1 s. 6 d.

The British Genius revived by Success, a Poem; by Mr. Howard. Hope, 6 d.

A Letter to Mr. Garrick, on the Opening of the Theatre. Coote, 6 d.

The Maid of Orleans, translated from the French; 2 Vols. Pye, 6 s.

An Essay on Monopolies; or Reflections upon the Frauds and Abuses practised by wholesale Dealers in Corn and Flour. Doddsley, 6 d.

Some Enquiries concerning the first Inhabitants, Language, Religion, Learning, and Letters of Europe; by a Member of the Society of Antiquarians. Rivington and Fletcher, 6 s.

The Life of Erasmus; by John Jortin, D. D. Whiston, 15 s.

A Meteorological Journal of the Weather, from August 24, to September 24, inclusive, 1758.

Opposite Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, Sept. 24, 1758.

JOHN CUFF.

Days	Barom.	Ther.	Ther.	Wind.	WEATHER.
Aug.	Inch.	low.	high.		
25	29.56	60	63	S.	A rainy day.
26	29.72	58	62	S. W.	A fine day.
27	29.6	58	62	S. W.	Ditto.
28	29.45	58	60	S. W.	A rainy day.
29	29.65	56	61	W.	A fine morning, afternoon cloudy with rain.
30	29.75	55	61	W.	A fine day.
31	29.8	55	61	N.	A fine morning, rainy afternoon, wind E. rain in the night.
Sept.					
1	29.6	57	58	N. E.	A rainy day, afternoon wind N.
2	29.98	52	58	W.	A fine morning, afternoon cloudy.
3	29.9	57	60	S. W.	A rainy day.
4	29.75	57	60	N. E.	Ditto.
5	29.8	57	60	N. W.	A fine morning, afternoon cloudy, wind S. W.
6	29.65	57	60	S. W.	A rainy morning, a fine afternoon.
7	29.85	58	60	S. W.	A fine morning, afternoon cloudy with small rain.
8	29.75	56	58	S. W.	A cloudy day, afternoon wind N. W.
9	30.05	56	60	N.	A fine day.
10	30.1	56	58	S. W.	Ditto.
11	30.05	56	58	W.	Ditto.
12	30.	54	58	W.	Ditto.
13	30.	55	60	W.	Ditto, afternoon wind N. W.
14	30.1	56	59	N. E.	A cloudy day.
15	30.05	53	58	N.	A fine day, afternoon wind N. E.
16	29.65	53	60	N. E.	Ditto, afternoon wind E.
17	29.65	54	60	E.	A rainy day.
18	29.78	54	58	S. W.	A fine day.
19	29.8	51	56	W.	A cloudy day with rain, afternoon wind N. E.
20	29.82	51	55	N. E.	Fine early in the morning, afterwards cloudy with showers.
21	29.88	48	54	N.	Ditto.
22	29.95	48	54	N.	A fine day.
23	30.08	50	53	N.	A fine morning, afternoon cloudy, wind N. W.
24	30.18	48	53	N.	A fine day.

PRICES of STOCKS from August 25, to September 26, inclusive, 1758.

[illegible]

Engraved for the Universal Magazine for J. Hinton at y^e Kings Arms in Newgate Street.



A Perspective View of DUDLEY CASTLE in the County of Stafford.

The Account of Staffordshire, from Page 52 of this Volume, continued.

With a perspective View of Dudley-castle, neatly engraved.

The city of Litchfield, which is a county of itself, is governed by a Recorder, Steward, and twenty-three Aldermen; two of whom are annually chosen Bailiffs, and, for a year after serving that office, they continue to act as Justices of the peace. The present Recorder is the right honourable William Earl of Dartmouth; and his uncle, the honourable Mr. Baron Legge, is Steward.

The town-hall is a very long commodious room, and has other rooms added to it, for the convenience of holding Assemblies: It has, within these few years, been new-fronted with stone in a very handsome manner, having the arms of the city carved over it; and the top is ornamented with stone flower-pots. This front, together with the well-built house of Mr. Robinson adjoining to it, affords a good prospect towards the Market-street.

The cathedral, an excellent piece of architecture, begun in 1148, stands in the close; it suffered extremely, during the late civil wars, being several times taken and retaken by the forces of the King and the Parliament; but it was so completely repaired, soon after the restoration, that it is now, perhaps, one of the noblest and most beautiful structures in England. It is wall-ed round like a castle, but stands on such an eminence, that it is seen, on all sides, at the distance of ten miles; its inside is 450 feet long, whereof the choir is 110; and, in its widest part, it is 80 broad. Its portico, or front, is hardly to be paralleled in the kingdom; for there are 26 statues of the Kings of Judah in a row above it, as large as the life; on the top, at each corner, is a lofty spire, besides a fine high steeple in the middle of the church, which was the model of the spire designed by Sir Christopher Wren for the middle of Westminster-abbey. Dr. Plot does not scruple to affirm, that this cathedral is the most eminent building, whether ecclesiastic or civil, in England; since it is adorned with three such lofty spires as no other English church can pretend to. There are several statues on its outside, as well as within; and the choir, a great part of which is beautifully paved with alabaſter and cannel coal, in imitation of black and white marble, has a chapel behind it. The Prebendaries stalls, by some accounted the best of the kind in the kingdom, are, indeed, of curious workmanship; which were, most of them, re-erected, at the charge of the country Gentlemen,

each stall bearing the arms of its particular benefactor. In the same close are the palaces of the Bishop and Dean, and the houses of the Prebendaries in a court on the hill, all very handsome; and therein stand several other fair and well-built structures.

Besides the cathedral, there are three churches belonging to this town, viz. St. Mary's; St. Chad's, commonly called Stow church; and St. Michael's, commonly called Green-hill church. St. Mary's is a vicarage in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of this cathedral; and the other two are perpetual curacies, which the vicar of St. Mary's nominates to. St. Michael's church-yard is so large, that, in its extent, it can hardly be paralleled in the kingdom; for it contains six or seven acres of ground.

This city formerly had a castle, long since destroyed; which has given the title of Earl to several families, as it now does to George Henry Lee, Custos brevium in the court of Common-pleas, LL.D. the noble descendant of Edward Henry Lee, who was so created by Charles II. in 1674. Some take Litchfield to be the principal city, next to Chester, of all the north-west part of England; but, though it is pretty large, and contains, as has been said, several very handsome houses, it is, after all, a long straggling place. It has a market, on Tuesdays and Fridays; and annual fairs, on the three first Thursdays after Epiphany, Ash-wednesday, May-day, and the Friday before St. Simon and Jude.

The town stands in a dry healthy situation, and the inhabitants, generally speaking, are genteel well-bred people. The ale is incomparable here, as it is, indeed, in all parts of the county; and the brook of this town, which has two bridges, runs into the Trent. The streets are well paved, and kept very clean; the adjacent country is both pleasant and fruitful, and in the neighbourhood are frequent horse-races. The present Representatives of this city in Parliament are Thomas Anson, Esq; elder brother to the right honourable George Anson, Lord Anson of Soberton, first Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty; and Henry Vernon, Esq.

About a mile south of Litchfield, stands a village, called Chesterfield wall, which Dr. Plot, as well as Mr. Camden, supposes to be the remains of the ancient Etocetum of the Romans, a military station; not only by reason of its being most agreeable to the usual course and order of their itineraries,

but also because the ruins of old walls and buildings evidently prove it to be a place of extent and antiquity, and Roman antiquities have been here discovered.

There are several fine country seats not far distant from the foresaid city, viz. the Duke of Bridgewater's, at Newborough, five miles from Litchfield; the Earl of Berkshire's at Elford, and Lord Leigh's at Ridware, near the same; but that of Beaufort, four miles distant from it, a famous ancient seat, at present in the possession of the right honourable Henry Paget, Earl of Uxbridge, who is styled Baron of Beaufort, deserves, on several accounts, to be mentioned in a particular manner. As to its antiquity, it is reported to have been built by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester; and its very name intimates, that it is of Norman or French original. The park is very beautiful, and has a most delightful situation; wherein there is a famous antique camp, or fortification, surrounded with a double trench, very deep and extensive; which is supposed, by the author of the *Addenda to Camden*, to have been made by Canutus, the Dane, when he ravaged this part of the country. But the old Castle-hill above Beaufort affords such a charming prospect as is not to be paralleled in the whole county; for it is elevated so high, that from it may be seen, at once, the nine following shires, viz. Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Shropshire, Cheshire, Montgomeryshire, and Flintshire.

2. Stafford, the county town, where the assizes are held, stands low on the river Sow, over which it has a good bridge; and it is twelve miles distant from Litchfield, and 55 from London. Merlin, the famous British prophet, who flourished about the year 480, is the first writer that takes any notice of this place, by whom it is only mentioned in a prophetic manner; for the island wherein it lies, anciently called *Bethnei*, is said to have been first inhabited, in the beginning of the eighth century, by St. Bertoline, the son of a King of this country, and scholar of St. Guthlac, who led here an hermetical life; and it is reported, that the widow of Ethelred, Earl of Mercia, afterwards founded this town (named Stafford, i. e. the ford of a staff, from a shallow part of the river hereabouts, which could be passed over solely by the help of a staff) who made it the capital of the county. It formerly had a castle, which stood on the north side of the river Sow, and was erected, in the beginning of the tenth century, by the renowned *Ægelfleda*, or *Elfleda*, King Alfred's daughter; but there are no

remains of this fortress now to be seen. As to the Stafford-castle at about a mile's distance from the town, it was built, a long time after the former, by Ralph, the first Earl of Stafford; and it now gives the same title to the Catholic branch of the Howard family, so created by James II, and is the country seat where they reside. William Howard, Lord Viscount Stafford, was one of the five Popish Lords imprisoned in the Tower, in the reign of Charles II, being accused of being concerned in the plot against him; and, being tried before the Lords, and found guilty, he was beheaded, on the 29th of December, 1680, in the 68th year of his age.

Stafford is an ancient borough, governed by a Mayor, ten Aldermen, twenty Common-council-men, a Town-clerk, and two Serjeants at mace; it is well built and paved, and has a pleasant, though low, situation; and it is, of late years, by means of its cloth manufacture, greatly increased, both in wealth and inhabitants. It has a weekly market on Saturdays; and its annual fairs are on the Tuesday before Shrovetide, the 6th and 26th of February, the 22d of April, 3d of May, 29th of June, 30th of July, 21st of September, and the 4th of December. The old custom of borough English, that the youngest sons should inherit the lands of their fathers, is still retained here, as well as in other parts of the county; and the reason, assigned for it by the famous Littleton, is, that the younger sons are, in law, presumed to be least able to shift for themselves. This town, in *Domesday-book*, is stiled a city; but, though it is more convenient for transacting the county business, it is at present much inferior to Litchfield. It is supposed to have been anciently walled round, because the remains of the walls are still to be seen; and, though its buildings are, for the most part, of stone and slate, some of them make a very modish appearance. The quarter-sessions, as well as the assizes, must always be held in this town, pursuant to a statute enacted in the first year of Queen Elizabeth's reign; King John made it a corporation; and its charter was confirmed and enlarged by Edward VI. Its barony, from William the Conqueror's time to that of Edward III, was so large, that it was equalled by few, if any, in England; for sixty knights fees belonged to it, besides eighty villages; but, by the attainder of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, it was wholly dissolved. This unfortunate Nobleman, of weak parts, but violent passions, and the most childish vanity, had been so unguarded as to say, 'That, if Henry

VIII. died without issue, he would claim the Crown, as the descendant of Anne of Gloucester, grand-daughter of Edward III; and that, if he should ever ascend the throne, he would punish Wolsey, according to his demerit.' These words were reported to the Cardinal, who, immediately devoting him to destruction, by bribing some of his domestics to betray their master, collected matter sufficient for an impeachment; and, to deprive him of his two principal supports, the Earl of Northumberland, his father-in-law, and his son-in-law, the Earl of Surry, the former was, under a frivolous pretence, committed to the Tower, and the latter appointed chief Governor of Ireland. He was tried by one Duke, one Marquis, seven Earls, and twelve Barons, before the Duke of Norfolk, and condemned to die the death of a traitor; but the Duke could not forbear shedding tears, when he pronounced his sentence; to which he replied, 'My Lord of Norfolk, you speak to me as to a traitor; but traitor was I never. My Lords, I malign you not for what you have done; but may the eternal God forgive you my death, as I do. I shall never sue to the King for life; however, he is a gracious Prince, and more grace may come from him, than I desire; and so I intreat you, my Lords, and all my fellows, to pray for me.' He was afterwards beheaded, to the universal regret of the people, who openly libelled the Cardinal as the son of a butcher, delighting in blood. The present Representatives of this borough in Parliament are the honourable William Richard Chetwynd, Esq; son and heir to the right honourable Lord Viscount Chetwynd; and William Chetwynd, Esq; Master-worker of the Mint, only brother to the said Lord.

Near this town stands Tixhal-hall, the seat of Lord Aston, a fine piece of masonry, that well deserves the notice of the curious; and it is remarkable, that, though its windows are very numerous, scarce two of them are alike; and that there is the same variety in the fretwork of the tunnels; from whence it is natural to conclude, that the beauty of a structure did not, in those days, viz. of Henry VIII, consist, as in the present, in uniformity, but in the greatest variety the artist could possibly discover. Not far from Stafford, is likewise situated Ingestre-hall, Lord Chetwynd's seat, which has the finest park and gardens that are to be seen in this part of England; and here the late Walter Chetwynd, Esq; erected, at his sole charge, an elegant church, which was consecrated, in 1677, by the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry.

3. Newcastle under Line, or Lyme, which is 11 miles distant from Stafford, and 148 from London, derives its name and original from a castle which the Earl of Lancaster, in the reign of Henry III, erected in the midst of a pool, near the place whereon this town stands; and he called it Newcastle, or a new castle, to distinguish it from the old castle of Chesterton under Lyme, which was then going to decay. It was incorporated by Henry I, and is governed by a Mayor, two Justices, two Bailiffs, and 24 capital Burgeses; it has three great fairs for all sorts of cattle, on Shrove-tuesday, Easter and Whitson Mondays, and the Monday before the 15th of July; and a fourth, for wool, on the first Monday in September, and the 6th of November. The principal manufacture is hats; but the cloathing trade also flourishes here, and the town is surrounded with coal-pits. The streets are broad, and well paved, but most of the houses are low and thatched; and it had formerly four churches, which are now reduced to one, it having greatly suffered in the Barons wars. It lies on the river Trent, and in its neighbourhood are frequent horse-races; and the corporation has a court vested with the privilege of holding pleas for actions under 40 s. They have here a peculiar artifice for the correction of scolding women, more effectual than the ducking-stool, and yet not so prejudicial to the health of the persons corrected, viz. a jointed collar that comes round the neck, with loops and staples, to let it in and out, according to its bulk; a jointed semicircle that comes over the head, made forked at one end to let through the nose; and a plate of iron that is put into the mouth, to keep down the tongue. This instrument being, by the Magistrate's order, put upon the offender, and fastened with a padlock behind, she is, to expose her, led by an Officer round the town; and it is not taken off, till she discovers all the external signs imaginable of her humiliation and amendment. The present Representatives of this borough in Parliament are the honourable John Waldegrave, Esq; only brother to the right honourable James Waldegrave, Earl Waldegrave, Groom of the bedchamber to his Majesty, Colonel of the 8th regiment of dragoons, and a Major-general; and the honourable Baptista Leveson Gower, Esq; uncle to the right honourable Grandville Leveson Gower, Earl Gower, whose seat is Trentham-hall, near this town.

Some accounts of the counties of England add Tamworth to the Parliamentary boroughs of Staffordshire; but, as it properly belongs to Warwickshire, we shall defer

defer the description of it, till we proceed to describe that county.

The other noted towns in this shire are,

1. Wolverhampton, 117 miles distant from London; it has a weekly market on Wednesdays, and an annual fair on the 24th of June. It was anciently called Hampton, and so large a parish, that it was near 30 miles in compass, and contained no less than 17 great villages; a priory was also formerly erected here by King Edgar, as Sir William Dugdale affirms, at the request of his dying sister Wulfruna; and, on this account, the place was termed Wulfruna's-Hampton, which is since corrupted to Wolverhampton. It stands on high ground, is populous and handsomely built, and the streets are well paved; but all the water it has, except what falls from the skies, is supplied from four weak springs of different qualities, which are termed Pudding-well, Horse-well, Washing-well, and Meat-well, all appropriated to their respective uses. From the last of these they fetch all the water they use for boiling or brewing, in leather budgets laid across a horse, with a funnel at the top, by which they fill them; and to the other three wells they carry their tripe, horses, and linen. To this scarcity of water, and its high situation, is attributed the healthy state of the town, in spite of the adjacent coal-mines; and it is said, that the plague was scarce ever known here, though the small-pox often; which have been observed to be an indication of the wholesomeness of the air.

The principal manufacturers of this place are locksmiths, who are accounted the most expert artists in England; for they are such curious workmen, that they can contrive a lock so ingeniously, that, if a servant be sent into the closet with the master-key, or their own, it will shew exactly how often that servant has gone into it, at any distance of time; and how often the lock has been shot, for a whole year; some of them being contrived to discover 500 or 1000 times. We are likewise told, that a very fine clock was made in this town, sold for 20*l.* which had a set of chimes in it that would go, at whatever hour the owner should think fit.

There is a charity school here, built and endowed by Stephen Jennings, a native of Wolverhampton, who was Lord Mayor of London, in 1608; and there are two other considerable schools here; the one for 50 boys, who are both taught and cloathed; and the other for 40 girls, part of whom are also cloathed; which are supported by subscription. There is, moreover, a collegiate church in this town, annexed to the Dean and Chapter of Windsor; and Henry III.

granted a charter to it for its market, and for a fair on the eve and day of St. Peter and St. Paul.

Near Wrottesley, to the north-west of Wolverhampton, are the ruins of an ancient British city, or fortification, of a great extent; for it includes more than a half of Wrottesley, and a part of Pateshull, Pepperhill, and Bonningal parks; and likewise a part of the two commons of Kingswood and Westbach; the whole containing a circuit of three or four miles, lying partly in Staffordshire, and partly in Shropshire. Within these limits, there are still to be seen several partitions running different ways, like the sides of streets; which, together with the large hinges for doors and an antique dagger found here, and some of the stones being squared, inclined Dr. Plot rather to think it to be the ruins of a city, than a fortification only; though otherwise he should have thought it to have been such a British vallum, or incampment, as Tacitus says Caractacus made on a hill in Shropshire, with great stones rudely heaped upon one another, to defend him from the impressions of the Roman army. The annotator on Camden affirms, that stones of an enormous bulk have been found near Wrottesley, whereof he mentions one that made 100 loads; and another, that, after ten loads were hewn off, required 36 yokes of oxen to draw it, and made a great cistern in a malt-house there, which, at once, wets 37 strikes of barley. At Kinfare, in the same neighbourhood, is an oblong square figure, about 300 yards long, and 200 broad, which is surrounded with an artificial bank, and fenced with a deep ditch on the north-north-east and south-south-west sides, the other two being inaccessible; which, though the tradition of the town represents it as a Danish fortification, Dr. Plot places among the Saxon antiquities. At Abbots, or rather Apewood-castle, near Seafdon, on the borders of Shropshire, is an old British fortification, standing on a lofty round promontory, with a steep ridge, for half a mile together, having hollows cut in the ground, over which it is thought, that the Britons pitched their tents; and upon Ashwood-heath, in the parish of King's-Swinford, is a large intrenchment, which Dr. Plot apprehends to be Roman.

Aqualat, or Aqua lata, Broad water, was so named by the Romans, on the account of its wide and extensive mere, which is 1848 yards long, and its breadth 672; it lies on the borders of this county, at about a mile's distance from Newport in Shropshire; and Aqualat-house is now the seat of Charles Baldwin, Esq.

Sir John Astley, Bart. at present Knight of the shire for Shropshire, has a magnificent house at Pattenhull in Staffordshire, intirely built of squared stone; which, together with its curious gardens and water-works, is supposed to be the most complete and delicious seat in the whole county.

Dudley-castle, 4 miles distant from Wolverhampton, a great part whereof is now in ruins, is said to have been erected by Dudo, or Dodo, a Saxon, about the year 700; it was possessed by Gervase de Paganel, in the reign of King Stephen; but, he dying without issue male, and his sister marrying John de Someri, it came into the Someri's possession. It was demolished by Henry II, who deprived them of the power of making a castle of it again; but Henry III. granted them a licence to rebuild it in its ancient form. In Edward II's time, by the like failure, it passed, with Margaret, of the Someri family, to that of the Suttons, who were created Lords Dudley; and one of their descendants was Duke of Northumberland, and Earl of Warwick, &c. in the reign of Edward VI: But, for

want of male issue, Humphry, Lord Ward, by marriage, became possessor thereof; and it still continues in the hands of this noble family, who are, therefore, Lords Dudley and Ward. It stands on a high mountain, being cut out of a rock; and from its tower is a delightful prospect into five shires and a part of Wales. This castle greatly suffered in the late civil war; but, notwithstanding its ruins, the marks of its loyalty, what remains of it is, at this day, the seat of the right honourable John Ward, Lord Ward of Birmingham, Recorder of Worcester. In the hall thereof there is a table made of one intire oak plank, which is above 17 yards long, and a yard broad; it measured seven yards and nine inches more, which were cut off, to suit it to the place. The whole tree was of a prodigious size, and, it is thought, could not have contained less than 100 tons of neat timber; and it grew in the new park at Dudley. As to the neighbouring town of Dudley, it is situated in Worcester-shire.

[To be continued,]

REFLECTIONS *on the Dominion of Man over the Brute Creation.*

There wanted yet their *Master-Work*, the End
Of all yet done; a Creature, who, not prone,
And *brute* as other Creatures, but endu'd
With Sanctity of Reason, might erect
His Stature, and, upright with Front serene,
Govern the rest, self-knowing, and from thence
Magnanimous to correspond with Heav'n.

MILTON.

AS the wisdom of God is illustriously displayed in the formation of the whole universe, and the nature and constitution of its several parts; so it is remarkably conspicuous in their proper arrangement in the scale of existence. All created beings, whether material or immaterial, visible or invisible, in heaven or on earth, are fully qualified to act the part assigned them by their almighty Creator; for, whilst the capacities of the meanest of them are admirably suited to perform the inferior offices of their rank and degree, the higher orders have faculties extremely well fitted for the discharge of their superior functions. This is manifestly a true state of the case, with respect to the lower or terrestrial world, which is amply stored with suitable accommodations for the various classes of its innumerable inhabitants; and every one of these not only enjoys all the happiness it is capable of, but also contributes, in proportion to the extent of its abilities, to the comfort and conveniency of man, who is constituted their Lord and Governor. Revela-

tion assures us, that the supreme Being has invested him with dominion over the fishes of the sea, the fowls of the air, and the beasts of the field; and the experience and observation of all ages and countries abundantly prove, that they are, each of them, more or less, put under his subjection, and thereby rendered subservient to his felicity. I shall, in the sequel, to avoid prolixity, confine my reflections to the last of these, and briefly shew, that the brute creation have a constant and necessary connexion with and dependence upon man, as their head and ruler; and that, in consequence of this subordination, they severally contribute to promote his welfare.

That brutes were originally intended to be under his dominion, in order to become serviceable to him, will evidently appear from an attentive survey of their narrow capacities, which are wisely adapted to such a subordination, but altogether unfit for a more elevated condition; for it is, to the last degree, absurd to suppose that they were designed to act a part in life which they are utterly

utterly unable to perform. Their knowledge is proportioned to their respective inferior spheres, and no more than barely sufficient to enable them to discharge the lower offices appertaining thereto; since it rises no higher than an instinct to satisfy their natural appetites of hunger and thirst, continue their species, alternately to labour and rest, and exert their strength and activity on proper occasions; and this is enough to render them as happy as it is possible for them to be in their present situation, and, at the same time, useful to mankind in general. If their capacities were more enlarged than they are, they would no longer be contented with a state of subjection: If they could compare, select, and recollect their ideas; if they could reflect on what is past, foresee what is future, and draw from thence rational inferences and deductions; if they were sensible of their servitude, and knew how to apply their superior bodily strength to procure their liberty: If this was, in reality, their condition, instead of continuing profitable and obedient servants, they would rebel against their masters, and become the pests of human society. This would entirely destroy the present order and harmony subsisting between men and the brute creation, for their mutual advantage; for the former would be continually exposed to the fury of the latter, and unable to make an effectual defence, as their bodies, notwithstanding their transcendent dignity, majestic form, and exquisitely delicate frame and contexture, are confessedly, with respect to their strength, a very unequal match to many of the beasts of the field. But, if man would, in this case, be a sufferer, the brutes themselves would likewise suffer, if they were endowed with more extensive intellectual abilities; for their own happiness would then be liable to be interrupted by ambition, envy, corroding anxieties, and many other perplexities, which they are now wholly strangers to; and they would, moreover, greatly disturb each other's repose and tranquillity. In the present state of things, if their enjoyments are few and of an inferior kind, they are exempted from many sorrows and sufferings incident to more noble and exalted beings; and, in their subordinate situation, they are better provided for, by the means of the provident care of their masters, than they could possibly provide for themselves, if they were deprived of the benefit of their assistance; for a great number of them would perish in the winter season, and tempestuous weather, without human aid and contrivance.

But if the minds of the brute creation are aptly disposed for the service of man; if they

know neither more nor less what is requisite to render them subservient to his advantage; the qualities of their bodies are also conducive to this important purpose. The proneness, bulk, and strength thereof qualify them to perform those laborious offices which he stands in need of, and cannot execute himself; the swiftness of some of them, in the chase, affords him an agreeable and healthy amusement; the flesh of many of them supplies him with wholesome food; and their very fleeces and skins are of great use to cover and defend him from the injuries of the weather. Indeed, these animals were not solely created for the benefit and convenience of man; for, far from being mere machines, they are made capable, by the goodness of God, which is diffused over all his works, of being happy themselves, in a manner suitable to their rank and degree; but then it is certain, that their enjoyments can rise no higher than the gratification of their sensual appetites and inclinations, which are confined to very narrow limits, as has been already observed. They have, doubtless, a right to all the pleasures they are qualified to enjoy; and it would be cruel and unnatural, in their Lords and Masters, to treat them with rigour and severity; wantonly to torture or torment them, compel them to labour beyond their strength, or refuse them necessary shelter and nourishment. To use them thus is grossly abusing them; and such treatment of these useful creatures is as impolitic as it is tyrannical, since, the more they are neglected, and the worse their usage is, the less able they will be to do the service expected from them. But, on the other hand, if these profitable servants are duly supported, and proper care is taken to supply their necessities, their usefulness to mankind in general is so far from impairing their own happiness, that it directly promotes it; because they are, in this case, better provided for, than, independently from human assistance they could provide for themselves.

That man is appointed to have dominion over the brute creation will farther appear from his superior faculties, which amply qualify him for such a dominion. He, in this respect, as much surpasses them as in his exalted situation in the scale of being; for he is an intelligent and moral agent, being, as to his transcendent knowledge, formed after the divine image, and rendered capable of imitating the moral perfections of his Creator. His erect and beautiful body has a peculiar dignity; but, as to his soul, it is immortal and qualified for the most sublime rational enjoyments; and such is the influence he has over the brute creation, that he can direct and apply their respective inferior abilities

lities to be subservient to his felicity. They have, in fact, all of them, been more or less brought under his subjection, the largest, strongest, swiftest, fiercest, and most sagacious of them not excepted; and there are none of them so insignificant, as not to be, some way or other, serviceable to him. If man had been intended to undergo the labours which these animals endure, on his account, he would not have wanted proportionable strength; and, in order to be as strong as an ox or an elephant, he must have had their limbs and shape, together with their bones and muscles; but this would have been inconsistent with his present comely form, and he would then have been deprived of the benefit of his hands, which are so useful to him in the practice of the manual arts, and on all other occasions. Since then he continually stands in need of the services the brutes are qualified to perform, and he is altogether unable to execute them himself, it naturally follows, that they were designed to supply his defects. It is all one to him, provided he has what he wants, whether he get it by his own labour or that of others; for he knows where to find suitable assistance; which is more convenient for him, as it lessens his fatigue, than if he supplied himself by his own toil. He is no stranger to their several powers and capacities, and has the skill of applying their talents in a proper manner, which would otherwise be lost or buried in obscurity; for, as the most precious metals, whilst they remain in the ore, are useless, to the world, so are the qualities of these animals, until they are by human contrivance, prepared and adapted to promote the good of mankind. Hence it comes to pass, that they all contribute, in one shape or other, to the welfare and conveniency of their Lord and Master; and he trains them up for his service, and determines them to their respective occupations. The elephant is a very strong as well as bulky animal; and, if it equalled its governor in knowledge, would never be subject to a person, with respect to his body, so many degrees weaker than himself; and yet he can manage this unwieldy creature, and avail himself of its labour; which is of great use, on this account, as well as the camel, in the Eastern parts of the world.

The ox is serviceable in a double capacity, both for food and labour; and the ass is likewise useful in the latter respect. The horse, by reason of its strength and agility, is of great use for various purposes in life; it is extremely beneficial to the farmer, tradesman, and manufacturer, and the soldier too; and, as riding is an agreeable and wholesome exercise, it is at once a diversion and a means conducive to preserve and promote bodily health. Some brutes are wild, fierce, and mischievous, as the lion, panther, leopard, and such-like animals; but these are few in number, and kept retired, as it were from the sight of men, in spacious deserts, lest they should annoy or obstruct them in their worldly designs and undertakings; and, even here, they are not intirely useless, as they feed where and on what other creatures dislike, and, by devouring carcases, prevent the air from being infected by their noxious exhalations; and there is no fear of their becoming too numerous, as they continually prey upon one another, and are frequently hunted down, for the sake of their valuable skins. As for those brute creatures that are remarkably swift, and yet are otherwise weak and defenceless, as hares, rabbits, foxes, &c. they yield excellent sport to the pursuers, and contribute to their health and activity; and the two first also afford delicate food. Others are neither fit for the chase, nor tractable and domestic, as beavers, sables, ermins, &c. which, nevertheless, supply precious skins and furs to cloath and adorn the human body; and as to the bullocks, cows, sheep, goats, &c. it is universally known, that they are useful for food and cloathing, as well as for labour. And there is a remarkable circumstance attending all these animals, which evidently shews, that they were intended to be serviceable to men; viz. that their variety of their shape and colour as plainly distinguishes them from one another, as the diversity of features does different men; which is of no significance at all to themselves, who are insensible of it, and so soon forget their offspring; nor are they thereby rendered more useful to those of their own kind; but it is of signal use to the proprietors, as it ascertains their property, and so prevents discord and confusion.

Abstract of the two late Acts of Parliament, passed in the 30th and 31st Years of his present Majesty, for the better Regulating the Militia of this Kingdom, which was printed and distributed throughout the City of York, by the Direction, and at the Expence, of George Fox Lane, Esq; one of the Representatives in Parliament for the said City, for the better Information of Persons chosen, by Lot, to serve in the Militia.

The PAY, PRIVILEGES, and DUTY of a MILITIA-MAN.

PAY.

A Private man, for each day he is employed in the militia, shall receive one

shilling. There shall be one corporal to every twenty private men who shall be paid

one shilling and six-pence every day he is employed.

Out of the private men, vacancies, on the death or removal of serjeants, may be filled up, in the proportion of one to every twenty private men ;

Who are, in that case, discharged from serving as such,

And shall have the pay of a serjeant, viz. every day in the year one shilling.

The serjeant-major must be made out of the serjeants, and shall be paid two shillings and six-pence more a week.

PRIVILEGES.

No militia man can be compelled to march out of the kingdom ;

Nor be obliged to go about six miles from home, to perform exercise, in companies or half companies ;

Nor be detained, on days of exercise, longer than six hours ; or under arms, without refreshment, more than two hours.

He shall be dieted and billeted at public houses, paying for diet and small beer, four-pence each day.

Having served three years, he may retain his cloaths.

He shall be exempted from doing any highway duty, or serving as a peace officer or parish officer.

He shall not be liable to serve, unless by consent, in any of his Majesty's land or sea-forces.

Having been called out into actual service, and being a married man, he may set up any trade in any town.

Disabled by sickness on a march, or at a place of annual exercise, he shall be provided for (by an order from one Justice of the peace or Magistrate) by the officers of the parish where he shall then be, who shall be reimbursed, by the officers of the parish for which he shall serve.

If ordered out on actual service, he shall receive a guinea before the day he is ordered to march.

If ordered out, leaving a family not of ability to support themselves, the parish officers, where such family resides, shall relieve them by a weekly allowance, until his return, and be reimbursed out of the county stock.

Having served three years, he shall not be liable to serve again, until by rotation it comes to his turn.

Being 35 years of age, and having served

two years, or on shewing just cause, he may be discharged ;

And, at any time, he may be discharged by subdivision meetings.

If maimed or wounded in actual service, he shall be equally intitled to Chelsea hospital, with any other soldier belonging to his Majesty's other forces.

Parishes may offer, and Deputy-lieutenants may accept volunteers, instead of those chosen by lot.

DUTY.

Every militia-man shall appear at the subdivision meeting, on notice, and be inrolled to serve for three years, or find a substitute.

He shall be exercised in half companies, on the first Mondays in the months of March, April, May, June, July, August, September, and October.

In whole companies, on the third Monday in the said months.

And if they cannot be exercised in half companies, by reason of the distance, then in smaller bodies ; and

In regiments, or battalions, on Tuesday Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, in Whitsun-week.

The days of exercise may be altered to any other day in the same week, Sunday excepted.

The two days in any one month, in harvest, may be changed to Tuesday and Wednesday in Easter-week.

If any day is inconvenient, on account of fairs and markets, it may be altered to any other day in the same week, except Sundays.

Notice of the several places of exercise shall be fixed on the church or chapel doors of the parishes respectively ; or, in case of no church or chapel, on the door of some church or chapel, next adjoining.

After exercise, every man shall clean and return his arms, cloaths, and accoutrements.

Changing his residence, he shall serve in the division he shall remove to, on giving previous notice to the Deputy-lieutenants, and receiving a certificate from them.

And, in case of invasion, imminent danger thereof, or a rebellion, he may be drawn out for actual service, and in such case only, and in this kingdom only, and not elsewhere.

An Historical Account of the Proceedings of the last Session of the British Parliament (from Page 125 of this Volume) finished.

On the 14th of April, 1758, the Lords sent a message to the Commons, signifying, That they had agreed to the bill for the en-

couragement of seamen employed in the royal navy.

The same day, the Commons passed a bill

bill for explaining, amending, and enforcing an act, made in the last session of Parliament, for the better ordering of the militia forces in the several counties of England.

On the 18th, the Lords sent a message to the Commons, signifying, that they had agreed to the bill for amending an act, of the 3d of William and Mary, for the better explanation and supplying the defects of the former laws for the settlement of the poor; and also to

A bill for further explaining the laws about the electors of Knights of the shire to serve in Parliament for England.

The same day, the Commons resolved,

That 492,400 l. 8 s. and 3 d. remaining in the receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, disposible by Parliament, of the produce of the sinking fund, on the 5th of April, 1758, be applied towards making good the supply granted in this session of Parliament.

On the 19th, the Commons passed a bill for the encouragement of the exportation of culm to Lisbon in Portugal.

The same day, they also ordered,

That an account be laid, before this House, of the prices paid for beef for victualling his Majesty's navy, from Christmas, 1730, to Christmas, 1757, distinguishing each year.

On the 20th, the Commons resolved,

That 670,000 l. be granted to enable his Majesty to make good his engagements with the King of Prussia, pursuant to the convention concluded on the 11th of April, 1758; also

That 463,084 l. 6 s. 10 d. be granted for defraying the charge of 38,000 men of the troops of Hanover, Wolfenbuttle, Saxe Gotha, and the Count of Bukkeburg, with the general and staff Officers, actually employed in concert with the King of Prussia, from November 28, 1757, to December 24, 1758, inclusive; also

That 386,915 l. 13 s. 2 d. be granted, in full satisfaction for the train of artillery of the said troops, and all other extraordinary expences, from November 28, 1757, to December 24, 1758, inclusive; also

That 145,454 l. 15 s. and one farthing be granted for defraying the extraordinary expences of his Majesty's land forces, and other services incurred in 1757, and not provided for by Parliament; also

That 165,175 l. 4 s. 10 d. halfpenny be granted for discharging what remains to be paid for 2120 horse, and 9900 foot, with the general and staff Officers, and train of artillery, the troops of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in the pay of Great Britain, from the 25th of December, 1757; to the

24th of December, 1758, both days inclusive, together with the subsidy for the said time, pursuant to treaty; and also

That 15,000 l. be granted for the rebuilding of London-bridge.

On the 21st, Mr. Hunter (from the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain) presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty,

A copy of a letter from Captain Barton, Commander of his Majesty's ship the Litchfield, dated, at Antigua, January 13, 1758, inclosing a copy of the state and condition of the several forts on the coast of Africa, as inspected by him; as also a copy of his order to Captain Brown, of the Centaur, to proceed in quest of a French privateer which had been on the coast; being the last accounts received at the Admiralty-office, since those from Captain Weller of the Assistance.

On the 22d, the Commons resolved,

That, towards raising the supply granted to his Majesty, 4,500,000 l. be raised by annuities, at 3 l. 10 s. per cent. per annum; and 500,000 l. by a lottery, to be attended with annuities redeemable by Parliament, after the rate of 3 l. per cent. per annum; the said annuities to be transferrable at the Bank of England, and charged on a fund to be established in this session of Parliament for payment thereof, and for which the sinking fund shall be a collateral security; and that every subscriber for 500 l. shall be intitled to 450 l. in annuities, and 50 l. in lottery tickets, and so in proportion for a greater or lesser sum: That the said lottery shall consist of tickets of the value of 10 l. each, in a proportion not exceeding eight blanks to a prize; the blanks to be of the value of 6 l. each; the blanks and prizes to bear an interest after the rate of 3 l. per cent. per annum, to commence from the 5th of January, 1759; and that the 4,500,000 l. to be raised by annuities bear an interest after the rate of 3 l. 10 s. per cent. per annum, from the 5th of July, 1758; which said annuities shall stand reduced to 3 per cent. per annum, after the expiration of 24 years, to be computed from the said 5th of July, 1758; and shall afterwards be redeemable, in the whole or in part, by no less sums than 500,000 l. at a time, six months notice having been first given of such payment or payments respectively: That any subscriber may, on or before the 29th of this instant April, at five in the afternoon, make a deposit of 10 per cent. on such sum as he shall chuse to subscribe towards raising the said sum of 5,000,000 l. with the cashiers of the Bank of

of England, as a security for his making the future payments on the days herein after appointed.

On the 5,000,000*l*.

10*l*. per cent. deposit, on or before the 29th of this instant April, on the whole five millions.

On 4,500,000*l* in Annuities.

15 per cent. on or before the 30th of May next.

15 per cent. on or before the 28th of June next.

15 per cent. on or before the 27th of July next.

15 per cent. on or before the 30th of August next.

15 per cent. on or before the 27th of September next.

15 per cent. on or before the 26th of October next.

On the Lottery for 500,000*l*.

20 per cent. on or before the 10th of June next.

15 per cent. on or before the 10th of July next.

15 per cent. on or before the 19th of August next.

20 per cent. on or before the 9th of September next.

20 per cent. on or before the 9th of October next.

Which several sums, so received, shall by the said cashiers be paid into the receipt of the Exchequer, to be applied, from time to time, to such services as shall then have been voted by this House in this session of Parliament, and not otherwise. That any subscriber, paying in the whole or any part of his subscription, previous to the days appointed for the respective payments, shall be allowed a discount after the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, from the days of such respective payments to the respective times on which such payments are directed to be made; and that all who make their full payments on the said lottery, shall have their tickets delivered, as soon as they can conveniently be made out. And also

That, towards raising the said supply, there be issued and applied 1,606,076*l*. 5*s*. 1*d*. farthing, out of the monies that shall or may arise out of the surplusses, excesses, or overplus monies, and other revenues, composing the sinking fund.

On the 24th, the Commons passed a bill, that no Member of this House do presume to plead at the bar of the House of Lords, without leave first obtained from this House, and to be moved for between the hours of eleven and one o'clock.

On the 26th, Mr. Stanley (from the Commissioners for victualling his Majesty's

navy) presented to the House, pursuant to their order,

An account of the prices paid for beef for victualling his Majesty's navy, from Christmas, 1730, to Christmas, 1757, distinguishing each year.

On the 27th, Mr. Oswald (from the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations) presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty,

No. 1. Copy of a letter from Henry Ellis, Esq; Lieutenant-governor of Georgia, to the Board of Trade, dated December 15, 1757.

No. 2. Extract of a letter from William-Henry Lyttleton, Esq; Governor of South Carolina, to the Board of Trade, dated Charles Town, October 12, 1757.

No. 3. Extract of a letter from Arthur Dobbs, Esq; Governor of North Carolina, to John Pownall, Esq; Secretary to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, dated January 4, 1758.

No. 4. Copy of a letter from Horatio Sharpe, Esq; Lieutenant-governor of Maryland, to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, dated October 22, 1757; inclosing

A copy of an account of the quantity of iron exported from Maryland, between the 31st of December, 1749, and the 1st of May, 1756.

No. 5. Copy of a letter from James Delancey, Esq; Lieutenant-governor of New York, to the Board of Trade, dated December 1, 1757; inclosing

A copy of an account of the iron made at Ancram, in the manor of Livingston, by Robert Livingston, junior, Esq.

No. 6. Extract of a letter from Thomas Fitch, Esq; Governor of Connecticut, to the Board of Trade, dated, at Norwalk, November 18, 1757.

No. 7. Extract of a letter from Benning Wentworth, Esq; Governor of New Hampshire, to the Board of Trade, dated September 24, 1757; inclosing

A copy of an account of bar iron made at Kingston, in New Hampshire, from Christmas, 1749, to Christmas, 1756.

No. 8. Extract of a letter from Robert Monckton, Esq; Lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia, to the Board of Trade, dated October 13, 1757.

Together with a list of the said papers.

The same day, the Lords sent a message to the Commons, signifying, That they had agreed to the bill for the encouragement of the exportation of culm to Lisbon in Portugal; also to

The bill for enlarging the powers granted by a former act for rendering more effectual

tual the several acts passed for the erecting of hospitals and workhouses in Bristol, and for making the said act more effectual.

On the 28th, the Commons passed a bill for explaining, amending, and rendering more effectual a former act for appointing a sufficient number of constables for the city and liberty of Westminster, and to compel proper persons to be jurymen in the same.

On the 29th, the Commons resolved,

That 93,371 l. 11 s. 7 d. three farthings, remaining in the receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, of the produce of the sinking fund for the quarter ended on the 10th of October, 1757, be applied to make good the supply granted to his Majesty; also

That, towards raising the said supply, 300,000 l. be applied out of such monies as shall or may arise out of the surplusses, excesses, or overplus monies, and other revenues composing the sinking fund; also

That 492,400 l. 8 s. 3 d. of the produce of the sinking fund on the 5th of April, 1758, be applied towards making good the said supply; and also

That, towards raising the same, there be applied 1,606,076 l. 5 s. 1 d. farthing, out of the monies that shall or may arise out of the surplusses, excesses, or overplus monies, and other revenues composing the sinking fund.

On the 1st of May, the Lords sent a message to the Commons, signifying, That they had agreed to the bill for encouraging the growth and cultivation of madder in England.

On the 2d, the Commons passed a bill for the due making of bread, &c. in England.

The same day, they resolved,

That 100,000 l. be granted, upon account, for defraying the charge of pay and cloathing of the militia for 1758, and the expences thereby incurred in 1757.

On the 3d, Mr. Rowe (from the Commissioners of the Customs in Scotland) presented to the House, pursuant to their orders,

An account of the drawbacks paid on leather manufactured or unmanufactured, exported out of Scotland, from the 24th of June, 1750, to the 24th of June, 1757; distinguishing the manufactured from the unmanufactured leather, and likewise each year; also

An account of the quantities of foreign leather imported into Scotland, from the 24th of June, 1750, to the 24th of June, 1757, distinguishing each year; and also

An account of the quantities of foreign tanners bark imported into Scotland, from

the 24th of June, 1750, to the 24th of June, 1757, distinguishing each year.

The same day, the Commons passed a bill for applying the sum of money granted in this session for rebuilding London-bridge, and for rendering more effectual the act to improve, widen, and enlarge the passage over and through London-bridge.

On the 4th, the Commons resolved,

That 10,000 l. be granted for carrying on the works for fortifying and securing the harbour of Milford.

On the 5th, the Commons passed a bill for the more effectual compelling of overseers of the poor, &c. to obey the orders of Justices of the peace for the speedy relief of impotent and necessitous poor.

On the 8th, the Commons passed a bill for regulating, governing, preserving, and improving the oyster fishery in the river Colne, and waters thereunto belonging; and also

A bill for allowing further time for the inrollment of deeds and wills made by Papists, and for the relief of Protestant purchasers.

The same day, they ordered,

That an account be laid, before this House, of the quantity of tallow contracted for, to be used in his Majesty's ships and yards for three years, ending at Christmas last, distinguishing each year, with the several prices thereof.

On the 9th, the Commons passed a bill for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts, in the borough of great Yarmouth, and the liberties thereof.

On the 11th, Mr. Stanley (from the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of England) presented to the House, pursuant to their order,

An account of the quantity of tallow contracted for, to be used in his Majesty's ships and yards, for three years ending at Christmas last, distinguishing each year, with the several prices thereof.

The same day Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer presented to the House, by his Majesty's command,

A petition of William Bollan, Esq; (agent for his Majesty's province of Massachusetts bay in New England) to his Majesty in Council; also

The Paymaster-general and Secretary at war's report on Mr. Bollan's petition for repayment of monies expended for provisions, &c. furnished by the said province to their troops in his Majesty's service for the campaign of 1756; also

A petition of Richard Partridge (agent for the colony of Connecticut in New England) to the King in Council; and also

The Paymaster-general and Secretary at war's report on Mr. Richard Partridge's petition.

On the 22d, the Commons passed a bill for establishing a free market for the sale of corn and grain, in the city or liberty of Westminster; and also

A bill to continue, and render more effectual, an act for laying a duty of two pennies Scots, or a sixth part of a penny sterling, on every Scots pint of ale and beer, which shall be brewed for sale, brought into, tapped, or sold, in the town of Kirkaldy and liberties thereof.

On the 23d, the Lords sent a message to the Commons, signifying, That they had agreed to the bill for applying a sum of money granted, in this session, for rebuilding London-bridge.

On the 26th, the Commons passed a bill for applying the money granted by Parliament for the pay and cloathing of the militia.

On the 29th, the Commons passed a bill to permit the importation of salted beef, pork, and butter, from Ireland, for a limited time.

On the 30th, Mr. Collingwood, Secretary to the hospital for the maintenance and education of exposed and deserted young children, presented to the House, pursuant to their orders,

An account of all the children taken into this hospital, from the 25th of March, 1741, to the 31st of December, 1757.—As, also, an account of what children died, and at what ages; also

An account of all the children placed out as apprentices, either boys or girls; and to what business; also

An account of the children returned to their parents; and also

An account of all the monies received by the Governors of this hospital, since its first commencement, distinguished into annual accounts; and likewise their annual disbursements, distinguishing what was laid out for building, in purchases, in the public stocks, or in other charges relating to the hospital.

The same day, the Commons passed a bill for several rates and duties on offices and pensions, and on houses; on windows or lights; and for raising 5,000,000 l. by annuities and a lottery, to be charged on the said rates or duties.

On the 1st of June, the Commons resolved,

That 27,380 l. 19 s. 11 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ be granted for reimbursing to the province of Massachusetts Bay their expences in furnishing

provisions and stores to the troops they raised in the campaign of 1756; also

That 13,736 l. 17 s. 7 d. be granted for reimbursing to the colony of Connecticut their expences in furnishing provisions and stores to the troops they raised for the campaign in 1756; and also

That 4000 l. be granted for repairing the parish church of St. Margaret Westminster.

On the 2d, the Lords sent a message to the Commons, signifying, That they had agreed to the bill for repealing the duty on silver plate made, wrought, touched, assayed, or marked, in Great Britain; for granting a duty on licences for dealing in gold or silver plate; for discontinuing all drawbacks on silver plate exported; and for more effectually preventing frauds and abuses in marking or stamping gold or silver plate; and also

A bill to ascertain the weight of hay and straw, and restrain salesmen from buying the same, or live cattle, on their own account, to sell again, in London, or within the bills of mortality.

On the 6th, Mr. Secretary Pitt delivered to the House the following message from his Majesty, signed with his own hand:

‘GEORGE R.

‘His Majesty, relying on the experienced zeal and affection of his faithful Commons, and considering that, in this critical conjuncture, emergencies may arise which may be of the utmost importance, and be attended with the most pernicious consequences, if proper means should not be immediately applied to prevent or defeat them, is desirous, that this House will enable him to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred or to be incurred, for the service of the year 1758; and to take all such measures as may be necessary to disappoint or defeat any enterprizes or designs of his enemies, and as the exigency of affairs may require.

G. R.’

The same day, the Lords sent a message to the Commons, signifying, that they had agreed to the bill for continuing, and rendering more effectual, a former act for laying a duty of two pennies Scots, or a 6th part of a penny sterling, on every Scots pint of ale and beer, which shall be brewed for sale, brought into, tapped, or sold, in the town of Kirkaldy and liberties thereof; and also to

The bill for establishing a free market for the sale of corn and grain in the city or liberty of Westminster.

On the 7th, the Lords sent a message to the

the Commons, signifying, That they had agreed to the bill for granting several rates and duties on offices and pensions, houses, and windows or lights; and for raising 5,000,000 l. by annuities and a lottery to be charged on the said rates and duties.

On the 8th, the Lords sent a message to the Commons, signifying, That they had agreed to the bill for explaining, amending, and enforcing an act, made in the last session of Parliament, for the better ordering of the militia forces in the several counties of England.

The same day, Mr. Vice-chamberlain delivered to the House the following message from his Majesty, signed with his own hand:

‘GEORGE R.

‘His Majesty, being desirous that a proper strength may be employed in the settlements of the united Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies, and having caused a battalion to be withdrawn from those settlements, therefore recommends it to this House to enable his Majesty to assist the said Company in defraying the expence of a military force in the East-Indies, to be maintained by them in lieu of the said battalion. G. R.’

The same day, they resolved,

That 800,000 l. be granted, upon account, for enabling his Majesty to defray any extraordinary expences of the war incurred, or to be incurred in the present year.

On the 9th, the Lords sent a message to the Commons, signifying, That they had agreed to the bill for applying the money granted by the Parliament for the pay and cloathing of the militia.

The same day, the Commons passed a bill for enlarging the times for holding the first meetings of Commissioners to execute certain acts of this session of Parliament, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

The same day, the Lords, authorised by his Majesty’s commission, notified the royal assent to several public and private bills.

On the 10th, the Commons resolved,

That 20,000 l. be granted, upon account, for enabling the East-India Company to defray the expences of a military force in their settlements, in lieu of a battalion of his Majesty’s forces withdrawn from thence; and also,

That 10,000 l. be granted to support the British forts and settlements on the coast of Africa.

On the 12th, the Commons passed a bill for applying a sum of money, granted in this session of Parliament, for carrying on

the works to fortify and secure the harbour of Milford, in the county of Pembroke.

On the 13th, the Lords sent a message to the Commons, signifying, That they had agreed to the bill for permitting the importation of salted beef, pork, and butter from Ireland, for a limited time; also to

The bill to ascertain the weight of hay and straw, and prevent salesmen from buying the same, or live cattle, on their own account, to sell again, within the bills of mortality; and also to

The bill for repealing the duty granted by a former act on silver plate made, wrought, touched, assayed, or marked in Great Britain, and for granting a duty on licences for dealing in gold or silver plate; for discontinuing all drawbacks on silver plate exported, and for more effectually preventing frauds and abuses in marking or stamping gold or silver plate; and also to

The bill for the due making of bread.

The same day, the Commons passed a bill for the relief of the coal-heavers working on the river Thames, and for enabling them to make a provision for such of themselves as shall be sick, lame, or past their labour; and for their widows and orphans.

On the 14th, the Commons passed a bill for granting to his Majesty certain sums of money, out of the sinking fund, for the year 1758; for empowering the proper Officers to make forth duplicates of Exchequer bills, tickets, &c. in lieu of such as are lost or destroyed; and for obliging the retailers of sweets, or made wines, to take out a wine licence; and also

A bill to amend a former act for making a free fish market in the city of Westminster, and for other purposes; to regulate the sale of fresh salmon, salmon trouts, turbot, and fresh cod fish in London and Westminster, and within the weekly bills of mortality, by salesmen thereof; and to allow turbot, under the size of 16 inches, to be imported under certain restrictions.

On the 16th, Mr. Simmons, Accomptant to the Society of the Free British Fishery, presented to the House, pursuant to their orders,

No. 1. An account of the number of decked vessels or busses built for the use of this Society, from their first incorporation to the present time, specifying when and where each vessel was built, their burthen, where they now are, the particular sums of money paid for each of them, and what sums remain due for the same.

No. 2. An account of the number of vessels or busses employed by them every year from their being first incorporated, with

with the quantity of herrings taken by them, and how, and for what sums of money, the same have been disposed of, distinguishing each year.

No. 3. An account of all that has been expended by the said Society for fishing-nets, distinguishing each year; with an account of the quantity of netting now belonging to their busses, and fit for their Fishery.

No. 4. An account of the several sums of money paid to the members of their Council for their attendance, and to their Officers for salaries, specifying the same, and distinguishing each year.

No. 5. An account of all that has been paid for wages, to the masters, mates, and seamen employed on board their busses, and for provisions for the same, specifying the particulars thereof, and distinguishing each year.

No. 6. An account of all the sums of money received, by the said Society, of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs for interest, at the rate of 3 l. per cent. per annum on their subscription money; and for the bounty of 30 s. per ton, and 50 s. per ton, on their busses, granted by Parliament, distinguishing each year; also an account of all the sums of money they have received of the Commissioners of salt duties, for debentures on herrings exported, distinguishing each year.

No. 7. A general state of receipts and

disbursements by them, from their first incorporation to the 31st of December, 1757; and also

A special return, with respect to the last of the said accounts.

Together with an abstract of the said accounts.

The same day, the Commons passed a bill for enabling his Majesty to raise 800,000 l. for the purposes therein mentioned; and for further appropriating the supplies granted in this session of Parliament.

On the 19th, the Lords sent a message to the Commons, signifying, That they had agreed to the bill for granting certain sums of money, out of the sinking fund, for the year 1758; for empowering the proper Officers to make forth duplicates of Exchequer bills, tickets, &c. in lieu of such as shall be lost or destroyed; and for obliging the retailers of sweets or made wines to take out a wine license; also to

The bill for enabling his Majesty to raise 800,000 l. for the uses therein mentioned; and for further appropriating the supplies granted in this session of Parliament; and also to

The bill for the relief of the coal-heavers working on the river Thames.

On the 20th, the Lords Commissioners notified the royal assent to the several public and private bills, and afterwards put an end to the session with a most gracious speech, inserted in Vol. XXII, Page 317.

To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

I have sent you an Abstract of the Reverend Mr. William Borlase's curious Account of the Manners of the Inhabitants of Cornwall, together with their Interludes, Exercises, Festivals, Trade, and Tenures; which I desire you to insert in your entertaining Collection.
I am
Yours, &c. G.

THOUGH the eastern part of Cornwall [see a new and accurate map of Cornwall in the Magazine for May, 1748.] does not contain more inhabitants than an equal space of ground in other counties intirely addicted to husbandry; yet the western half thereof, which abounds with tin and fish, is, to the full, as populous as any part of England, of the same extent, that is without a great town or city. The Cornish people are generally of a middle stature, and remarkable for their health, strength, and bodily activity; for, by means of their mining and fishing, they are better enabled to bear watchings, cold, and wet, than those who are unacquainted with these occupations; and the miners in particular, whose bodies are by daily use hardened against the different extremes and injuries of the weather, if they escape accidents, and

live in a temperate manner, usually arrive at an advanced age.

The air of this country, as it is very fretting and acrimonious, has a malignant influence on tender, foul, and neglected constitutions; but few of the natives are thereby rendered unhealthy; and as many instances of longevity occur in this county as perhaps in any part of the kingdom. In 1676 a woman died, in the parish of Gwythien (as to its air, one of the saltiest parts of this county) 164 years old, who at that age had the use of her memory, with a good degree of bodily health; and the reverend Mr. Cole, late Minister of Landawidnek, in which parish is the Lizard (a promontory more exposed to the sea, on the east, west, and south sides, than any place in Great Britain, and consequently the air must be as sharp here as any where else) departed this

this life, as appears by the parish register, in 1683, aged upwards of 120 years. Michael George, late sexton of the said parish, was at his death above 100 years old; and an old man, named Collins, died at the Lizard, in 1754, in the 107th year of his age.

Several examples might be produced of the bodily strength and activity of the Cornish people, which Mr. Carew has taken notice of in his Survey of Cornwall; but the following instance of the strength of the human thorax deserves to be related, as it is extremely surprising: On Tuesday, March 22, 1757, John Chilew, of the parish of Ludgvan, carrier, aged 41 years, walking by the side of his wain, accidentally fell on his back in the way of the wheel, which, before he could extricate himself, pressed on his left shoulder, broke his collar-bone, and went off just below his right arm-hole; the wheels were about three inches and a half wide, shod with iron plates, and nails in proportion thereto. The whole weight of the wain, at a moderate computation, was 600 lb. wherein were four blocks of tin, each of 310 lb. a cask of brandy 250 lb. and some baskets with trifling weights, which may be reckoned at 20 lb. The road on which he lay was so level, that his breast had the full pressure of one half at least of 2110 lb. during the passage of the wheel; and yet, on Friday, April 1, he was able to come on foot to church, half a mile from his own habitation: He only complained of his breast being sore, which he attributed to the buttons of his coat being pressed inward by the run of the wheel; and he has ever since, without any inconveniency, followed his calling as he did before.

That the powers of the mind, together with the nervous faculties of the body, may be interrupted and suspended, and afterwards restored, is exemplified in the case of Phillis, wife of Thomas Sibley, of the town of Penzance, fisherman; who, on the 3d of August, 1744, being then about 41 years of age, had a male child, which she nursed, and had plenty of milk; but not long after this, viz. in September 1744, upon hearing a rumour that her husband was drowned in Gwavas-lake by the then violent storm, she took such a fright, that her milk was struck back immediately, and she became low-spirited; but, growing gradually weaker, she despaired of a cure, partly lost her memory, and could scarce distinguish one person or thing from another. On the 7th of May, 1747, she was delivered of a dead child, and, about six weeks after her delivery, intirely lost her memory, knew no-body, and was totally

deprived of the use of her speech; she took occasionally milk, broth, fish, and potatoes, as they were administered; but she could not stir to feed herself. In the mean time, for want of sufficient nourishment, she was altogether emaciated, and, till Christmas 1753, she continued without motion, speechless, and wholly insensible, when, on a Sunday night, she had several strong convulsive fits, which the family apprehended to be her last struggles; but they were only the kind efforts of nature to remove obstructions, and restore the sensibility of the nervous system. The fits returned, and, for about half a year, she manifestly improved in her apprehension and discernment of things, when, a little before Midsummer 1754, after much struggling, she spoke a few words, like a child learning to pronounce, very imperfectly, and some days elapsed before she could speak distinctly, after she had been seven years and two weeks utterly speechless. She is accounted a serious, good woman; and she was inclining to be corpulent, when I saw her, on the 27th of July, 1757.

An ancient custom, still retained by the Cornish, is that of decking their doors and porches, on the 1st of May, with green sycamore and hawthorn boughs, and of planting trees, or rather stumps of trees, before their houses; and, on May eve, they from towns, make excursions into the country, and, having cut down a tall elm, brought it into town, fitted a straight and taper pole to the end thereof, and painted the same, erect it in the most public place, and on holidays and festivals adorn it with flower garlands, or ensigns and streamers. This usage is nothing more than a gratulation of the spring season; and every house exhibited a proper signal of its approach, to testify their universal joy at the revival of vegetation. They likewise commonly make bonfires, in every village of Cornwall, on the eve of St. John Baptist's and St. Peter's days; which I take to be the remains of part of the Druid superstition.

In two MSS. in the Bodleian library are contained some interludes, or ordinalia; the first, in parchment, written in the 15th century, exhibits three ordinalia, of the creation of the world, the passion of our Lord, and the resurrection. The other MS. is on paper, written, in 1611, by William Jordan; which has only one ordinaire, of the creation of the world and the deluge. There is a third MS. in Cornish on vellum, which Mr. Ed. Lhuyd, late keeper of the museum at Oxford, received from John Anstis, Esq; Garter King at arms; which is intitled Mount Calvary, and treats of the passion in metre, but not in dramatic dialogue.

dialogue. The poetry is the best part of these interludes, whereof a person, stiled the ordinary, was the principal manager; and the whole was done and spoken, as he prescribed and prompted. The persons of the drama are numerous, amounting sometimes to no less than 60; and therein are introduced Princes, patriarchs, saints, good and bad angels, and even the persons of the ever-blessed Trinity. Unity of time, action, or place, is not at all regarded; for the first-mentioned play runs from the creation to the building of Solomon's temple, and absurdly ordains a Bishop to keep the same; and it also takes in the fabulous legend of Maximilla's martyrdom, in which part a Bishop, a crossier-bearer, a messenger, four tormentors, the martyr, Gebal, and Amaleck are the respective actors. The Bishop rewards the tormentors, for putting the martyr to death, with Behethlan, Bosaneth, and all Chenary, places in this county; King Solomon speaks the epilogue; and the audience is dismissed, with a strict charge to come early on the morrow, in order to see the Passion exhibited. The chief composition in the Cornish tongue, now extant, is that stiled Mount Calvary, which is not dramatic, but narrative, and more solemn; most of the incidents whereof are taken from the Gospel history of the passion of our Saviour, and contain very affecting circumstances of distress and sorrow.

These interludes were acted in places called the Rounds, which resembled an amphitheatre, and had benches either of turf or stone; whereof there is one, in the parish of Piran-sand, that is a large, curious, and regular work, formed with the exactness of a fortification; but the visible benches within, the pit, trench, and cavity, together with the foss's having no esplanade beyond it, determine it to have been designed for theatrical representations. As to these performances, the composition greatly excelled the scenery part; for, as the persons of the Deity, introduced on the stage, were supposed to descend from above, and the infernal spirits to ascend from below, they had two places in the Rounds, named heaven and hell, from whence the actors of these different characters proceeded to act their respective parts, and to which they withdrew, when they were completed; but the judicious reader will easily perceive how proper these wild expedients were to raise the admiration, affections, and piety of the beholders. These entertainments, in Cornwall, called miracle-plays, were exhibited in other parts of the kingdom, and attended by people of the highest rank, as well as

the vulgar; and Bishop Nicholson, affirms, that they were remembered by the last generation. They were of the same kind with the holy plays and representations of miracles taken notice of by Stow, in his Survey of London; and I have often seen, in the western part of this county, during the Christmas season, some of the most learned of the vulgar enter in disguise, and, before the Gentry, personate characters, and carry on miserable dialogues on Scripture subjects, which I take to be some faint remains of the above-mentioned ancient custom; and, when their memory failed them, they exhibited the combats of puppets, the final victory of the hero of the drama, and the death of his antagonist.

Wrestling and hurling, which are manly exercises, deserve to be placed among the general customs of this county; the former being more generally practised therein than in any other part of England, and the latter peculiar thereto. The Cornish have been famous, for many ages, on the account of their expertness in athletic contentions, as if they inherited the skill and strength of their first Duke Corinæus, whose renown principally consisted in the reputation he acquired by wrestling with and overcoming the giant Gogmagog; but this fable, perhaps, was founded, 500 years ago, on the established and universal character they then had of being skilful wrestlers. It is not easy to determine from whence this custom had its original, which is still preserved in its full vigour, in this corner of the island, when it is not used at all, or very little, in other parts thereof; though it is certain, that the Grecians, who had the highest esteem and regard for this exercise, traded hither, and no where else, for tin; but, however this be, there is scarce any party of boys to be met with in this county, who will not readily give a specimen of their skill in this profession. As to hurling, it derives its name from throwing or hurling a ball, or round piece of timber, about three inches diameter, covered with plated silver, that is sometimes gilt; and, upon catching it dextrously when dealt, and carrying it off expeditiously, in spite of all the opposition of the contrary party, the success of this exercise depends. This pastime requires a strong and nimble hand, a quick eye, and swiftness of foot; athletic skill, strength and breath to hold out in running, address to deceive and evade the enemy, and judgment to deliver the ball into proper hands, as occasion offers; in a word, as it excites emulation in the youngest breasts, and exerts all the bodily faculties, it must, of course, be of significant

nal use to supple and strengthen the body, and especially to prepare it for all the exercises of a camp. It is a contest between two parties of 20, 40, or any indeterminate number, and sometimes two or more parishes; but it is more commonly, and in a more friendly manner, practised between those of the same parish, who are naturally connected; and, as the respective inhabitants are hereby united, each parish considers itself as obliged to contend for its own fame, and oppose the pretensions and superiority of its neighbours. Wrestling and hurling were formerly more used than at present; and it is greatly to be lamented, that frolicking and excessive drinking should, at parish festivals, obtain the place of such ancient, and, with a few regulations, so laudable and manly recreations. There is no stated time for these diversions, but they are generally a part of their festival entertainments. At the annual feast in every parish, the poorest inhabitants make a shift, on the Sunday, to entertain their friends and relations; and on the Monday and Tuesday, all business being suspended, the young men assemble to hurl or wrestle, or both, in a place of the most public resort.

The parish feasts, instituted in commemoration of the dedication of the parochial churches, were highly esteemed among the primitive Christians, and originally kept on the Saint's day to whose memory the church was dedicated; the generosity of the founder and endower thereof was at the same time celebrated, and a service composed suitable to the particular occasion. On the eve of this day prayers were said, and hymns sung, all night in the church; and from these watchings the festivals were stiled wakes, which name still continues in many parts of England, though these vigils have been long abolished. It being found very inconvenient, especially in harvest time, to observe the parish feast on the Saint's day, they were, by the Bishop's special authority, transferred to the following Sunday; and at length, in the 28th of Henry VIII, it was enjoined, that they should be always, every-where, celebrated on the first Sunday in October, and no other day; which injunction was never universally complied with, custom in this case prevailing against the law of the land. These feasts have been much exclaimed against by those who do not duly distinguish between the institution itself, and the degenerate abuse thereof; and the Judges of the assize, both at Exeter and in Somersetshire, in 1627 and 1631, made an order for their suppression; but it was reversed in the latter place, by means of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, who, with

72 of the most orthodox and able of his clergy, certified, under their hands, that, on the festival Sundays, the service of God was more solemnly performed, and the church much fuller, both parts of the day, than any other Sunday; that the people greatly desired their continuance, as did also most of the ministers, not only for preserving the memorial of the dedication of their several churches, but for civilising their parishioners, composing differences by the mediation and meeting of friends, increasing of love and unity by these feasts of charity, and for the relief and comfort of the poor.

Some holidays are peculiar to the tanners, particularly the Thursday that falls out a week before Christmas-day; which they call White Thursday, as constant tradition reports, in commemoration of black tin being first melted and turned into white in those parts; and they likewise, on St. Piran's day, the 5th of March, cease from their labour, and, in all considerable mines, are allowed money for merriment, in honour of this Saint, who is recorded to have given them some very useful informations concerning the tin manufacture.

A very singular local custom, called bouffening or immersion, was anciently practised, for the cure of madness, in the parish of Altarnun in Cornwall; where the distracted person was placed on the brink of a square pool filled with water from St. Nun's well. The patient was, by a sudden blow on the breast, tumbled therein, and tossed up and down, till, being quite spent, his fury forsook him; he was then carried to the church, and had certain masses said over him; and, if not cured at once, he was again immersed in the pool. This seemed to the generality such an impotent remedy, that they were easily induced to attribute any ensuing cure to the miraculous virtue of the holy water and St. Nun's interposal; but, nevertheless, if it be considered that madness is a raging fever, so violent a bodily exercise in cold water, without a miracle, will appear to be no contemptible prescription, something very like it, in parallel cases, having been prescribed by the most able physicians. As to the cocking-stool, wherein strumpets and scolds, with bare head and feet, were formerly exposed to the derision of the passengers, it has been made use of, for the same purpose, in other parts of the kingdom; but there was, in former times, at Lostwithiel, an ancient annual custom, peculiar to the county of Cornwall: Here, on Little Easter Sunday, the freeholders of the town and manor assembled, one of whom, as it fell to his lot,

lot, bravely apparelled, and gallantly mounted, having a crown on his head, a scepter in his hand, and a sword carried before him, and being dutifully attended by all the rest on horseback, rode through the principal street to the church; and, having there heard divine service, he returned, in the same state, to the house appointed, made a feast for his attendants, sat at the upper end of the table, and was served on the knee, and with all the other rites due to a King; which seems to retain some traces of the royalties anciently belonging to the little kingdom of Cornwall.

The Cornish people, as to their manners, are generally allowed to be civil and courteous to strangers; this was their established character, even in the days of Augustus Cæsar; and Diodorus Siculus ascribes it to the frequent intercourse they had, by means of the traffic for their tin, with the merchants of foreign countries. The Gentry are famous for their hospitality, and, though at so great distance from Court, formerly discovered (as it is hoped they still do) such an aptness, as well as capacity, for the business of the state, that Queen Elisabeth used to say, 'That the Cornish Gentlemen were all born Courtiers with a becoming confidence.' As to the bravery of the inhabitants of this county, it has never been disputed; and, as they are almost divided by the sea from the English, and reckon themselves, in a manner, a different people, they have, for the most part, in military expeditions, kept themselves more unmixed from the rest of the army, than those of other counties. They have formerly been honoured with distinguishing privileges, on the account of their valour; for, in Egbert's time, they claimed the honour of leading the van in the field of battle, which, according to Michael Cornubiensis, they enjoyed, in the reign of King Arthur; and, in that of Canute, the Cornish brought up the rear, which Johannes Sarisburiensis attributes to their extraordinary valour. Humphry Llyud, in his Breviary, represents them as the stoutest of all the British nations; and he affirms, that they were accounted, in 1568, the most valiant in martial affairs. The manly exercises of hurling and wrestling, which, in former times, were commonly practised by the Gentry, as well as the vulgar, undoubtedly, contributed to render them brave as well as active; and the occupation of mining, as it hardens the constitution, of course, enables it more patiently to bear the hardships and excesses attending a military life. These were, perhaps, the reasons why the Cornish Gentlemen, and their forces, acquired

such immortal renown in the civil wars, during the reign of Charles I; who, equally convinced of their valour and loyalty, remarkably distinguished them from all his other subjects by a letter from his camp at Sudely castle, dated September 10, 1643; which he ordered to be read and preserved in every church and chapel of the county, 'that, (as his Majesty therein expresses himself) as long as the history of these times, and this nation, shall continue, the memory how much that county has merited from us, and our crown, may be derived, with it, to posterity.'

But, after all, it must be confessed, that the Cornish people are not without their failings, which is not my design to justify or conceal. The meaner sort are accounted litigious; and litigiousness may be justly laid to their charge; but then it is only in part, their fault, and partly the result of their polity and occupations. The numerous and minute subdivisions of property, both in mining and fishing, which are often bought and sold, and so pass into the hands of different proprietors, are apt to produce law-suits and contentions; the intricate commerce the miners and fishermen are obliged to carry on with a variety of tradesmen and manufactures, for many necessary materials, as it occasions a multiplicity of bargains, frequently creates disputes and wranglings; and there are never wanting ill-designing persons, who are in readiness to inflame, rather than appease such dissensions. There is, moreover, too open and easy access to vexatious suits and contests in this county, as it has as many sorts of law-courts as any part of England; for, besides the assizes and ecclesiastical courts, there are those of the Duke of Cornwall, Lord-warden, Vice-warden, and the Stannary courts; and likewise court-leets of the Duke and other Lords of manors, for debts and differences relating to property. The lower class are likewise extremely addicted to the vice of excessive drinking; which shameful sort of debauchery prevails in Cornwall to such a degree, especially among the tanners, whose employment secretes them from the notice and observation of their masters, that, since the present laws against it are ineffectual, some farther restraints on victuallers and retailers of spirituous liquors are thought to be necessary, to prevent their giving credit to these poor labourers for any sum exceeding one or two shillings; since to trust them for superfluities is to tempt them to neglect and transgress every serious and important duty of life. But this great evil of intemperance is not confined to the mining part of the county, but diffused to towns

towns and villages; which is, doubtless, to be attributed to the present too general (but it is to be hoped short-lived) corruption of the Cornish boroughs. This fatal and infamous traffic begins with excess and riot, which dissipate every generous and patriotic sentiment, as well as industrious inclination; venality naturally succeeds, and is followed by profusion and idleness; these by poverty; and this (such is the round!) by intemperance again, on the first opportunity, and the vilest prostitution of the highest privilege. This is a corruption both of principle and practice, of patriotism and morality, which infects more counties than Cornwall; but it is so much the more to be lamented in this county, as it sends a much greater number of Representatives to the British Parliament than any other, and almost as many as the kingdom of Scotland. The Cornish, however, are not the only people chargeable with this opprobrious iniquity, which is a national vice, and not confined to the vulgar; and, though the part of the corrupted is most ignominious, in the opinion of the world, that of the corrupter is no less criminal, and ought equally to share our abhorrence.

As to the trade of this county, it principally consists in exporting tin, copper, and fish; and its chief imports are timber, iron, and hemp, with such other necessaries as mining and fishing require. Charles I. granted to the Cornish, for their inviolable attachment to the royal cause, the liberty of trading to all parts of the world; but this privilege has redounded more to their honour, than advantage, since foreign commerce has been fettered and limited to exclusive companies; though, this can, by no means, excuse the pernicious abuse of trade, called smuggling, to which the common people on the sea-coast are, it must be confessed, greatly addicted. They carry our bullion to France, and bring nothing back, in return, but brandy, tea, and other luxurious superfluities; the poorest family in any parish has its tea, snuff, and tobacco; and, if they have either money or credit, brandy too: But nothing can be more prejudicial to these parts, as well as the kingdom in general, than this illicit traffic; which, it is much to be feared, will never cease, whilst the duties are so high, and the advantages of clandestinely importing fo-

reign uncultomed goods continue to be so great temptations thereto.

The Cornish tenants usually pay a fine, and take lands of the Lord of the soil, for the term of 99 years determinable with the lives of three persons named in the grant or lease; and they seem to have chosen this method, 1st, because, being generally inclined to mining, farming is not so well understood here as in other parts: Secondly, because, as the profits of mining and fishing, come by starts, after a fortunate year, the proprietor, not well knowing the management of each, chuses to have a certain income for it; and, lest it should waste in an improper channel, he deposits it with his landlord, and either takes a new lease or renews the former: Thirdly, the continual increase of the number of inhabitants, both on the sea-coast and in the tinning parts, occasions the splitting of large tenements, equally to the Lord's advantage, and the conveniency of his tenants, as every one is willing to have a small share of a house and land for his own life, and that of his nearest dependants, in proportion to his ability. The taker commonly pays, for a lease of three lives, 14 years value of the real annual profit of the estate; so that, if it is worth 10 l. per annum, he will not scruple to give a fine of 140 l. besides the conventional rent of 10 s. at the rate of 1 s. in the pound, annually reserved to the Lord; but this usage admits of such increase and abatement, as the neighbourhood is populous and has a flourishing trade, or otherwise, that, in some tin parishes, most tenements bring 20 years value for a lease of three lives, instead of 14; and there are other tenures, of the duchy, Bishop's lands, and private Gentlemen's manors, conformable to the particular customs of each manor, as in other counties. The yearly revenues of the parochial churches, as Mr. Hals's MS. affirms, were computed, in 1602, by Edward Herle, of Prideaux, Esq; at 16,620 l. and those of the lay impropriations at 8200 l. The Bishop of this diocese is Lord of several manors and lands in Cornwall, worth annually, if they were not leased, 12,000 l. and the lands which formerly belonged to religious houses, if not leased, are yearly worth 20,000 l. in which computation chantries, oratories, and hospitals are not included.

To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

If you think the inclosed Account of the Origin of Tradesmens Tokens, which were lately found in a Cellar in Pershore, in Worcester-shire, will merit a Place in your next Magazine, you are extremely welcome to it, and will likewise oblige your Reader and Correspondent,

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IT appears in history, that from and during the reign of Queen Elisabeth, to that of King Charles II, the tradesmen, victuallers in general, that is, all that pleased, coined small money or tokens for the benefit and convenience of trade. This small money, halfpence and farthings, was coined by the incorporations of cities and boroughs, by several of the companies there, and by the tradespeople and victuallers, at pleasure, both in them and in country villages: It was struck for necessary change; the figure and devices very various, and the materials were often lead, tin, copper, or brass. Every community, tradesman, or tradeswoman, that issued this useful kind of specie, was obliged to take it again

when brought to them; and therefore in cities and larger towns, where many sorts of them were current, a tradesman kept a sorting-box, into the partitions of which he put the money of the respective coiners, and at proper times, when he had a large quantity of any one person's money, he sent it to him, and got it changed into silver. And in this manner they proceeded till the year 1672, when, King Charles II. having struck a sufficient quantity of halfpence and farthings, for the intencion and exigencies of commerce, the nummorum famuli were superseded, and an end was put to these shifts and practices of the victuallers and shopkeepers, as being no longer either necessary or useful.

Fig. 1.



Fig. 1. The reading round the margin, on one side, is PHILLIP BALLARD; in the middle, HIS HALFE PENNY; on the margin on the other side is OF EVESHAM. and P & B. in the middle.

Fig. 2.



Fig. 2. Is THOMAS PALMER, and a book laid open in the middle, on one side; on the other side is I. T. M. in the middle; IN TEWXBURY round the margin. I have made diligent inquiry, and found this small brass piece an halfpenny, belonging formerly to one Thomas Palmer, a bookseller in Tewkesbury.

Fig. 3.



which, I suppose, was coined by order of King Charles I; on one side is a crown with two sceptres, with the following round the margin: CARO : D : G : MAG : BRI: but almost decayed by time. On the other side is the harp and crown in the middle; round the margin FRA : ET : HIB : REX: which, according to the best of my judgment, is a piece of royal money, coined by order of the then present Government; it is extreme good copper, not the least resembling the other two pieces of the nummorum famuli, which are nothing more than a kind of spurious brass metal.

Fig. 3. Is a piece of copper farthing,

The History of ENGLAND (Page 132, Vol. XXIII.) continued.

At the beginning of the campaign of 1676, the King of France took Conde and Bouchain; after which, in June, he returned to Paris, leaving his army to the conduct of the Count de Schomberg. On the other side, the Prince of Orange besieged Maestricht, towards the end of July; which gave Schomberg time to take Aire, and march to the relief of Maestricht; his approach, and some other accidents, obliged the Prince to raise the siege.

The campaign being ended, all eyes were turned to the negotiations at Nimeguen. It soon appeared, that the design of France was only to divide the allies, and make a separate peace with the States. The King of England had also the same view, and therein assisted France with all his power, having sent orders to Sir William Tem-

ple, to endeavour to persuade the States and the Prince of Orange to give their consent. The States were inclinable enough, but the Prince of Orange could not be prevailed with, who thought it would be a betraying of the common cause, and the interests of the Princes, who had engaged in the preservation of Holland, which, without their assistance, had been irrecoverably lost. He said, it was in his uncle's power to make peace, when he pleased, by declaring against France; but nothing was farther from the King's intention, who, instead of being jealous of the King of France, was privately doing him all the service he could, in soliciting the States, and his nephew the Prince, to make a separate peace. This discovers with what partiality he acted as Mediator,

The hope entertained by the allies, that England would at last declare against France, was the greatest obstacle to peace. The King, not being ignorant of it, believed he ought to undeceive the allies, in order to induce them to make such a peace as was desired by France; for this purpose, he published two proclamations, in which, on pretence of regulating some things concerning the neutrality, his design was to shew he had no intention to depart from it.

Since the King had made peace with Holland, the French privateers infested the channel in such a manner, that, without any regard to the neutrality of England, they seized her ships, and, as if in open war, made prizes of them; it was proved, that they had taken fifty-three, since the peace. At last the thing went so far, that the Commissioners of trade were obliged to present a report, concerning these indignities, to the King, and to pray him that he would take some course about it. The King very graciously received the report, and sent orders to his Ambassador at Paris to make complaints on this occasion; but that was all the satisfaction the merchants could obtain; for the Court of France, knowing that Charles would not break with them for fifty-three ships belonging to private men, took no notice of these complaints. The King's indolence produced at least this effect, that the people of England, enraged to see themselves thus exposed to the piracies of the French, were extremely desirous of a war with France, in order to be revenged; and impatiently waited the meeting of the Parliament, in the belief that both Houses would be more careful, than the King, of the interests of the nations.

The remaining part of this year afforded nothing memorable, besides a proclamation published by the King, forbidding his subjects to hear mass in the Queen's chapel in Somerset-house, or in the houses of Ambassadors. These proclamations were always expressed in very rigorous terms, but executed with such negligence, that the frequency of them only served to shew, how little desirous the King was to have his orders strictly observed; they were usually a preparative to the next session, but, during the intervals of Parliament, the Romish priests and Jesuits, who swarmed in the kingdom, and all other Papists, were sure of impunity.

This year died George Digby, Earl of Bristol, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, who has often been remembered in the course of this History.

The King, as I said had prorogued the

Parliament for fifteen months, except a few days. This prorogation, the longest that ever was known, raised a doubt, whether by it the Parliament was not actually dissolved; this doubt was owing to a statute of Edward III, never repealed, whereby it was enacted, that a Parliament should be held once every year, and oftener, if occasion required. This dispute made a great noise in the kingdom, and books were published on both sides the question; in general the Court party maintained, that the Parliament was not dissolved; and the contrary party pretended it could not meet, after a fifteen months interruption. I believe the interest of neither party was herein much concerned, though perhaps some private persons might have found some advantage in a new Parliament.

The Parliament however met, the 15th of February, according to the prorogation. The King in his speech to both Houses, declared, 'That he was prepared to give them all the satisfaction and security, in the great concerns of the Protestant religion as established in the church of England, that should be reasonably asked, or could consist with Christian prudence; and he declared himself as freely, that he was ready to gratify them in a further security of their liberty and property, (if they could think it was wanted) by as many good laws as they should propose, and as could consist with the safety of the Government, without which there could be neither liberty nor property left to any man.' After this, reckoning he had given both Houses intire satisfaction, he told them, 'That he expected and required from them, that all occasions of differences between the two Houses should be carefully avoided. — In the next place, he desired them to consider the necessity of building more ships, and how much all their safeties were concerned in it. — And, as they knew him to be under a great burden of debts, he hoped they would not deny him the continuance of the additional revenue of excise, which was near expiring — And, that they might be satisfied how impossible it was (whatever some men thought) to support the Government with less than the present revenue, they might at any time see the yearly established charge, by which it would appear, that, the constant and unavoidable charge being paid, there would remain no overplus towards the discharging those contingencies which might happen in all the kingdoms, and which had been a considerable charge to him the last year.

Then the Chancellor enlarged upon all these points; but as his speech was wholly founded

founded upon this unquestionable truth, according to him, that the King had only the welfare of his people in view; I shall transcribe only this single passage:—‘For the King hath no desires but what are public, no ends or aims which terminate in himself; all his endeavours are so intirely bent upon the welfare of his whole dominions, that he doth not think any man a good subject, who doth not heartily love his country: And therefore let no man pass for a good patriot, who doth not heartily love and serve his Prince. Private men, indeed, are subject to be misled by private interests, and may entertain some vain and slender hopes of surviving the public; but a Prince is sure to fall with it, and therefore can never have any interests divided from it. To live and die with the King is the highest profession a subject can make, and sometimes it is profession only, and no more; but in a King it is an absolute necessity, it is a fate inevitable, that he must live and die with his people. Away then with the vain imaginations of those who infuse a misbelief of the Government; away with all those ill-meant distinctions between the Court and the country, between the natural and the political capacity; and let us who go about to persuade others, that there are several interests, have a care of that precipice, to which such principles may lead them.’

As soon as the Commons were withdrawn, the Duke of Buckingham stood up in the House of Lords, and made a very long speech, to prove, that the Parliament was dissolved by the last prorogation. He grounded his opinion upon ancient statutes (which, he said, are not like women, the worse for being old) and chiefly upon the statute of Edward III, namely, that a Parliament should be holden every year once, and more often, if need be. He added, ‘Though these words are as plain as a pike-staff, and no man living, that is not a scholar, can possibly mistake their meaning, yet the grammarians in those days made a shift to explain, that the words, if need be, related as well to the words, every year once, as to the words, more often, and so, by this grammatical whimsy of theirs, have made this statute to signify nothing. For this reason, in the 36th year of the same reign, a new act of Parliament was made, in which those unfortunate words, if need be, are left out, and that act relating to Magna Charta, and other statutes, made good. Here now, my Lords, there is not left the least colour for any mistake, for it is plainly declared, that the Kings of England must call a Parliament once within a year. Then he reduced the whole matter to this dilem-

ma: ‘Either the Kings are bound by these acts, or else the Government of England by Parliaments is at an end; for, if the Kings have power, by an order of theirs, to invalidate an act made for the maintenance of Magna Charta, they have also power, by an order of theirs, to invalidate Magna Charta itself. It appears by the sequel of this speech, that the Duke of Buckingham’s aim was to put an end to this Parliament, which had continued so long, and thereby rendered the Commons, in some measure, sovereigns over their countrymen. The Duke was seconded by the Earls of Salisbury and Shaftsbury, and the Lord Wharton. At last, after great debates, the House sent all four to the Tower; from whence they were shortly after released, except the Earl of Shaftsbury, who was continued there above a year, because he would not own the justice of his imprisonment.

A few days after, the Commons voted the King a tax of five hundred and eighty-four thousand pounds, to build thirty ships, without appropriating tonnage and poundage; besides, they continued, for three years, the additional tax upon beer, which was to expire, the 24th of June.

It appeared soon after, that their grand affair was to stop the great progress of France in the Netherlands, and engage the King in a war with that kingdom; for which purpose, they presented the following address:

‘We, your Majesty’s most loyal subjects do most humbly offer to your Majesty’s consideration, that the minds of your people are much disquieted with the manifest dangers arising to your Majesty by the growth and power of the French King, especially by the acquisition already made, and the farther progress like to be made by him in the Spanish Netherlands, in the preservation and security whereof we humbly conceive the interest of your Majesty, and the safety of your people, are highly concerned; and therefore we humbly beseech your Majesty to take the same into your royal care, and to strengthen yourself with such stricter alliances, as may secure your Majesty’s kingdoms, and secure and preserve the said Spanish Netherlands, and thereby quiet the minds of your Majesty’s people.’ To which the King answered,—‘That he was of the opinion of his two Houses of Parliament, that the preservation of Flanders was of great consequence; and that he would use all means in his power for the safety of his kingdoms.’

This answer not being satisfactory, the House presented a second address on the same subject, the 30th of March. It was much

much the same with the first, excepting the addition, that, in case his Majesty should happen to be engaged in a war with France, they should always be ready to assist him with such supplies, as might enable him to prosecute the same with success.

The King gave no answer to this address till twelve days after, when he sent a message, 'that the only way to prevent the dangers which might arise in these kingdoms, would be to put him timely in a condition to make such fitting preparations, as might enable him to do what should be most for their security.'

This drew from the Commons a third address to the King, in which they informed him, that they were preparing a bill for the additional duty of Excise, on which he might borrow two hundred thousand pounds, and promised to give an ample testimony of their affection at their next meeting, after a short recess during Easter. The King, not satisfied with so small a sum, told them plainly, that, without six hundred thousand pounds, it would not be possible for him to answer the ends of their several addresses.

Many Members being absent on account of the expected adjournment at Easter, the Commons were cautious of proceeding upon other money-bills; but desired his Majesty's leave to adjourn, promising, that, after the recess, they would comply with his demands. The same day, the 16th of April, the King came to the House of Peers, and gave his assent to several acts. The chief were, an act for the raising of five hundred and eighty-four thousand pound sterling, for building of thirty ships. 2. An act for an additional excise upon beer, and other liquors, for three years. 3. An act for prevention of frauds and perjuries. 4. An act for taking away the writ de hæretico comburendo. 5. An act for erecting a judicature to determine differences touching houses burnt by the late dreadful fire in Southwark. Then the Chancellor acquainted the two Houses, that the King gave them leave to adjourn to the 21st of May next.

The King undoubtedly, had no desire to begin a war with France, his private engagements with Lewis being too strong to allow him such a thought. However, he improved the present occasion to draw money from his Parliament, on pretence of providing for the safety of the nation; for that was all he had yet obliged himself to, though the Commons imagined, he was ready to come into their measures, as soon as he should be assured of a supply. The vigour with which the Commons acted, was owing to the progress of Lewis in the Netherlands, and on the Rhine, while

Charles, plunged in pleasures, remained unconcerned, and by his conduct effectually destroyed the principles established by his Chancellor, that it was impossible for the King and kingdom to have opposite interests. The 17th of March, the King of France took Valenciennes, and besieged Cambray, while St. Omer was invested by the Duke of Orleans. Cambray cost him but seven days, and, while he besieged the citadel, the Prince of Orange marched to the relief of St. Omer, and was overcome by the Duke of Orleans at Montcaffel. After this defeat, the citadel of Cambray, and St. Omer, surrendered by capitulation, about the 20th of April; by which means the Spanish Netherlands were open on all sides, and could only be preserved by the assistance of England. This was clearly seen by the Commons, and excited their endeavours to awaken the King out of his affected lethargy. The King knew the danger as well as, or better than, his Parliament; but, contrary to the maxim of his Chancellor, the kingdom's danger was not his. The more powerful the King of France rendered himself, the greater was his private advantage, because it was by the assistance of France, that he pretended to enslave his own kingdom. Let a man study never so much to find plausible reasons for the King's conduct and negligence, with regard to the Netherlands, and the growing power of France, he will find none, without supposing what I have said concerning the King's designs. The Spaniards and Dutch, the Emperor and the Princes of Germany, all reasoned wrong: They supposed, that Charles would not suffer the Netherlands to be lost, because it was the interest of England to preserve them, and were mistaken in imagining the King would be influenced by the good of his kingdom. But he had a particular interest directly contrary to that of England, namely, his own, which he blindly pursued: He would have seen the last town of the Spanish Netherlands lost, without being moved. Nevertheless, as it was also his interest not to discover his designs before the time, for fear of alarming the English, and engaging the Parliament in other measures, he pretended to approve of their views; but this was only to obtain a supply, without promising, however, any thing but to make preparations, which properly was obliging himself to nothing at all. Such was the King's conduct in this whole affair, as will appear still more plainly in the sequel.

The Parliament meeting, the 21st of May, by the King's proclamation of summons,

mons, after an adjournment of near five weeks, the Commons believed the King had spent this interval in making the alliances they had desired, and that he would communicate to them what had been done; but the King only told them, by Secretary Coventry, that he expected the House would forthwith proceed to the money-bill; and the rather, because he intended there should be a recess very quickly. This message occasioned warm debates in the House. They were inclined to give the King the six hundred thousand pounds he had asked, but were willing to have something for their money; whereas the King was for being sure of the supply, before he proceeded in what was desired by the Commons. Their distrust was not very honourable to him, but it was his fault, because he had given so many occasions for it, and therefore he could not think it strange: He made it, however, subservient to his design, and pretended in his turn to fear, that the Commons intended to engage him in a war with France, and then leave him to extricate himself as well as he could, without granting the necessary assistance to support it; on which pretence he sent for the Commons to Whitehall, and made them the following speech:

‘Gentlemen, I have sent for you hither, that I might prevent those mistakes and distrusts, which I find some are ready to make, as if I had called you together only to get money from you, for other uses than you would have it employed. I do assure you on the word of a King, that you shall not repent any trust you repose in me, for the safety of my kingdoms; and I desire you to believe, I would not break my credit with you; but as I have already told you, that it will not be possible for me to speak or act those things which should answer the ends of your several addresses, without exposing my kingdoms to much greater dangers; so I declare to you again, I will neither hazard my own safety nor yours, until I be in a better condition than I am able to put myself, both to defend my subjects, and offend my enemies. I do farther assure you, I have not lost one day, since your last meeting, in doing all I could for your defence; and I tell you plainly, it shall be your fault, and not mine, if your security be not sufficiently provided for.’

As this speech, under general and obscure terms, perfectly answered the King’s secret intentions, it is absolutely necessary to make some remarks, in order to shew, distinctly and plainly, both the King’s intention and character.

First, the Commons had desired the King

to provide for the safety of his kingdoms, upon the foundation that their safety depended on the preservation of the Spanish Netherlands; but the King says not a word which may oblige him to the defence of the Netherlands, and contents himself with promising, upon his royal word, that he will provide for the safety of his kingdoms; which general promise left him room to say afterwards, that whatever he had done was for the safety of his kingdoms.

Secondly, he supposed, that, in providing for this safety, his kingdoms would be exposed to great dangers, unless he had the money beforehand, which was a groundless supposition.

Thirdly, he told them, he ought to be put in a better condition to defend his subjects, and offend his enemies. By this last expression he insinuated, that he would enter into a league offensive against France, which was not his intention, as will hereafter plainly appear.

Fourthly, he told them, he had not lost one day in doing all he could for their defence; which expression signified nothing, since he had just told them, he could neither speak nor act, before he had the demanded supply. In what therefore did his five weeks care consist?

Fifthly, there it is but one thing clear in this speech, and that is, he would be sure of the money, before he began to act; by which he intimated to the Commons, that he pretended to have as much reason to distrust them, as they could have to distrust him, though assuredly the case was very different.

This speech occasioned very great debates in the House of Commons. The Court-party proposed a speedy grant of the desired supply, to enable the King to make alliances, otherwise they could not be expected to be made; and alledged, that the King had the same power of making war and leagues, as the House had in giving money; he could not have money without them, nor they alliances without him. The contrary party remarked, that nothing positive was promised by the King, except that he would provide for the safety of the kingdom, which might be explained several ways, without any assurance it should be understood in the sense of the Commons. As for saying that the King would make alliances when he should have the supply, the expression was too general to hazard upon it a sum of six hundred thousand pounds; but, if alliances were made forthwith, and declared to-day, the six hundred thousand pounds would be granted to-morrow.

This



Indigo Plant.

This last opinion prevailed; such was the distrust conceived of the King; so that the House resolved to present an address to the King, which should oblige him to speak more plainly, that they might know how to proceed. The substance of this address was:

‘It is a great affliction to us to find ourselves obliged to declare against the granting the supply you are pleased to demand, conceiving it not agreeable to the usage of Parliaments to grant supplies for the maintenance of wars and alliances, before they are signified in Parliament; from which usage if we depart, the precedent might be of dangerous consequence in future times.—

‘We humbly beseech your Majesty to enter into a league offensive and defensive with the States-general of the united provinces, against the growth and power of the French King, and for the preservation of the Spanish Netherlands; and to make such other alliances with other such of the confederates as you shall think fit and useful to that end.—

‘Lastly, they laid before him several reasons to convince him, that, in this juncture, a war with France was absolutely necessary, in order to oblige her to leave the rest of Christendom in repose; and promised to put him in a condition for a vigorous maintenance of the same.’

Had the King really intended to stop the great progress of the King of France, this address would have been more than sufficient to engage him in a war with that Prince, or at least to have done something to make him fear it; but, as nothing was farther from his thoughts, he affected a distrust of the Commons, which he really had not. He had undertaken the first war a-

gainst the States, upon a like assurance, without the least hesitation; he had engaged in the second war, without even imparting his design to the Parliament; but, when a war with France was desired, he pretended to fear, from the Commons, what he had not feared when a war with Holland was in question; tho’ it was manifest, this fear was intirely groundless. But any delay was to be used rather than oppose the progress of his good friend, and yet he was unwilling to lose this opportunity of procuring a supply from his Parliament.

The Commons pretended by their last address to oblige the King to give a clear answer; but they found themselves mistaken. The King, receiving this address, the 26th of May, sent, two days after, for the Commons to Whitehall, and, for answer, sharply reprov’d them for invading his Prerogative, in requiring him to enter into a league offensive and defensive with the States-general: ‘Should I, said he, suffer this fundamental power of making war and peace to be so far invaded, as to have the manner and circumstances of leagues prescribed to me by Parliament, no Prince or State would any longer believe, that the sovereignty of England rests in the Crown.—Wherefore you may rest assured, that no condition shall make me depart from so essential a part of the Monarchy.’ At the conclusion of this speech, he declared his pleasure to them, that the House be adjourned till the 16th of July; telling them he would give them notice by his proclamation when he intended they should sit again, which, he said, would not be till winter, unless some extraordinary occasion should happen.

[To be continued.]

The compendious System of Natural History (Vol. XXIII, Page 72.) continued.

With the American Indigo Plant, coloured from Nature.

This plant is joined to the émerus, or scorpion fenna, by Dr. Tournefort and other botanic writers; most of whom, not having seen it in flower, had no opportunity of examining its characters. John Bauhin ranges it with the colutea, or bladder fenna; and Caspar Bauhin joins it to the isatis, or woad, from its making a blue dye: But this genus was never properly distinguished from others of the same class, till Mr. Marchant, in a memoir to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, in 1718, gave a very minute description of all the parts thereof.

The characters of the indigo plant, which is called anil by the inhabitants of all the countries wherein it grows, are as follows:

‘It hath a spreading empalement of one leaf, which is indented in five parts at the top; the flower is of the butterfly kind; the standard is open, bordered, and reflexed; and the wings are oblong, blunt, and spread open, as is also the keel, which turns backwards. There are ten stamina in the flower, nine of which are joined, and the other stands separate; and these are crowned by roundish summits. In the center is situated a cylindrical germen, supporting a short style, crowned with an obtuse stigma; and the germen afterwards becomes a taper pod, filled with kidney-shaped seeds.’

Dr. Linnæus, who has altered the title of this genus from anil to indigophera, places it in his 17th class of plants, intitled

Diadelphia Decandria, from the flowers having ten stamina joined in two bodies; but I chuse to continue the former name of anil, the species whereof are, 1. 'Anil leguminibus arcuatis incanis, racemis folio brevioribus, caule fruticoso perenni.' Indigo with hoary crooked pods, spikes of flowers shorter than the leaves, and a shrubby perennial stalk. This is the Jamaica wild indigo. 2. 'Anil leguminibus sessilibus arcuatis, glabris, foliis imparibus pinnatis, foliolis ovatis obtusis.' Indigo with smooth arched pods growing close to the branches, unequal winged leaves, whose lobes are blunt and oval. This is the Guatimala indigo. 3. 'Anil leguminibus teretibus brevibus, foliis pinnatis quinifve, spinis florum longissimis laxis, radice perenni.' Indigo with short round pods, winged leaves having five lobes, very long loose spikes of flowers, and a perennial root. This is the Carolina wild indigo. 4. 'Anil leguminibus pendulis lanatis compressis foliis pinnatis.' Indigo with woolly hanging compressed pods and winged leaves. 5. 'Anil leguminibus horizontalibus teretibus foliis pinnatis ternatisque.' Indigo with round horizontal pods and winged leaves, having three lobes.

The 2d, 4th, and 5th sorts are, with us, annual plants; their seeds must be sown on a hot bed early in the spring; and, when the plants are two inches high, they should be transplanted into small pots filled with good fresh earth, which should be plunged into a hot bed of tanners bark. When the plants have obtained some strength, the glasses must be raised, in the day-time, to give them a great share of fresh air; to which they may be more exposed in June, when they will begin to produce their flowers, which, shortly after, will be succeeded by pods; and their seeds will be perfected in August, if the plants are brought forward in the spring. The 3d sort grows to the height of five or six feet, and will abide two or three years, if it is preserved, in winter, in a very warm stove; this produces spikes of flowers from the wings of the leaves on the sides of the stem of the plant, and sometimes perfects its seeds in England; and it must be raised in a hot bed, but not be wholly exposed to the open air, even in the hottest weather. The 2d and 4th sorts are supposed to be promiscuously used in the making of indigo; but the 2d is the sort commonly cultivated in the English plantations in America. However, I have been assured by a person of undoubted credit, that he has made as good indigo from the 1st sort, as any produced in those parts; and, as it is a much larger plant, and will grow

in poorer land, it will produce a greater quantity from the same compass of ground, and may be cultivated in places where the other sort will not thrive. The French chiefly cultivate the 2d sort; but indigo may be made from other sorts, natives of India; two whereof, viz. the 4th and 5th sorts, I have had growing in the garden at Chelsea, both which greatly differ, in their leaves and pods, from either of the abovementioned American sorts. I have also received seeds of the 3d sort from India, which was highly esteemed, some years ago, by the indigo-planters of South Carolina, for the beauty of the commodity produced thereby; but, as the plants, being slender, and thinly garnished with small leaves, did not afford a quantity of indigo proportionable to their bulk, this sort has not, of late, been much cultivated there.

The species, exhibited in the plate annexed, is the 'anil, five indigo Americana, siliquis in falculæ modum contortis.' American indigo, with crooked pods, shaped like a sickle. The letter *a* represents the flower with its two wings expanded; *b*, the pod; and *c*, the seeds taken out of the pod. This is called, in the West-Indies, Guatimala indigo, to distinguish it from a wild sort, very like it, which grows in the American islands; and there is likewise another sort that widely differs from either of these, which is found wild in South Carolina: It hath a perennial root, but an annual stalk, which decays in winter; the leaves are set much thinner on the branches, and are not so succulent as those of the manured sort. The inhabitants of this country make good indigo from this wild sort, and also from two other species, which grow naturally in India; a species of anonis was formerly used in America for the same purpose; and I am persuaded, that several other plants will afford this dye, though perhaps not in so great a quantity as that under consideration.

As to the culture of the American indigo plant, it requires a rich level soil, and not too dry; it greatly impoverishes the ground, and must be alone; and there cannot be too much care taken to keep it clean. The Americans weed the ground four times over, wherein they intend to plant the indigo seed; and they sometimes sweep it as they do a room. They then make holes, or pits, for the seeds; for which purpose, the slaves, or other workmen, range themselves in a line, at the top of the ground; and, going backwards, they make little pits as broad as their hoe, three or four inches deep, about a foot distant every way, and, as much as possible, in a straight line. When they

they come to the end of the ground, each of them having a small bag of seeds, and returning the way they came, they put 11 or 13 seeds into each of the holes; for a relic of superstition has taught them, that they must use an odd number. This is the most toilsome work of any in the manufacture of indigo; for the planters must continue stooping, till they have planted the whole length of the ground; so that, as it almost always is large, they are obliged to remain two hours, and often more, in this uneasy posture. When they come to the top of the ground, they return, and thrust in, with their feet, the earth they had taken out of the holes; and so the seed is covered with about two inches thereof.

The culture of this plant may be rendered very easy by the use of a drill plough; for, with it, two persons and a horse, or mule, will sow more land with indigo in a day, than 20 can do, in the present method; for the plough makes the drill, and the hopper, fixed thereto, follows, and scatters the seeds at equal distances in the drills; and another instrument behind the hopper covers in the drills. Indeed, the use of this machine requires some skill; but a little practice will bring any man sufficiently acquainted therewith. As the indigo is sown in rows, a proper hoeing plough will clean the ground between them, in less time than it is now performed; but I would advise the stirring of the ground, soon after the plants are come up, before the weeds have got much strength; which will greatly encourage them; and the strongest and most thriving plants make the best indigo. As soon as the flowers begin to appear, the plants should be cut; for, if they stand much longer, their stems will grow hard and stringy, and the lower leaves will turn yellowish, which will render the indigo less valuable; and, the plants being too close together, the bottom leaves will decay, for want of free air. The case will be the same, if weeds grow among them; and therefore great care must be taken to keep them always clean.

Though all seasons are good for the planting of indigo, yet it should, by no means, be sown in a dry time; for, though it may lie a month, without being spoiled, a risk is run of its being eaten up by vermin, carried away by the wind, or choked by weeds. When the indigo is got above ground, the weeds must be carefully destroyed, as soon as they appear; for they would absolutely spoil it, and are very often partly the cause of breeding a kind of caterpillars, which, in a short time, devour all the leaves. It is only two months from its first rising to its

perfect maturity, when it is fit to cut; and the new branches and leaves may be cut about every six weeks, if the season be rainy. It would be infallibly lost by cutting it, in a time of drought; but, if rightly managed, it may last two years, when it must be plucked up. The plant is ripe, when the leaves grow brittle; and then they cut it, some inches from the ground, with great crooked knives made like sickles.

The whole process in making indigo, according to Father Le Bat, is as follows: There is not a stream nor river in the parish of Macauba, where there are not stone backs, or vats, well cemented, wherein the indigo plant is put to digest. There are usually three, one above another, in the manner of a cascade; the 2d whereof receives the liquor in the 1st, when the holes in its bottom are unstopped; and the 3d, in its turn, receives what was in the 2d vat. The 1st, called the steeper or rot, which is the largest and highest, is commonly 20 feet long, 12 or 15 broad, and 3 or 4 deep; the 2d, named the battery, is almost half as small again as the 1st; and the 3d, much less than the 2d, is termed the devilling. The names of the 1st and 2d perfectly agree with their uses; for the plant is steeped in the former, where it ferments, is macerated, and becomes like rotten dung; and, in the latter, the water, impregnated and loaded with the salts of the leaf and rind, is beaten and agitated, till, being as it were coagulated, they form the particles that compose the dye. As to the name of the 3d, which is only used in St. Domingo, I do not see how it can agree with the use thereof, unless because it is deeper coloured than the others; it is, in the Windward islands, more properly stiled settler, for, in this vat, the indigo grows into a mass, and settles at the bottom, from whence it is taken to be put into little bags. It is highly necessary, that the stone work and plaster of these vats be very substantial, a very moderate crack being sufficient to let out a vat of indigo; but, when this misfortune happens, the following is an easy and infallible remedy: Taste sea shells of any kind, pound them without burning them, powder them, and sift them through a fine sieve; then take and sift an equal quantity of quick lime; mix them together with water enough to make a stiff mortar, and, as quickly as you can, stop the cracks therewith. This mixture incorporates, sticks, and dries in a moment, and immediately prevents the matter's running out of the vat.

Indigo is used to dye wool, silk, cloths, and stuffs of a blue colour; the Spaniards call it anilo, and the finest, made in New

Spain, comes from Guatemala ; and it is also made in the East-Indies. Father Du Tertre, and other authors, fancy, that the indigo which comes from the East-Indies is finer and more beautiful, as well as dearer, than that which comes from the West-Indies ; but all the difference is only this, that the former is shaped like half eggs, and the latter is in the shape of cakes ; for, as to goodness and beauty, the one will be equal to the other, if both are wrought with equal care and fidelity. The Oriental indigo is pounded, for the conveniency of putting more into the chests or barrels ; which makes it finer than the West-Indian, which, coming in cakes, just as it was dried, shews its grain intire ; but what is this to its intrinsic goodness ? If you take a lump of sugar equally white in every part, break it in two, pound one part of it, and reduce it to powder ; this will appear finer and whiter than the other, because its grain has been divided into a greater number of parts, which, though very small, and almost insensible, yet have a greater number of surfaces, and consequently reflect more light, and have a whiter and more beautiful appearance. The case I take to be precisely the same, with respect to the East-Indian and West-Indian indigo's, if they be both wrought in the like manner ; but the latter seems to be the better for use, because this dye cannot be pounded, without a dissipation of the most subtile parts in the air ; and these parts are, doubtless, the best, and go the farthest, when it is used. As to its dearness, it is the necessary consequence of its coming farther, and running greater risks ; but it does not at all prove it to be better or more beautiful.

As indigo is composed of the salt and substance of the leaves and rind of a plant of the same name, it may be termed a dissolution or digestion thereof, caused by the fermentation it has excited in the water wherein it was steeped. Some writers pretend, that the substance of the leaves does not produce the indigo, which they will have to be only a viscous tincture, or colour, which the fermentation of the plant produces in the water ; but, when it is taken out of the steeper, it is certain, that it no longer has its former weight, colour, or consistence. The leaves, which were very plump and juicy before, are light, flabby, and withered ; and, if the same substance that was observable in them, and the rest of the plant, before it was steeped, is not afterwards found, it is most natural to believe, that it has formed the blue mass, called indigo.

The American planters, having cut the

ripe plant, as has been already described, in making indigo, proceed in this manner : Some make it into bundles, like double bottles of hay ; but most of them put it into large pieces of coarse cloth, which they tie by four corners ; and, by this means, the plant is less handled and squeezed, the small are carried away as safely as the great, and the work goes quicker on, than in making bottles. Eighteen or twenty packets of plants, each about the size of two bottles of hay, will fill such a steeper as has been described ; and, when it is so full of water, that it covers the plants, they put pieces of wood on the top, to prevent their rising above the water. The fermentation is raised sooner or later, in proportion to the degree of heat, or ripeness of the plants, in 6, 8, or 10 hours ; and sometimes they are obliged to wait 18 or 20 hours, but seldom longer. The water then boils on all sides, and, though it was at first clear, it insensibly grows thick, and becomes of a blue, inclining to a violet colour ; and now, without meddling at all with the plants, they open the cocks at the bottom of the steeper, and let all this water, loaded with the salts and substance of the plant, run into the battery. Whilst they throw away, as useless, the plants that were in the steeper, and clean it, that it may be filled with fresh, the negroes continually beat the water, let out of the steeper into the battery, with a kind of pretty large pales, fastened to strong poles placed upon chandeliers, till the salts and other parts of the substance of the plant are sufficiently, as it were, coagulated for incorporation ; and the hitting of this minute exactly discovers the skill of the overseer of the work. In order to find it, they use a small silver cup, which they fill with this water, whilst the negroes are beating it ; and, as the fæces sink to the bottom of the cup, or remain dispersed in the water, they cease, or continue beating. When they have left off beating, the fæces sink to the bottom of the vat, and are like a kind of mud ; and the water, swimming above it, grows clear. Then they open the cocks placed in the battery at different distances from the bottom, and let this water run away ; and they also open the cocks at the bottom, that all the fæces may fall into the devilling or settler. Here they let it settle a little while longer, and then put it into linen bags, 15 or 18 inches long, made with a point, where it intirely purges itself from the water that remained among its particles ; and they afterwards spread it in small boxes three or four feet long, two broad, and about three inches deep ; and dry it perfectly in the open air. They take care not to

to expose it to the sun, which would starve the colour; and to keep it from the rain, because that would dissolve and utterly spoil it.

If caterpillars get among the indigo, the surest way is to cut it down with all speed, and throw both the plants and caterpillars into the steeper; where they burst, and part with what they had devoured. Indeed, the plant yields much less, as it is not come to perfect maturity; but many experiments have taught us, that it is of a much more beautiful colour; and perhaps all the secret of those, whose indigo is so highly extolled above ours, only lies in cutting the plant before it be perfectly ripe, when it yields the liveliest colour. Good indigo ought to be so light, as to swim upon water; its colour should be a deep blue, inclining to a violet, brilliant, lively, and bright; and it ought to be more beautiful within than without, and have a shining and, as it were, silvered appearance. If it is too heavy, in proportion to its bulk, it ought to be suspected; and it concerns the buyer to guard against the following frauds, which may be committed in this manufacture. The 1st fraud is the beating the plant too much in the steeper, to increase the quantity of indigo; which is hereby rendered blackish, thick, heavy, and fitter to be thrown away than used. The 2d is the mixing ashes, earth, or a brownish sand commonly found in the bays by the sea-side, and especially powdered slate, with the fæces, as they fall into the devilling, and stirring all well together; which fraud is much better concealed in the powdered indigo, than in that in cakes; because it is very difficult for those heterogeneous bodies so to unite, as not to leave, in many places, as it were, beds of a different matter; and then, by breaking the pieces, they are easily perceived. The two following expedients may be practised, in order to know whether indigo be good or otherwise. The 1st is to dissolve a bit of it in a glass of water; if it is pure, it will intirely dissolve; but, if it is adulterated, the foreign matter will sink to the bottom of the glass. The 2d is to burn it; for the good indigo will be consumed, whereas the ashes, earth, &c. will remain after the consumption thereof.

In 1694, indigo was sold, in the Windward islands, at from 3 livres 10 sols to 4

livres per pound, according to its beauty, and the number of vessels to be freighted with it; I have known it since at a much lower price; and the planter would make a very considerable profit, if he should get for it only 40 sols per pound; because this commodity requires fewer utensils, and is less chargeable than a sugar work. The English planters, however, notwithstanding the great quantities of this useful dye imported into England, and the encouragement granted by Parliament, have not arrived to such perfection in the making of it, as could be wished; for most of their indigo, which I have seen, has been too hard to be easily dissolved, occasioned by their pouring lime-water into the vat, in order to make the fæces of the plant subside. I have also been informed by letters from many of the planters, that the plant, after its fermentation in the vat, is very little lessened, either in bulk or weight; which may probably be owing, in a great measure, to their culture of the plant, as also to their vats being too small to contain a quantity of the herb sufficient to make the fermentation strong enough to dissolve it; or to their vats being built in the open air, whereby the fermentation may be impeded; for, in the islands where the best indigo is made, all their vats are under cover, though their heat is greater than that of Carolina. There are two instances in the culture of this plant, in which they have always failed; the 1st is in sowing the seeds too close, whereby the plants are drawn up tall, and have more stalks than leaves; and the stalks, chiefly consisting of fibres, afford but a small quantity of indigo. The 2d is in letting the plants stand too long before they are cut for use, by which means most of the large leaves are decayed or fallen off, and the plants become woody; so that only a small part of them is dissolved in the vat. But, if the plants have sufficient room to grow, they will have fat and succulent leaves from the ground upward; and, if the herb is cut, as soon as any flowers appear on the plant, the stalks will be so soft, that, after they have been fermented in the vat, only a small part of the plant will remain undissolved, and much more indigo be produced from the same quantity thereof, which will be of a finer colour, and bear a greater price in the markets of Europe.

An Abstract of Dr. Jortin's Life of ERASMUS.

ERASMUS was born, on the 28th of October, 1467, at Rotterdam, from whence he was called Roterodamus; his

father Gerard, of the town of Tergou, had him by Margaret, daughter to Peter, a physician of Sevenbergen, after solemn pro-

mises

misses of becoming her husband; and, as he was a gay and witty man, his son had the same disposition. His relations, who designed to make him an ecclesiastic, in hopes of sharing his patrimony, forcing him by very ill usage to leave his country, he went to Rome, where he employed himself in transcribing ancient authors; and, to prevent his returning to Margaret, they informed him, that she was dead; which melancholy news so greatly affected him, that it gave him a religious turn of mind, and made him take orders. Upon his return to Holland, finding that she was alive, he lived separate from her, and she would never marry any other person; he sent his son to school at four years of age; and, having a pretty voice, he was, soon after, chosen chorister in the cathedral of Utrecht. In 1476, in the 9th year of his age, he was put under the care of Alexander Hegius, master of a school at Deventer; and Adrianus Florentius, afterwards Pope Adrian VI, was his school-fellow, who continued to be his friend. Zinthus here took notice of his uncommon abilities; and it is reported, that he could then repeat all Terence and Horace by heart. His affectionate mother, who followed him to this place, to have an eye over him, died there of the plague, when he was about 13 years old; his father, through grief, did not long survive her; and they both, at their death, were aged but a little more than 40 years.

Gerard, in 1480, left his son in the hands of three dishonest guardians, who, that they might the more easily plunder his small patrimony, forced him into a convent of friars at Bolduc in Brabant, where he remained three years; but, young as he was, he would not part with his liberty: They afterwards, to as little purpose, tried him at the convent at Sion near Delft; and at length they sent him to a third, that of Stein near Tergou, where he unwillingly went through his year of probation, and made his profession in 1486, aged 19. The father of Erasmus had another son by Margaret, named Peter, who was also compelled to become a monk; but, breaking loose from his confinement, he led a profligate life; whereas his brother, though he likewise quitted his monastic station, behaved in a sober and regular manner. In his youth, as was the fashion of learned men in those times, he changed his name of Gerard, which, in the German language, signifies amiable, into those of Desiderius and Erasmus, Latin and Greek words of the same import and signification.

In 1490, he was in the family of Henry à Bergis, Archbishop of Cambray, who

took him out of the monastery; and here he was often ill, though he wanted for nothing; but he was prevented by this Prelate's parsimony from going into Italy, in order to take his Doctor's degree. In 1496, Erasmus was at Paris, where he passed some years in poverty, having no other means of subsistence than what he got by reading lectures to young pupils; for the Archbishop wholly neglected him, though he promised to assist him with a small pension; but his necessities, however, as they obliged him to study incessantly, contributed to render him illustrious in the republic of letters: He had not, amongst all his disciples at Paris, a more constant benefactor than William Lord Montjoy, who afterwards gave him an annual pension of 100 crowns. In 1497, he left Paris, on account of the plague; and, coming to the Low Countries, he was kindly entertained, in the castle of Tornenhens, by Anna Bersala, Marchioness of Vere, a Lady of great merit and generosity; and he was, this year, at London and Oxford, where he became acquainted with Colet, his singular friend; and also with Grocyn, Linacer, and Latimer. William Grocyn was a professor of Greek at Oxford, whose generous temper reduced him to such difficulties, that he was obliged to pawn his plate to Dr. Young, Master of the Rolls; who returned it to him again, by his will, without taking either principal or interest; Erasmus owns great obligations to him, and represents him as one of the best divines and scholars of the English nation. Thomas Linacer, who was an excellent grammarian, had long taught the Greek language at Oxford; and, afterwards studying physic, he became physician to the royal family; and Erasmus, who had experienced his friendship on many occasions, often consulted him about his own frequent indispositions. William Latimer was a divine well versed in all sacred and profane letters; a man, as Erasmus observes, of more than virgin modesty, under which was concealed the greatest worth. He also at Oxford contracted an acquaintance with More, Claymond, and Halsey, with whom he kept up a constant correspondence.

He was, in 1498, at Paris, in a letter from whence he takes notice, that he was closely studying the Greek language; and that, as soon as he could get money, he would, 1st, purchase Greek authors, and, 2dly, cloaths. He complains of his ill state of health and his poverty, and wishes that the Marchioness of Vere would send him 200 franks; he was now printing his book *de Ratione conscribendi Epistolas, de Copia Verborum,*

Verborum, &c. which he intended to dedicate to her son Adolphus. He, at Midsummer, went to Holland; but, though his native air agreed with him, he disliked the Epicurean repasts and manners of the people. In 1500, he sent from Paris two importunate letters to Antonius à Bergis, Abbot of St. Bertin, and the Marchioness of Vere, in order to procure some subsidies from them, which he found difficult to obtain, though he well understood the art of begging; he also desires Battus, her son's tutor, to plead his cause with the Lady; and, in his epistle to her, he shews her how necessary it was for him to go to Italy, and take his Doctor's degree. He spent some time in the castle of the Prince of Courtemburn, and borrowed from his neighbours some of the works of the Fathers; his *Adagies* were, this year, first printed at Paris. In 1501, he composed a handsome letter for Antonius à Bergis, to be sent to the Cardinal de Medicis; but, in 1502, the plague being at Paris, he spent some time at Louvain. He here published a tract de Reformatione Christi, a Pæan, an Obsecratio, and particularly the *Enchiridion Militis Christiani*. In 1504, he congratulates Colet on his being made Dean of St. Paul's, and gives him some account of his own occupations; he complains, that want of money hindered him from finishing some treatises, because it forced him to spend so much time in reading lectures to young students.

Erasmus, in 1505, wrote a good apology for Laurentius Valla, who had incurred a great odium for daring to censure the Vulgate; their genius's had some resemblance, and their adversaries were much alike; but Erasmus was better-tempered, and had more discernment. In 1506, he was in England, and dedicated the *Tyrannicida* of Lucian to Richard Whitford, with a declamation of his own, in answer thereto. Whitford was educated in Queen's college, Cambridge, whereof he had been a fellow, and and chaplain to Bishop Fox, about the latter end of Henry VII's reign; but, affecting retirement, he became a monk of Sion monastery near Brentford in Middlesex; he left behind him many pious tracts, in most of which he styles himself the wretch of Sion. He, the same year, dedicated his Translation of Lucian's *Timon* to Dr. Thomas Ruthall, Secretary to Henry VII, who had a great esteem for him, and was kind to him in the following reign, when he was Bishop of Durham; and, in 1507, he returned to Paris, taking with him the sons of Dr. Joannes Baptista, first physician to Henry VII. In 1508, he went to Italy,

and took his Doctor's degree; he continued about a year at Bononia, and thence went to Venice, where he published a 3d edition of his *Adagies*. Here he became acquainted with Marcus Musurus and Scipio Carermachus, and consulted them on such difficulties as occurred to him in the explication of Greek proverbs; and he was also particularly intimate with Hieronymus Alexander, afterwards a Cardinal; they lodged, at Aldus Manutius's house, in the same room and bed, but they did not long continue friends. He was now tutor to Alexander, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, natural son of James, King of Scotland, who was unfortunately slain, with his father, and by his side, by the English, in the battle fought at Flodden-field.

The spring of the year 1509 Erasmus passed in Italy, where he was kindly received by persons of the first rank, and, among the rest, by the Cardinal of St. George; he has given a particular account of the friendly reception he met with from the Cardinal Dominic Grimani, who solicited him to settle in Rome; but, when he told him, that he had an invitation from the King of England, he pressed him no farther. The Pope offered to make him one of his Penitentiaries, a step to the highest preferment in that Court; but, from his own representation of Julius's character, he seems to have found so little sincerity in this place, that he more joyfully embraced the assurances Montjoy gave him, in a letter, of great favours from Henry VIII. and Warham in England. In the beginning of the year 1510, Erasmus was in that kingdom, where he remained a considerable time; the King, Queen, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Bishop of Lincoln assured him of their friendship; and he taught, as he says himself, Greek and Divinity at Cambridge, without any stipend, as he was resolved to do. At his arrival in England, he lodged with the famous Thomas More, then a young man; and, at this time, he wrote, in a week, his *Praise of Folly*, wherein he exposed the Court of Rome, not even sparing his Holiness, to express his resentment of his being there neglected; so that he was never, after this, considered as a true son of the church. He sent several letters from Cambridge to Ammonius, who was his particular friend. Andreas Ammonius, an Italian, of Lucca, was a learned, handsome, ingenious, generous, and good-natured man, who sought employment at the English Court; he was apostolical Prothonotary, the Pope's Collector in England, Latin Secretary to Henry VIII, and a Prebendary of Westminster and Salisbury.

In 1511, he earnestly presses Colet for 15 angels he had promised him, long before, on condition that he would dedicate to him his book *de Copia Verborum*, which was not published till the following year; and, in another, he tells him, that the academics at Cambridge were as poor as himself; but, though he said, that he taught there gratis, it appears that he made some profit, since he expected the payment of 30 nobles, which detained him in that university. He gives a noble character of Warham and Fisher; the former of whom was a man of letters, and a great favourer of learned men; and the latter such a lover of learning, that, when of an advanced age, he was extremely desirous of becoming skilful in the Greek language; who was probably one of the four intimate friends of Erasmus, who successfully began to study it, when they were more than 40 years old. In 1512, he sent a Translation of Lucian *de Astrologia* to his friend Joannes Baptista, now physician to Henry VIII; and, in 1513, he wrote, from London, to the Abbot of St. Bertin, against the rage of going to war; a subject that he had often treated on with great vivacity, eloquence, and strength of argument, being almost a Quaker in this particular. He acquaints him, that the present war between the English and French greatly distressed him, on account of the scarcity of provisions, and because no good wine was to be had in England. Erasmus was obliged to live in an expensive manner, because he could bear neither malt liquor, nor new or bad wine, which gave him fits of the gravel; he was, besides, often ill, and kept a horse, and probably a servant too.

His edition of the New Testament, a most laborious undertaking, which helped, as he says, to destroy his health, drew upon him the malicious censures of ignorant and envious divines; and one of the colleges of Cambridge would not suffer it to enter within its walls. Colet had told him, that he would give him a small matter, if he would beg with humility, and ask without modesty; had advised him to imitate Diogenes; and had hinted to him, that he was too querulous and greedy. It must be confessed, that he was sometimes too querulous, and complained without a cause of his best benefactors; even the generous Warham he has, on some occasions, represented as parsimonious, and the munificent Montjoy as wanting in generosity. He sometimes blames his English friends in general as deficient in their kindness to him; but, at other times, he highly extols their friendly regard, and frankly acknowledges, that he should have been, to the last

degree, distressed, without their assistance; and, in one of his letters, he observes, that, though the English have the character of being heretically inclined, they are far from being heretics in their friendship and affection: And, as to his greediness, it cannot be denied, that he readily embraced every opportunity of making application to those who were in a condition to assist him. In his answer to Colet, after excusing his being a beggar in the best manner he could, he thus concludes:—'But, since you seem to approve of impudence, I will end my letter in the most impudent manner I can. I have not assurance enough to ask you for any thing; and yet I am not so proud as to reject a present, if a friend, like you, should offer it to one in my circumstances.' Warham, in 1511, had given to Erasmus the living of Aldington in Kent, and, at his request, presented another to it, who was obliged to pay him 20 l. a year, to which the Archbishop generously added 20 l. more; but this custom of charging livings with pensions, though very common, was so much disapproved by him, that he determined never to grant the like favour to any other person. Erasmus, this year, dedicated his Translation of Plutarch *de tuenda Valetudine* to John Young, Dean of York, and Master of the Rolls, who was a very great encourager of learned men; an instance whereof we have, besides his generosity to Erasmus, in the case of Grocyn already related.

In the beginning of the year 1514, Erasmus was in Flanders; and, being invited to come to the Court of Charles, Archduke of Austria, he accepted the offer, and was made Counsellor to that Prince, by the favour of the Chancellor of Burgundy. A stipend of 200 florins was annexed to the title, which weighed more than 600 at present; so that, if he had been punctually paid, he would have been in easy circumstances. He afterwards went to Basil, whither he carried his New Testament, his Epistles of St. Jerom with his Notes, and some other works, to have them printed in that city; he found, at his arrival, St. Jerom in hand, Joannes Amberbachius, a wealthy man, and Joanes Frobenius, a skilful printer, being concerned in this undertaking. Erasmus was not better pleased to find them thus disposed, than they were to have such an able critic's assistance; and Amberbachius had three sons, Bruno, Basil, and Boniface, well versed in the Hebrew language (which was not the case of Erasmus) without a knowledge whereof, it was impossible to do justice to Jerom. Here he contracted the strictest friendship with the Amber-

Amberbachii and Froben, for whom he ever after had the highest esteem; and he passed some months, greatly pleased with this part of Germany, and the Bishop's behaviour, who, though frugal, offered him money, and forced him to accept of a horse, which he could have sold instantly for 50 franks, that is, more than 150 of the present coin. Here he received a most obliging letter from Ulricus Zasius, professor of law at Friburg, who afterwards proved one of his best friends; and he also now contracted an acquaintance with Beatus Rhenanus, Nicolas Gerbelius, and Joannes Oelocampadius, all learned and ingenious men. Reuchlin, or Capnio, acquainted him, how he was persecuted by the divines and monks of Cologne; and Erasmus, who gives him a great character, complains, in strong terms, to Cardinal Grimani, of his cruel usage, in his old age, for the most frivolous causes. Reuchlin, one of the restorers of letters in Germany, was, for his singular merit, honoured by all the learned and illustrious men of his time, both in church and state; and, notwithstanding the malice of his persecuting enemies, he died in peace, at last, in 1522; Erasmus wrote his apotheosis, and made him a saint.

He, in 1515, sent a long and very polite letter to Cardinal Grimani, wherein he said, that he regretted Rome, and had twice designed to return thither, because so many Cardinals had honoured him with their friendship, and the city itself had so many things to attract a man of letters; he sent another, in the same strain, to the Cardinal of St. George, and a very handsome epistle to Pope Leo, full of compliments, in which he made an offer of dedicating to him his edition of Jerom. And yet, after all, Erasmus hath declared, that he designedly abstained from going to Rome, or even to the Imperial Court, lest he should be commanded to write against the new heresies; and, accordingly, when the Pope's Nuncio to the English Court had instructions to persuade him to throw himself at his Holiness's feet, he was more cautious than to trust him; and indeed, if he had so done, he would probably have met with the fate of Antonio de Dominis, Archbishop of Spalato. Leo not only returned a very obliging answer to his epistle, but recommended him to the favour of Henry VIII; Erasmus returned him thanks, dedicated his New Testament to him, and informed him, that Charles, successor to his grandfather Ferdinand, had made him his Counsellor, and assigned him an annual pension, with the canonry of Courtray, which he resigned to another, reserving a pension to

himself. He also besought him to grant him a dispensation, in form, from the vow he made in his youth, among the Regular canons; which he not only granted, but ordered that it should be expedited for him, without any expence. Dorpius, a divine of Louvain, instigated by Erasmus's enemies, this year, attacked his Praise of Folly; he was the first adversary that wrote against him; and he discovered a malignity of mind, as well as meanness of spirit, in decrying useful and important works, that he neither understood, nor was able to imitate. Erasmus replied to him in a mild manner, and, after he had cleared up some points to him, convinced him of his mistaken apprehensions; and it is an argument of his good temper, that he not only took Dorpius into his favour again, but continued in friendship with him to his death, which he greatly lamented.

Erasmus, in a letter to Francis, Wolfey's physician, informs him, that, by reason of the stone in his kidneys, he had, for 20 years, read and written, standing or leaning; sitting very little, except at meals, or when he sometimes took a small nap after dinner; but that all these precautions did not secure him from many distempers. He ascribes the plague, from which England was scarce ever free, and the sweating sickness, partly to the incommodious form and situation of their houses, the filthiness of the streets, and the stutishness within doors; but this country is happily altered, in these respects, since the days of Erasmus; though much is still wanting to render London more airy, clean, and healthful, especially in regard to the prisons. In 1516, Erasmus, having been in England, soon returned to the Low Countries, where he received an account from Budæus, and Copus, physician to Francis I, that his Majesty invited him into France, and promised him a benefice of 1000 livres; the same offers were repeated to him at Brussels by Stephen de Ponchery, Bishop of Paris, who had his residence there, as the French Ambassador; but Erasmus prudently refused a settlement in France, where the envy of some men of letters, together with the malice of the Monks and Sorbonists, would have given him not a little disturbance. The New Testament, Greek and Latin, with Erasmus's Notes, being published at Basil, was soon spread into far distant countries; and he was, thereupon, congratulated by his friends, and, among the rest, Francis Deloin and Nicholas Berauld, who wrote to him from Paris. The works of St. Jerom made their appearance in April, in the dedication whereof to Warham he very justly complains

plains of the little care taken by past ages to preserve the works of the ancient Christians; and that the schoolmen gave a helping hand to destroy them. Germanus Brixius, a wealthy and learned Frenchman, in a polite letter, pressed him to come to France; and Ludovicus Canossa, Bishop of Bayeux, offered him a genteel allowance of 200 ducats a year, board for himself and his servant, and provision for two horses; but Erasmus would not part with his dear independency for any consideration, having, at this time, a sufficient income. Budæus and Erasmus corresponded together, and their letters abounded with compliments, intermixed with bickerings; which shew, that their friendship was not without envy and jealousy, especially on the side of the former. Bilibaldus Pirckheimerus, Counsellor to the Emperor, and Senator of Nuremberg, who was a very learned and worthy man, this year, sought the acquaintance of Erasmus, who returned a polite and respectful answer; the Bilibaldicæ, mentioned in his Colloquies, are two learned nuns, Charity and Clare, Pirckheimerus's sisters. More (whose head was inserted in the Supplement of Vol. II, and his Life in the Magazine for August last) acquaints Erasmus, that the *Epistolæ obscurorum Virorum* met with a general approbation from the blockheads derided in them; they are levelled against egregious boobies, who were also shameless calumniators and blood-thirsty persecutors; and it is said, that, when Erasmus read them, he fell into such a fit of laughing, that an abscess in his face burst, which should otherwise have been laid open by order of his physician. Luther, in a letter this year to Spalatinus, shews himself a zealous Augustinian and Antipelagian, in the points of original sin, grace, justification by faith, &c. and, blaming Erasmus for leaning too much the other way, he affirms, that, as much as Erasmus prefers Jerom to Augustin, so much does he prefer Augustin to Jerom.

In 1517, Lee, afterwards Archbishop of York, began to attack Erasmus, and treated him, not only as a man of little erudition, but as an heretic and enemy to the church of Rome; and, in return, he often said, that the earth never produced a more vain, arrogant, scurrilous, ignorant, foolish, and malicious animal than Lee. Erasmus highly commends the charity of Hieronymus Buslidius, an ecclesiastic of the Low Countries, who died this year, and gave his effects to the academy of Louvain, to erect a college for the teaching of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew; but this noble institution greatly disgusted the divines in this quarter,

who, as he says, would rather be double-tongued, than at the pains of learning a new language. He now began to be quite sick of an ungrateful and quarrelsome world; he declares to More, that he was uncertain where he should settle, but not, in the least, disposed for England. In 1518, began violent contests between the Reformed and Romanists, for nothing less than life and liberty on the one side, and power and dominion on the other; Erasmus was extremely alarmed at this afflicted state of affairs, and afterwards complained, that his attempts to pacify the opposite parties only drew upon him the resentment and indignation of both. Leo X. having every-where industriously published his indulgences to raise money, under the pretence of making war upon the Turks, as some affirm; but to build St. Peter's church, according to others; Luther examined into the doctrine thereof, and, in 1517, refuted it a public manner. From this time, Erasmus was most maliciously persecuted by the ecclesiastics, who used to say, that he laid the egg, which Luther had hatched; and, indeed, they were not mistaken, in this particular. It is reported, that, when Pope Leo was censured for not putting a stop to Luther's proceedings, he most imprudently replied, 'Brother Martin is a fine genius, and his enemies are little envious monks.' Luther had uncommon abilities, a lively imagination, a good share of learning, a pious and devout disposition, a tincture of melancholy and enthusiasm, and a great warmth and impetuosity, which impelled him, in his controversial works, to insult and ridicule his adversaries; he was also fond of music, and composed some poems, both Latin and German. Erasmus, in a letter to Cardinal Wolsey, heavily complains of the calumnies of ignorant and malicious men, who crossed his design of translating and illustrating the Holy Scriptures: 'These wretches, says he, ascribe to Erasmus every thing that is odious; like true calumniators, they confound the cause of learning with that of Reuchlin and Luther, though they have no connexion; they call every one heretic, whom they dislike.' It is remarkable, that, in this defence, and in many other places of his writings, he does not condemn Luther, though he openly condemns the conduct and sentiments of his enemies.

He greatly commends the Rector of Erphort, for having introduced the belles lettres into that academy in a gentle and peaceable manner: 'I hate tumults, says he, and I am much mistaken, if more is not obtained by moderate counsels, than by

outrageous violence. — Luther hath given us good advice on many points; I wish he had done it with greater discretion and civility! more persons then would have favoured and defended him. And yet it would be an impiety to leave him undefended; for then who will ever dare to stand up for the truth? Erasmus, to silence those who calumniated the 1st edition of his New Testament, obtained a brief from Leo, which he prefixed to the 2d; and, as the divines of Louvain exclaimed against him this year more than ever, he very skillfully defends himself against their attacks: ‘There are none, says he, who bark at me more furiously than they who never even saw the outside of my book; try the experiment upon them, and you will find that I tell you what is true.’ In another letter, he repels the attacks of a monk, who had written like a barbarian, and reasoned like an idiot; he complained, that Erasmus had dared to reprehend Jerom and Augustin: ‘What a spirit, and what a conduct is this, to defend the ancients, and to wink at their faults, and to revile and calumniate every thing in the works of the moderns?’ Luther sent him, in 1519, a very courteous letter, fancying that he was on his side, from his declarations against the monkish superstitions, and especially from his new preface to the *Enchiridion Militis Christiani*; in the reply to which, calling Luther his dearest brother in Christ, he owns, that he had perused part of his Commentaries on the Psalms, liked them much, and hoped they might be very serviceable; he exhorts him also to moderation, not to attack the persons of Popes and Kings, but those evil Counsellors who made a bad use of their authority. The Lord Jesus, says he, grant you, from day to day, an increase of his spirit, for his glory and the public good. Cardinal Campegius, having, in London, received from Erasmus his 2d edition of the New Testament, returned him a polite letter full of commendations, and presented him with a diamond ring and 10 pieces of gold; he exhorts him to despise the malice of those divines who traduced him in so odious a manner; and he declares, that their censures had not, in the least, diminished his esteem and affection. Erasmus makes heavy complaints to Leo of those who were eternally railing at the New Testament, which he had dedicated to his Holiness; and he beseeches him to interpose his authority. But, after all, it was really out of his power to silence such people; and a certain Pope judged not amiss, when he declared, that he thought it safer to quarrel with a Prince, than with a friar.

In 1520, the ecclesiastics began to exclaim furiously against Erasmus in England; and Standish, a monk, Bishop of St. Asaph (whom Erasmus, by way of derision, sometimes calls *Episcopum à Sancto Asino*, Bishop of St. As) accused him of heresy before the King and the Queen; but his enemies in Brabant gave him yet more vexation and disturbance. As Leo had, this year, published a furious bull against Luther, Erasmus was in pain for that Reformer: ‘I fear, says he, to Noviomagus, for the unfortunate Luther; so violent is the conspiracy, and so strongly have the Pope and the Princes been instigated against him.’ He had been severely censured for not refuting Luther’s erroneous opinions; and the reasons he assigned for declining this task were, 1. Because they who would undertake it should attentively, and more than once, read his writings, for which he had no leisure, being occupied in other studies. 2. Because it was a work above his abilities. 3. Because he would not deprive the universities, which have undertaken to confute him, of their honour and glory. 4. Because he had no mind to draw upon him the resentment of many powerful persons, especially as he was not appointed to this office. He protests, however, that he was very far from opposing himself to the Vicar of Christ; only he wished, that Luther had been solidly confuted, before they had burnt his books. It is said, that the Pope’s agents made an offer to him of one of the best bishoprics, if he would write against Luther; and that he replied, Luther is so profound a divine, that I do not pretend even to comprehend him thoroughly; and so great a man, that I learn more in one page of his books, than from all Thomas Aquinas.

Hieronymus Aleander, the Pope’s Nuncio, this year, solicited the Emperor and Frederic, Elector of Saxony, Luther’s protector, to punish this Reformer; Frederic was then at Cologne, and Erasmus too, whom he consulted on this occasion. He replied to the Elector, that Luther’s doctrine was unexceptionable; and he censured the Pope’s bull as tyrannical, which, he said, Aleander had forged, and gone beyond his commission in the execution thereof. He solicited the Emperor’s Ministers to favour the cause of Luther, and to persuade him not to begin the exercise of his Imperial dignity with an act of violence; and to Frederic he presented several axioms for his consideration, two of which are very remarkable, viz. 1. That Luther, being a man void of ambition, was the less to be suspected of heresy. 2. That they, who condemned him, deserved to be condemned them-

themselves, for advancing propositions offensive to pious ears. When the Dyet of Worms, in 1521, resolved, that Luther's works should be burnt, and himself proscribed as an heretic, Erasmus published his complaints to all the world; and the Lutherans acknowledged their obligations to him by a picture, in which Luther and Hutton were represented as carrying the ark of God, and Erasmus, like another David, dancing before them, with all his might; whilst Aleander was hung up by the heels, and the Pope and his Cardinals were spectators of the shew.

Erasmus, in 1521, sent a letter to Pace, Dean of St. Paul's, wherein he frankly opens his mind, and ingenuously owns his timidity; for after he had blamed the German Lutherans, as resolving, at all adventures, to engage him in Luther's affair; and that Reformer, as defeating the effect of his wholesome doctrine by his intolerable faults; he adds: 'But, if he had written every thing in the most unexceptionable manner, I had no inclination to die, for the sake of truth; every man hath not the courage requisite to die a martyr; and I am afraid, that, if I were put to the trial, I should imitate St. Peter.' He elsewhere declares his hatred of discord to be such, that he disliked even truth, if it was seditious; from the same political principles, he extolled Henry VIII's book against Luther, even before he had seen it; and he began now to throw out intimations, that he would also

enter the lists against him; which gave great offence to the Lutherans. Erasmus, in 1522, published the works of Hilary, and dedicated them to Joannes Carondeletus, Bishop of Palermo; this dedication is an excellent composition; and so is the preface, which the Benedictines of Paris call a declamation, and are offended with, on the following accounts: 1. Erasmus therein shews, that the monks, who had formerly transcribed the works of Hilary, had curtailed and interpolated several places, because they thought them not conformable to the doctrines received in their days. 2. Having observed, that Hilary's master-piece is his treatise on the Trinity, he takes notice, that he complains of being under a necessity of speaking concerning things incomprehensible, and most difficult to be expressed in proper language. 3. After some reflections on Hilary's perplexed and obscure style, he proceeds to his book of Synods, and offers many excellent remarks on arbitrary decisions; on Hilary's violent temper and railing invectives against the Arians; his singular opinions and injudicious expressions; on the errors of the Fathers, &c. Luther wrote a rough answer to Henry VIII, this year, in Latin, which he afterwards translated into German; and his Majesty was informed, that Erasmus assisted him in writing this reply; but he fully cleared himself, as he tells Pirckheimerus, in a letter, which was probably written in 1523.

[To be finished in our next.]

The Aulic Council passed, on the 21st of August last, the following Resolution against his Prussian Majesty:

'**A**S to the violent invasion of the King of Prussia, Elector of Brandenburg, in the electorate of Saxony, and other territories of the Empire, having heard the report of the Imperial Fiscal, and the summons by him given to the King of Prussia as Elector of Brandenburg, that he might see and hear that he is declared to have incurred the penalty of the ban of the Empire, with deprivation of all his fiefs, rights, privileges, graces, and expectancies; having, moreover, heard the report of the said Fiscal of the 9th of February of the present year, that the term fixed for hearing the exceptions is elapsed; in failure of which exceptions, the contumacy is deemed to be manifest: The Court therefore admits the contumacy against the said Elector of Brandenburg, and authorises the said Fiscal to go on with the prosecution.' (Signed)

JOHN GEORGE REITZER.

The same day, three decrees were issued; one against the Elector of Brunswic-Lu-

nenburg, the second against the Duke of Brunswic-Wolfenbuttle, and the third against the Count of Lippe-Buckeburg. The first being a curious original, worthy of the character of the Court of Vienna, we must give the substance of it, which is,

'That a decree shall be made, importing the penalty of the ban of the Empire against the King of Great Britain, in quality of Elector of Brunswic, seeing that, his Imperial Majesty having forewarned him, by his rescripts of the 13th of September and 9th of November, 1756, to cease from adhering to the rebellion of the Elector of Brandenburg, he paid no regard thereto; that, far from shewing any deference to the decree of the Dyet of the 17th of January, 1757, which granted a triple contingent, and furnishing his quota like his co-estates, he declared he would not submit to that decree, though confirmed by his Imperial Majesty, but that he was resolved to remain neuter, and run counter to the decrees

of the Empire, and of his Imperial Majesty; that, not content with so notorious a disobedience, he joined his troops with those of the Elector of Brandenburg, and took into his pay the forces of several Princes, in order to support his rebellion; from whence ensued the invasion of the countries of Hildesheim, Osnabrug, and Munster; that he has made an alliance with the King of Prussia, and shewed himself to be a declared adherent to his rebellion, by taking one of his Generals to command his troops; that, with force and arms, he has invaded the countries of Paderborn, Juliers, Bergue, Cologne, Liege, Brabant; took towns therein, besieged places, seized the revenues by force, imposed contributions and deliveries of provisions, &c. acting every-where like an enemy; that, in order to increase his rebellion against the laws of the Empire, and more effectually oppress his co-estates, he has even brought foreign troops into the Empire; that, by all these proceedings, well known to the public, he not only infringed the inhibitory decrees anteriorly published, and incurred the penalties therein mentioned, but has also rendered himself, in all respects, guilty of a breach of the Empire's peace. Now, as his Imperial Majesty, by virtue of his authority, ought to endeavour to suppress the rebellion, in the first place, he very seriously orders, by these presents, the King of Great Britain, as Elector of Brunswic-Lunenbourg, to desist from supporting the rebellion of the Elector of Brandenburg, and to be no way concerned therein; to abstain himself from every step that tends to break the peace of the Empire; to withdraw immediately from Germany the foreign forces, and the troops he has taken into his pay, as well as his own subjects; to put a stop to all preparations inconsistent with the safety of the Empire; to restore every thing he has taken from his co-estates; to repair without delay all the damages he has done; to give sufficient securities for his future good be-

haviour; to obey the Imperial decrees of the 17th of January and 9th of May, 1757, and to execute them in all points. To which shall be annexed the usual summons, with the term of two months. Secondly, That an avocatorial mandate be drawn up, for all the troops that are in the service and pay of the King of Great Britain, Elector of Brunswic, in the same form as that which was issued for the Elector of Brandenburg's troops. Thirdly, That this mandate be pasted up in all the territories of the circle, to the end that they may recal their subjects; and such as fail to do it shall forfeit their estates, honour, and life, according to the statutes.

‘And as the peace of the Empire, and the maintenance thereof, require, that no passage nor succours be given, nor recruits, nor place of assembly be allowed, to him that is attainted of rebellion against his Imperial Majesty and the Holy Empire, nor to his abettors, but that they should rather be repelled and dissipated; all that has been enacted, in the decrees against the Elector of Brandenburg, is intimated to the States of the electorate of Brunswic; his Imperial Majesty most seriously injoining them, by these presents, to conform thereto in all points, and to prevent or punish all those that may dare to act openly, or secretly, in contradiction to the same; and forthwith to make a report thereof to his Imperial Majesty, to the end that he may bring them to order. Fourthly, It is ordered, that a rescript shall be addressed to the immediate Noblesse of the Empire, not only to the end that they may conform to these Imperial decrees, but also that they may produce, within the space of two months, an exact list of the members of their body that are in the service of the Elector of Hanover, with a note of their places of abode and their estates, in order to their being punished according to law.’ (Signed)

JOHN GEORGE REITZER.

Remarks on the late Proceedings of the Aulic Council against the Elector of Hanover.

THE step, lately taken by the Aulic Council against Hanover, seems to have been long ago expected or foreseen by his Majesty; for, in the speech from the throne, at the opening of the last session of Parliament, speaking of the preservation of the Protestant religion and the liberties of Europe, as another great object which he had at heart, his Majesty adds, ‘For this cause I shall decline no inconveniences.’

This expression was then rightly taken

but by few; the generality could make nothing at all of it; and some said, with a sneer, they could not see any personal inconveniences that might happen: But, as the King of Prussia had been threatened with the ban of the Empire, two months before the battle of Rossbach, men of speculation readily perceived his Majesty meant here, that the Imperial Court would not fail to decree the same penalty against him, whenever they should think themselves able to enforce

force it, if he continued to support his Prussian Majesty, along with whom the Protestant religion, and the liberties of Europe, must either stand or fall.

This prospect did not daunt our Sovereign: He shewed himself, at once, a truly British King, a German patriot, and a friend to the general liberty of Europe. His foreign dominions were already in the hands of the French, and almost ruined; the enemy were likewise in possession of all the territories of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel. A resolution was taken to drive them back to the Rhine, and happily executed, before they could have time to receive reinforcements from France; and, as the King of Prussia continued successful, in Silesia, the remainder of that winter campaign, the Aulic Council's sinister intentions against him and Hanover were suspended, till they should see a more favourable opportunity.

At length they thought the fair opportunity was come, and their evil genius prompted them to issue the fatal decrees, before they had heard from the Russian army, nay, just four days before it was defeated. It seems Marshal Daun had laid his scheme so well, that the Imperial Court reckoned upon nothing less than recovering Saxony, over-running Brandenburg, conquering Silesia, and cooping up the King of Prussia either at Stetin or Magdeburg: In which case, all the sagacity and bravery of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswic could not have saved his Majesty's electoral dominions. Therefore the decree went forth in due form against his Prussian Majesty; and, he being declared guilty of rebellion against the Emperor and the Empire, his chief support must of course fall under the same sentence; and, accordingly, is to be formally put under the ban of the Empire, after the 21st of the present month, if he continues to assist the house of Brandenburg.

But can any impartial man contain his indignation, when he considers that this Elector of Hanover, thus threatened by the Imperial court to be stripped of his dignity, honours, and estates, is the very same Prince that raised the Duke of Tuscany to the Imperial dignity, fought in person at Dettingen to keep the crown on the Queen of Hungary's head, and, at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, left her in possession of more dominions, than any of that race ever deserved to possess? The treasure of England, the blood of British and Hanoverian troops, effectually guarantied the pragmatic sanction; and the heirs of Charles VI, though attacked by so many enemies at once, lost nothing but the Lower Silesia, which the

British Court persuaded her to cede to Prussia, for the sake of preserving all the rest of the Austrian succession; for the guaranty of the pragmatic sanction always tacitly implied a clause in favour of the rights of a third person; and the claim of the house of Brandenburg to part of Silesia was so clear, that England could not pretend to interfere in the quarrel about it, nor was it prudent to oppose Prussia in that matter. Nay more, when all the Austrian Netherlands were lost, Britain procured the restitution of them, by giving back to France, what I hope she will never possess again, Cape Breton. And yet, behold the monstrous ingratitude of the Austrian family! Under the base, groveling, chicaning forms of law in the Empire, wrested according to the passions and ambitious views of the Imperial Court, the King of Great Britain, who but a few years ago snatched them out of the jaws of destruction, is now peremptorily commanded to run counter to the laws of nature, and to act against his religious principles: They have the consummate effrontery to require him to withdraw an handful of British forces from Germany, employed in defending his dominions against the declared enemies of Britain, while they themselves have called into the Empire no less than two hundred thousand foreigners; they would not only have our Sovereign withhold all manner of assistance from his magnanimous nephew contending against more than the half of Europe, and beset by a greater force than Rome, in the meridian of her grandeur, ever kept on foot; but they also insist upon his furnishing his contingent towards the banditti army of execution, the derision of Germany and disgrace of the Empire! And, as if this was not enough, his Majesty, in his electoral capacity, must indemnify some states of Germany for the damage he has been forced to do them in his own defence: Nay, he must besides desist from all measures that may tend to disturb the peace of the Empire; the meaning of which may be, for aught we know to the contrary, that the English must not make any more expeditions on the coasts of France, because this hinders the French from sending troops enough into the Empire, to settle peace there to the liking of the Court of Vienna.

After such glaring proofs of ingratitude, and so flagrant an abuse of the Imperial authority, whereby the Emperor hath made himself both judge and party in the war premeditated by his consort against the house of Brandenburg, the consequence is, that he must be dethroned, if he can be dethroned.

—They

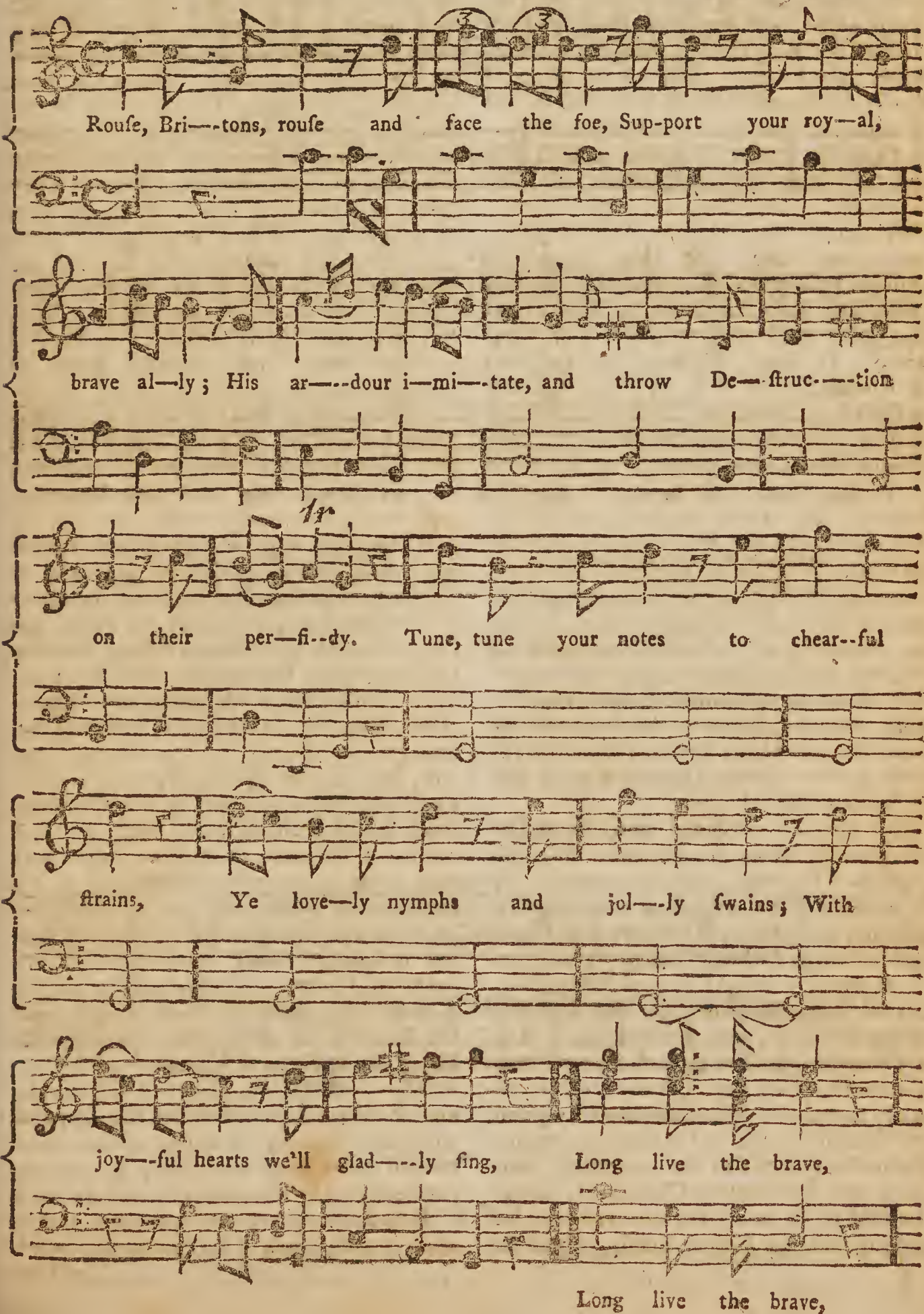
—They have pulled off the mask, and plainly shewn what is to be expected from them, if they can get the upper hand; nothing less than the total annihilation of Prussia and Hanover, that they and their

allies may afterwards be able to give laws to Britain: Therefore if Austria can be brought down to the dust, that it may never be suffered to rise again, is the hearty wish of
Yours, &c.

The BRITISH Muse:

Containing original POEMS, SONGS, &c.

A New SONG, in Honour of the King of PRUSSIA.



Rouse, Bri—tons, rouse and face the foe, Sup-port your roy—al,

brave al—ly; His ar—-dour i—mi—tate, and throw De—struc—-tion

on their per—fi—dy. Tune, tune your notes to chear--ful

frains, Ye love—ly nymphs and jol—ly swains; With

joy--ful hearts we'll glad---ly sing, Long live the brave,

Long live the brave,

long live the brave, long live the brave, the Pruss-ian King ;

long live the brave, long live the brave, the Pruss-ian King ;

With joy—ful hearts we'll glad—ly sing, Long live the brave,

Long live the brave,

long live the brave, long live the brave, the Prussian King.

long live the brave, long live the brave, the Prussian King.

2.

Let Poitiers, Cressy's battles spur
Thy sleeping valour into fame ;
Convince the French, without demur,
You've caught a spark of Fred'ric's flame.
Tune, tune your notes to chearful strains,
Ye lovely nymphs and jolly swains ;
With joyful hearts we'll gladly sing,

Cho. Long live the brave, the Prussian King.

3.

That hero may success attend,
Who does so well support his cause ;
Join, Britons, join your noble friend,
First beat the French, then give them laws.
Tune, tune your notes to chearful strains,
Ye lovely nymphs and jolly swains ;
With joyful hearts we'll gladly sing,

Cho. Long live the brave, the Prussian King.

A New COUNTRY DANCE, The ROYAL MIDSHIPMAN.

Foot partners $\underline{\underline{\cdot}}$; then foot sideways $\underline{\underline{\cdot}}$; swing right hands $\underline{\underline{\cdot}}$, and cast off $\underline{\underline{\cdot}}$; foot across and
not turn $\underline{\underline{\cdot}}$; right and left $\underline{\underline{\cdot}}$.

A CONTRAST.

THE vain coquette, by study'd arts,
Endeavours to traпан our hearts ;

At opera's, ridotto's, plays,
She could attend whole nights and days ;

Trifling

Trifling her time and care employs,
Nor can she taste substantial joys.
This is the business of her sphere,
And all her knowledge centers here.

But see Miranda, prudent maid,
Convinc'd of reason's solid aid;
From foibles of her sex refin'd,
To others failings wisely blind;
Her virtue's in her conduct seen;
No self-conceit does intervene;
Though Heav'n has form'd her all that's fair,
Yet is her mind her only care;
With manly sense her soul she decks,
And shines superior to her sex.

A P A S T O R A L.

1.

YE nymphs and ye shepherds so gay,
Oh! ask not the cause of my woe,
Nor wonder, while Florio's away,
My eyes thus incessantly flow.
He was surely the pride of the plain,
He was all that on earth I desir'd;
The envy of ev'ry young swain,
And by ev'ry young damsel admir'd.

2.

When the dearest of shepherds was here,
How lovely the sweet rural scene!
How gay did the flow'rets appear,
And the meads how delightfully green!
But verdant no more is the mead,
The flow'rets no longer are gay;
It seems all a waste as I tread,
For, alas! my dear Florio's away.

3.

The birds, how melodious their notes,
And their plumage how beauteous and gay!
What harmony pour'd from their throats,
When they hail'd the approach of the May!
But their music to Rosabell's vain,
Their beauty no longer she fees;
For, alas! when the heart is in pain,
Nor music nor beauty can please.

4.

How happy, when tending my sheep,
Have I sat at the foot of the hill;
While my lute a just measure would keep
To the murmuring sound of the rill!
My lambs are no longer my care,
Nor with pleasure their pastimes I see;
Ye wolves, the sweet innocents spare,
As they wander unheeded by me.

5.

Oh! tell me, ye sweet rural maids
(Whose friendship I gratefully prove)
If, amidst all the groves and the shades,
You've beheld such a youth as my love?
Did you e'er see a form so complete,
Such beauty unaided by art?
Or did so many virtues e'er meet
As at once are combin'd in his heart?

6.

Ye youths, who have woo'd me in vain,
No more at my rigour repine;
You are amply reveng'd by my pain,
If your flame was as fervent as mine.

To nymphs more deserving than me
Let now your chaste vows be address'd;
And, how wretched soever I be,
May you in your wishes be blest'd.

7.

Now my leave of the plain will I take,
To deserts and woods will I fly;
But, ah! can my Florio forsake
The maid who without him must die!
Alas! 'tis in vain to depart,
No change can alleviate my woe;
Since the image I bear in my heart
Pursues me wherever I go!

8.

Cease, Rosabell, cease to pursue
A subject that breaks all thy rest;
Alas! thy fond bosom's too true
To be wretched, if Florio is blest.
If another his heart shall obtain,
And thou all thy hopes must resign,
May the passion she feels for the swain
Be as chaste and as constant as thine.

An E P I T H A L A M I U M,

Wrote the 26th ult. on a Nuptial Morn.

Idem velle, et idem nolle, ea demum firma
amicitia est. SALLUST.

HYMEN, prepare thy sacred torch;
Fair Venus, aid him in the porch;
Ye smiling Loves, advance;
Prepare the way, your banners spread,
Around ambrosial odours shed,
And chaste desires enhance.

Your altars raise, your brows adorn,
Grand as the blooming, blushing morn,
With colours bright and gay;
For Delia and her fav'rite youth,
Led on by Liberty and Truth,
Come jocund on their way.

Ye wanton winds, in breezes play;
Ye sturdy poplars, homage pay;
Nor rudely shake the air:
Soft as Favonius in the vale,
Or mild as Cassia's spicy gale,
Salute the happy pair:

Whose minds no sordid vice reprove,
No guilty thirst of lawless love
Their placid peace annoy:
Each heart approves the public voice,
Consenting parents crown their choice,
And glow with conscious joy.

Hail, wedlock, ever-honour'd rite!
Resistless charms in thee unite,
Attractive graces shine;
In Eden's flow'ry vale assign'd
To bless and to enrich mankind
In Adam's virtuous line.

How soft the chain, the bond how sweet,
Where merit, virtue, wisdom meet,
Where souls by instinct turn?
Like the chaste doves each other know,
With sympathetic ardour glow,
With honest transport burn,

Speak, ye who feel its sacred force,
 Who know its deep, mysterious source,
 Who can its cause explore :
 Would men but love by virtuous rules,
 Marriage, the frequent jest of fools,
 Would then be heard no more.

Peace and content would bless each day,
 The hours serenely glide away,
 Nor feel time's restless rage ;
 Improving and improv'd, they'd learn
 New charms in wisdom to discern,
 New beauties in old age.

With health and undisturb'd delight
 Long may you bless each other's sight,
 Each other's peace pursue ;
 In pleasures innocently gay
 Pass the remains of life away,
 With purer bliss in view. *Oxonienfis.*

An EPILOGUE, addressed to the Ladies at a Rehearsal of Terence's Andrian ; which was afterwards performed by the young Gentlemen of the Grammar School at Reading, before the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford and the other Visitors of that School, the Members for the County, and a numerous and polite Audience, on Wednesday, the 18th Instant.

Spoken by Master Coates in the Character of Myfis.

TIS kind, ye fair, thus patiently to wait,
 Where we, I fear, no pleasure can create,
 To view unpolish'd actors, and to hear
 A language foreign to your nicer ear.
 But see how Cupid reigns in ev'ry breast,
 In ev'ry language is his force confest ;
 He warms the frozen hearts of Lapland's sons,
 His fair ones scorn the swarthy Indian moans ;
 To no one region is his force confin'd,
 He rules invincibly in ev'ry mind.
 O ! were our Conscious Lovers free from stain,
 Was Terence chaste, as Steele, throughout his plan ;

Had Glycerie, helpless, destitute, oppress'd,
 With Indiana's virtue warm'd your breast ;
 And Pam, like Bevil, constant, generous, kind,
 Banish'd forbidden pleasures from his mind ;
 Each scene the tender sex must pleas'd attend,
 ' To virtue only and her friends a friend.'

When Pam the dangerous stage of life shall tread,
 And court your smiles, or your resentment dread,
 Fairer in your esteem we hope he'll stand,
 And, tho' with Latin freely at command,
 Will speak a language that you'll understand. }

A New SONG,

Sung by Miss Stevenson at Vauxhall.

BRIGHT Sol, at length by Thetis woo'd,
 Is sunk beneath the western flood ;
 And now, within yon sacred grove,
 I haste to meet the youth I love :
 Reclin'd beneath the beachen shade,
 While zephyrs whisper round his head,
 Methinks I hear him sighing say,
 Come, lovely Stella, haste away.

2.

I come, my Damon, fraught with joy ;
 Swift as the mountain-deer I fly,
 Within thy faithful arms to lay,
 And love the cares of life away :
 There will I vow, dear gen'reous youth,
 To love thee with eternal truth ;
 Firm as great Heav'n's unchang'd decree,
 To keep my spotless heart for thee.

3.

By that fond heart, the truest, best,
 That ever warm'd a virgin's breast ;
 By that fond heart, dear youth, I swear
 Thou, only thou, art treasur'd there :
 There shalt thou ever, dearest swain,
 My bosom's faithful inmate reign ;
 While oft I'll say, what all must see,
 Was ever woman bless'd like me !

A QUESTION.

TELL me, ye learned heads, if such there be,

Nature's profound and secret mystery ?
 How this vast orb on unseen axles turns,
 And unconsum'd the sun for ever burns ?
 What unknown power gives its heat such force,
 Orders its motion, and directs its course ?
 How angry tempests drive the seas to shore,
 Beat the vast swelling waves, and make 'em roar ?
 When waves, like mighty islands, rise and swell,
 How fish beneath those moving mountains dwell ?
 Why servile springs do constant tribute pay
 Unto their arbitrary Monarch, sea ?
 How, in the hidden space of fate's dark womb,
 Things are at present laid that are to come ?
 Next the mysterious births of flow'rs disclose,
 From the field-daisy to the garden-rose ?
 Why such a painted coat the tulip wears,
 And why in red the blushing rose appears ?
 Why clad in white the inn'cent lily's seen,
 And how the scent comes from the jessamin ?
 Why humble strawberries creep on the ground,
 And why the apple struts and looks around ?
 Why ivy clings to the oak's harden'd waist,
 And why the elm by th' loving vine's embrac'd ?
 Why nature did for fishes scales prepare,
 And cloaths some beasts in wool, and some in hair ?

Why golden feathers do the fowls adorn,
 And why they chirp and sing beneath the morn ?
 And why all these are destin'd to maintain
 The sov'reign Lord of all the creatures, man ?
Wakefield. *Jo. England.*

A REBUS.

TAKE the latter four fifths of an insect's produce,
 And a thousand that's shortest set down ;
 Then prefix this to that, and 'twill shew what's
 of use
 In supporting the country and town.
Ilminster. *W. Bampffield.*

N. B. No Riddles or Rebus's will be inserted, unless their Solutions are sent at the same Time.

* * The Proprietors offer Half a Guinea to the Person who shall send an Answer to the Rebus in the Magazine for July 1757. *Mr.*

Mr. Hugh Letter's Answer to the Question by T. W. in the Mag. for August last.

Ages.		
27, the eldest,	}	$27 = v$
26, the second,		$22 = x$
25, the third,		$594 = vx.$
22, the youngest.		
<hr/> 100 <hr/>		

27	}	26
27		26
<hr/> 729 = v^2 . <hr/>		<hr/> 676 = x^2 . <hr/>

25	}	22
25		22
<hr/> 625 = y^2 . <hr/>		<hr/> 484 = z^2 . <hr/>
729		
676		
625		
484		
<hr/> 2514 = to the sum of the squares. <hr/>		

Extract of a Letter from Barbadoes, July 19.

CAPTAIN Rowan, in the privateer brig Frankland, has been cruising ever since the war, and has had barely as much success as would defray expences, no French vessels being in these seas to take, all their trade being carried on by the Dutch, &c.

About a month past Capt. Rowan took a large privateer from Guadaloupe, which had been supplied just before by the Dutch at St. Eustatia. Captain Rowan's genteel treatment to the Captain induced him to tell Capt. Rowan that he had a few hours before parted with a ship under Dutch colours, bound to St. Domingo, with a French cargo; and directed him how to shape his course, which Capt. Rowan pursued, took her and brought her into this bay, where her cargo was condemned. The French passports, invoices, and letters, were concealed in a case, number 260, in the hold; the letters were dated in Paris, in March; and by them we find, that, since the commencement of the war, the Dutch are the carriers of their effects; and that many French merchants are gone over to Holland: That one Festis and co. carry on the chief part of the trade for the French. The letters mention, that many Frenchmen are concerned in the bottoms, which really appeared by several of the French letters; but, as the papers were Dutch property, the ship was not libelled. This ship, with many more, has got French effects, and that they are to take in the effects or produce of the French at Martinico, and of the islands in our neighbourhood, as well as at St. Domingo, and carry them to Holland, to be consigned there on purpose; so that, if a stop is not put to this way of trade, the French will be safe with their outward and homeward-bound cargoes, through the Dutch: For, if the French Captain had not told Capt. Rowan he had seen the French

papers on board the Dutch ship, Rowan would have let him pass, as he produced a proper clearance for St. Eustatia; and fictitious letters and invoices, with bills of lading, consigned to Mr. Alleive, merchant there; which, in fact, would have deceived any Captain; and the Captain had many directions, if he should meet English privateers, how to baffle them, &c.

When the ship was brought in here, and the Captain found the French letters in the case, proving the cargo to be French property, the Captain swore the French were damned rogues, and said that many Frenchmen had lately come over to Holland, and that all the large vessels were chartered to carry goods on account of the French, and bring home their indigo, sugar, cotton, &c. and, since he had been tricked by them, he wished all the ships might fall into the hands of the English; he also said, that the Dutch were not suffered to have any of their own goods on board.

He also said, if Capt. Rowan would sail into a particular latitude immediately, he might take a large new ship, of 400 tons, that had taken in her cargo at Havre-de-Grace, and came to Holland for a Dutch pass; and that all her hands were discharged in Holland, to take in fresh men; that the said ship had cannon, powder, ball, arms, and other valuable goods, and was to sail in a few days after him for St. Domingo. According to the Dutch Captain's advice we got Rowan out, and sent the sloop he took, with 40 hands, as a tender; and four days after he left us, in the very track the Captain acquainted Rowan, he fell in with the said ship, mounting 16 guns, six, nine, and twelve pounders, and had prepared to fight Rowan; but he and his tender bore down under French colours, hailed them in French, and bid them be careful they

they did not meet with English privateers, or to that purpose. Rowan took him; when he acquainted the Captain of every circumstance, of his lading in France, and going to Holland, and with what he was laden, he said no one but the devil could have informed him, for not a person in the ship knew it but himself and his clerk; however he gave up his French papers as well as his Dutch: The ship was carried to Antigua, where she will be condemned, as well as her cargo. It is reported that she is worth 40,000 l. sterling. My family is concerned in half of the privateers. On the whole, it has been a lucky thing in taking the French privateer, as these two ships are hindered from supplying his Majesty's enemies.

The French letters, found by this ship, are lodged in the Register-office, to be produced against the Dutch. We imagine this is the first clear proof, as the Dutch ships always conceal their French papers. W. M. knows, and can make it appear, that he was at St. Eustatia, on a trading voyage, when the Governor, at whose house he was, had an account of the declaration of war; above twelve Frenchmen were with him, and they lamented much how they suffered last war, as most of their vessels were taken. The subjects under the Go-

vernor told the Frenchmen, they would be godfathers for their vessels, and actually seventy-three of their vessels were made Dutch bottoms; and I was offered to have some passes, but would not accept them: And though we have, in times past, been great traders with the Dutch, yet, since the war, have never traded a penny. W. M. was, in February last, in a flag of truce to Martinico and Guadaloupe, and he says, that there were not, at both islands, ten merchant ships belonging to the French, but that continually sloops were coming from the Dutch with all manner of supplies of provision and dry goods, and keep regular stores; several of them were laden with French effects, and there had been but one vessel from France for six months. A Frenchman I knew, assured me, if they had not supplies from the Dutch, they must quit their islands, for no supplies could come from France; so that it behoves every honest man to give all the informations he can, that proper methods may be taken at home.

P. S. Just now a vessel arrived from Surinam, the Captain of which says, he had been from thence but six days, and that a large French ship came from Keyan, laden with a valuable cargo, to get Dutch passes, &c.

The Method of making B R I C K S *and* T I L E S.

Illustrated with a Copper-plate, representing a Kiln for burning Tile and Brick.

An Explanation of the Copper-plate.

The plate shews the plan and elevation of the whole building.

A, in Fig. 1, is the ground-plan of the intire kiln.

B, The plan of the kiln.

C, C, C, The three arches of the fire-place.

D, in Fig. 2, is a section of the conic building.

E, A section of the kiln.

F, The fire-place under it.

G, The ash-pit.

H, H, The entrances.

I, I, The surface of the ground.

K, A ladder leading down to the fire-place and the coal-cellar.

L, An arched vault before the fire-place.

M, The coal-cellar, over which are sheds for keeping the tiles.

BRICKS are made of a clayey or loamy earth; they are shaped in a mould, and burnt to a hardness, after some drying in the sun or air. The use of them was very ancient; but whether the manner of making them was always the same admits a doubt; for it does not clearly appear

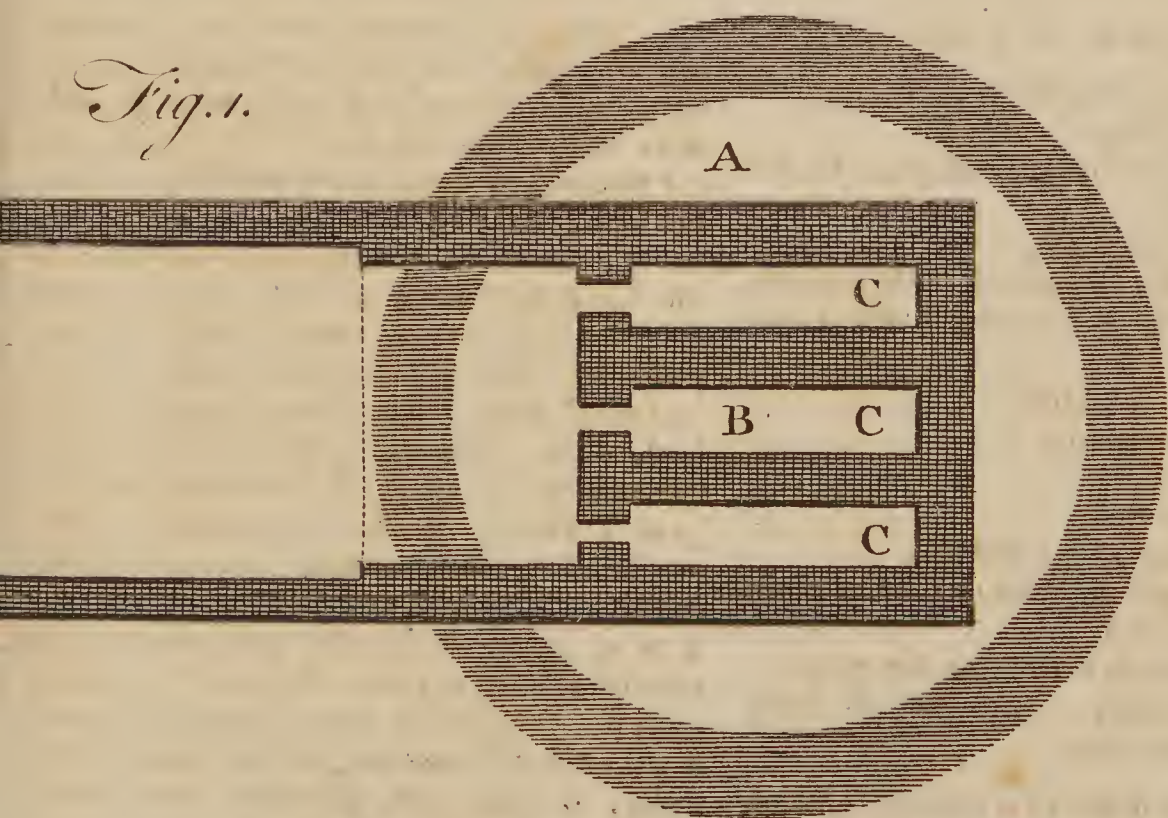
why they used straw in the bricks for building in Egypt, and there is room to question, whether those of many later periods were exposed to the fire. The bricks, in the remains of great brick buildings of the Romans, seem to have been never burnt, but hardened by a very long exposure to the sun; and some of their own writers mention four or five years drying for this purpose. The Greeks built with bricks, and used them of six several shapes, or, at least, sizes; three being the principal, and the rest as many exact half sizes; which gave a variety to their appearance. We are generally, but without any reason, limited by custom to one form and size, viz. 8 or 9 inches in length, and about 4 in breadth; but Sir Henry Wotton mentions, with commendation, from Daniel Barbaro, a sort of brick that was, in its shape, triangular, of equal sides, and each a foot long. Its thickness was an inch and an half, and therefore might be called a kind of thick tile; but this may be altered at pleasure; and, doubtless, bricks of this and other regularly angular forms might be used, with advantage, in many parts of our common buildings.

A Kiln for burning Tyle & Brick.

Fig. 2.



Fig. 1.



5 10 20 30 40 50 Feet

Printed for J. Stinton in Newgate Street.

buildings. Some have proposed to steep bricks in water after the burning, and then burn them over again, in order to give them greater strength; but this may be much better done by a proper choice of the materials, and tempering them with thorough skill and sufficient labour. Palladio observes, that the ancients made their bricks of a larger size, which were designed for great buildings; and this was certainly a reasonable proceeding: But he is not insensible how difficult it must have been to bake them in a thorough and equal manner; for the Greeks had bricks 5 palms long, as appears from the name given to the largest sort they used in common buildings. The manner of burning is a very essential article in the making of bricks; they are commonly burnt in a clamp about London, though, in some places, in a kiln; but the finest are done in the kiln for burning tile and brick above described. The degree of burning makes a considerable difference in the quality of the bricks; but the principal distinction arises from the nature of the materials wherewith they are made.

As to the materials of bricks, we have already said, that they are made of a clayey or loamy earth; and, the more pure it is, the harder and firmer will be the brick; but then, the less mixture there is, the more labour it will require in the working. Notwithstanding the great variety of bricks, they may be all reduced to the three following sorts: 1. Grey stocks, which are made of a good earth, well wrought, and with little mixture. 2. Place bricks, made of the same earth, or worse, with a mixture of dirt from the streets; and these are often so bad, that they will hardly hold together. 3. Red stocks, and red bricks, called also, from their use, cutting bricks, owe their colour to the nature of the clay whereof they are made, which is always tolerably pure; and some call those of the better kind clay bricks, because they are supposed to be made of nothing else. The grey stocks and place bricks are made in all the brick works near London; but, as the making of red bricks depends on a particular kind of earth, they are brought from several places within 15 or 20 miles of that city. There is an excellent sort of red or cutting bricks that is called Hedgerley brick, because it is made, at a village so named, of the famous Hedgerley loam, well known to the glass-makers and chemists. This loam is of a yellowish colour, very harsh to the touch, and contains a great deal of sand; its particular value consists in its bearing, without damage, the greatest violence of the fire; and, for this reason, chemical furnaces are coated and

luted with it, and the ovens of glass-houses likewise repaired and lined therewith. It is sold in London at a large price, under the name of Windsor loam, the village of Hedgerley being near that town; and the bricks made of it, which are of the finest red colour, are called fire bricks, on account of their bearing the fire. The foreign bricks are the Dutch, or Flemish, and clinkers; and these are all nearly of a kind, and often confounded together: They are very hard, and of a dirty brimstone colour; some whereof are not much unlike our grey stocks, but others yellower. The Dutch and Flemish bricks are used for paving yards, stables, &c. and the clinkers, which are the most baked of all, and also come from the same places, for ovens.

The fine red-cutting bricks are more than twice the price of the best grey stocks; the red stocks half as dear again as the grey; and the place bricks, being a great deal worse, are proportionably cheaper than any of the others. The grey stocks and place bricks are employed in the better and worse kinds of plain work; the red stocks are sometimes thus used, and at other times for arches and other more ornamental pieces; the fine red-cutting bricks are employed for ruled and gauged work, and sometimes for paving; but the red stocks are more frequently used, when a red kind is required for this purpose. The red-cutting brick is the finest of all bricks; it is not known at all in some places, and it is in others confounded with the red stock, which is used in its stead; though, where the fine red brick, pure and perfectly made, is to be had, the difference is 5 to 3 in the price, between that and the red stock. The red and grey stocks are frequently set with putty in gauged arches; which, though expensive, is a beautiful work; for the regularity of this disposition, with the fineness of the joints, has a very pleasing effect. The fine red brick is also set with putty in ruled arches, and, in ruled cornices, in its beauty, exceeds all others; but the grey stocks of an inferior kind are used in walls. The place bricks, in paving, are made use of dry, or laid in mortar, flat or edgewise; if they be placed flat, 32 of them pave a yard square; but, if edgewise, it requires twice that number. The place bricks being altogether unfit for the front work of walls of any buildings, and the fine cutting bricks, thus employed, coming very dear, the grey and red stocks are chiefly applied to this purpose; but the grey are most in use, not only for their cheapness, but because they will have the preference in most cases where judgment, and not fancy, determines.

termines. There are many very beautiful pieces of workmanship made of red brick, and the front of the green-house in Kensington Gardens never fails to attract the admiration of the curious; but the red brick, nevertheless, should never be admitted in the front walls of a building. The colour itself has a fiery aspect, and is therefore both disagreeable and troublesome to the eye of a spectator; and, as, in summer, it has the appearance of heat, it is most improper in the country, though it is oftenest used there, from the difficulty of getting grey. Besides, it does not suit stone work, which is, more or less, employed in the fronts of most expensive buildings; for the transition from red brick to stone seems to the eye harsh and unnatural; whereas the grey stocks, which have least of the yellow cast, so nearly approach to the colour of stone, that they always range and sort well together. The case is the same where wood is used; for, as it is commonly painted white, red brick has a worse effect therewith, than even with stone; for the transition is more sudden; but, in the mixture of grey bricks and white paint, there is no violent change. The grey stocks are now made, about London, in a very excellent manner; and it highly concerns the brick-maker, if he would improve in this branch of his profession, to procure an earth that will burn pale and have a good body, and to see, that it has sufficient working.

Tiles differ from bricks more in the shape than in their nature; and they are made of a finer or coarser earth, more pure or with mixture, according to their use and the price they bear. The common kind are formed of blue clay that is found every-where about London, though usually at some depth; it often lies under the common kinds of brick earth; and, being moulded, it is baked in kilns, as the bricks are in clamps. The kilns, in the forms of cones, or sugar-loaves, at present used about London, excellently answer the purpose; and we have given the figure of a very complete one, in the plate annexed. The clay, used for tiles, may be always wrought into bricks; but only the best of the brick earth can be wrought into tiles, which, being thinner, require more toughness in the substance. The toughest and purest clay is the most proper for tiles; and care must be taken to separate from it all foreign mixtures. It lies so deep, that it is generally free from stones; but there are commonly found therein abundance of lumps that have the appearance of brass. These are frequently in the shape of shells, and have a natural polish; they moulder into powder, if ex-

posed to the air, though they will keep in tire for ages in a bed of clay; and, what is yet more remarkable, they will remain whole under water any length of time, whereas the air soon destroys them. The lumps that resemble shells have been moulded in real shells; and some are found with the shelly part not wasted, which have probably lain from Noah's flood. They consist of sulphur and vitriol, and of them copperas is made; great quantities whereof are picked up on the shores, where the water has washed them out of the clay in the cliffs, and sold to advantage; it is the tile-maker's interest to separate them from his clay, as soon as it is dug; and it will, in many places, be worth his while to save them in heaps, as the profit, arising from the sale of them, will recompense his trouble and pains. The clay for tiles should be dug in September and October, and lie exposed all the winter; it must be turned in January, and, in February, it may be worked into tiles, which, like bricks, are made by tempering and beating up the clay to a due consistence, and then fashioning them in a mould; but more care and pains are required therein than in making of bricks, as tile-making approaches nearer to the pottery work, and the earth of which they are made is such as might be, and, in some places, is employed in potteries. The clay for tiles must not only be more tough and firm, but more thoroughly wrought, than that for bricks, that it may be equally firm in every part; and, when the tile is shaped, if of the common kind, it must be kept flat; but, if of the pan or gutter kind, it must be afterwards bent, whilst it is soft, on a mould to a proper form, that it may take and receive the impresson. More care is also requisite in the management of the fire for burning tiles, than is needful in bricks; for, if it be too slack, they do not get a proper hardness; and, if too violent, they suffer in their shape, and become glazed. When bricks are burnt in the clamp, the fire is lighted, and they are left to themselves; but, in the kiln for burning tiles, the fire must be most carefully watched, and managed with the utmost discretion.

All sorts of tiles, used on the exterior part of buildings, may be comprised under the six following heads: 1. The plain tile for the covering of houses, which is flat and thin. 2. The plain tile for paving, which is also flat, but thicker, and its size 12, 10, or 9 inches. 3. The pantile, likewise used for covering buildings, which is hollow or crooked, being somewhat bent in the manner of an S. 4. The Dutch glazed pantile. 5. The English glazed pantile; and

and 6. The gutter tile, which is made with a kind of wings. There is, moreover, a small glazed and flat kind, called the Dutch tile, which is sometimes plain, and, at other times, decorated with figures; it is employed about fire-places, and of a different substance from all the others, being tenderer and more easily damaged. The goodness of common tiles is in proportion to their strength, and the dusky-coloured are usually the strongest; but the paving tiles are made of a kind of loam that burns to a fresher red colour than the best of the common tile clay. These are thicker and larger than the common roof-tiles; and they are very regular and beautiful, when care has been taken in the choice of the earth, and in the management of the fire. Pantiles are formed of an earth that resembles that of the paving tiles, and often of the same; but the best sort of all is a paler-coloured loam that is less sandy; they have about the same degree of fire given them in the baking, and come out nearly of the same colour. Glazed pantiles get that quality in the fire, the great heat whereof causes many kinds of earthy matter to run into a glassy substance; and glazing preserves them much longer than the common pantiles. Gutter tiles are made of the same earth as the common pantiles, and only differ from them in shape; but it must be tempered and worked with particular care for these, as none are more liable to accidents. Dutch tiles for chimnies are formed of earth approaching to the potters kind, which is worked in the same manner; it is very fine, soft, and tender, being much the same with that whereof apothecaries pots are made, and glazed in the like manner; and it is either white or black; but the black kind becomes white in the burning.

The plain or common tile is greatly preferable to any other, both as to service and beauty, for the covering of houses; but even this, in its best condition, is not at all comparable to slate. These tiles are either reddish or dusky; the former of which have a fiery aspect, and the latter a poor and dirty appearance; and they both not only seem rough, coarse, and heavy, but the

mortar, when they are laid in the best manner, is very plainly seen in irregular white joints and seams. Besides, no tiles look well with stone work, painted wood, or the brick work of chimnies; whereas slate agrees very well with all these, and has a light and elegant appearance; its pieces lie thin and regular, and the joints of mortar are so slender, that they can scarce at all be discerned. These considerations justly give it the preference to tiles; and, as it has the advantage over them in its beauty, it likewise surpasses them in its long duration. The plain or common tiles have holes for pins, and are hung on by means of those pins; the pantile has a lump instead of a pin, and is hung on by that; and gutter tiles are laid plain, the broad end upwards without any nailing. As to the thick tiles, when they are sound and of a good colour, they serve to pave very prettily country ground floors in meaner houses, and offices in such as are better; if they easily get dirt, they as easily wash again; and, when fresh cleaned, they have a bright and beautiful appearance. The Dutch tiles for chimnies, when intire, it must be confessed, have an agreeable aspect; but then they are inferior to ordinary stone for that purpose, on account of their continual falling; for, by reason of the smallness of the joints, the setting is weak, and the heat of the fire destroys the force of the lime; and they are, moreover, so thin, that they are cracked by a very slight blow, and then, of course, soon fall out.

As to the kiln for burning tile and brick, in the plate annexed, it will burn, at once, of tiles alone, including the three sorts of plain, pan, and paving tiles, 34,000; and, if there be little occasion for tiles, a great part of the expence may be saved, and yet the kiln answer the purpose for bricks, in the most perfect manner. The lower part, solely intended for the burning of bricks, should be just the same as in the plan and sections; but all the cone, or great upper building, may be spared, the kiln being covered with a slight shed, and the smoke let out at the sides.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Kensington, October 14.

The following Address of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, of the University of Oxford, has been presented to his Majesty by the Rev. Dr. Randolph, President of Corpus Christi College, and Vice-chancellor of the University, toge-

ther with the Rev. Dr. Gregory, Dean of Christ-Church, being introduced by the Lord of his Majesty's Bed chamber in Waiting: Which Address his Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Address of the Chancellor,
Masters, and Scholars, of the University of Oxford.

May it please your Majesty,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, of the University of Oxford, most humbly beg leave to congratulate your Majesty on the great success, with which it has pleased Almighty God to bless the arms of your Majesty, and your allies, in defence of the just rights of your crown, against the incroachments of an ambitious and perfidious enemy.

May it please your Majesty to accept our particular congratulations for the victories obtained by your Majesty's brave subjects and allies. We cannot but rejoice to see the enemy trapped in the work of his own hands, and the unjust invasion of your Majesty's territories returned on the treacherous invaders.

To these we beg leave to join our most hearty congratulations on the success of your Majesty's arms in France, Asia, Africa, and America; but more especially on the acquisition of the most important fortress of Louisburg, which we hope will be the greatest security to the trade of this nation, and the most effectual check to the ambitious views and injurious incroachments of France.

It is our duty, in the first place, to return hearty thanks to Almighty God, who hath blessed your Majesty's arms with vic-

tory, and delivered us, and our allies, contrary to the sanguine expectations of the enemy, and beyond all human appearance and probability. In the next place, our grateful acknowledgments are due to your Majesty. To the wisdom and influence of your Majesty's Counsels, to the prudent disposition of our fleets, and to the conduct and courage of our Officers, soldiers, and sailors, we owe, under God, these signal successes.

May it please your Majesty to accept our most sincere and hearty thanks for the many and great blessings, which we enjoy under your Majesty's mild and auspicious government, by whose care and prudence we are enabled to pursue our studies, and enjoy the bounty of our founders and benefactors, in security, free from the miseries and calamities of war.

To these our congratulations, we beg leave to add our most solemn assurances of inviolable duty and affection to your Majesty's person, family, and government; faithfully promising to bring up the youth committed to our care, in principles of virtue, religion, and loyalty to your Majesty; and praying to Almighty God to grant your Majesty a long and happy reign over us, to crown all your attempts with success, and enable your Majesty to put an end to a just and necessary war, by a safe, honourable, and lasting peace.

Given at our House of Convocation, this 10th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1758.

The Political State of EUROPE, &c.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, October 7.
Warsaw, September 13.

THE Russians have evacuated Stolpe and Buttow, and are retiring into Poland. They give out that their army still amounts to 35,000 men, but own that the loss they sustained at the late battle will make it impossible for them to act offensively for some time. There is a considerable body of Russian troops assembled in the palatinate of Kiow. They are, it is said, designed to reinforce General Fermor, but are at such a distance, that the campaign must be over before they can arrive.

Copenhagen, Sept. 19. About ten days ago the Russian Squadron quitted the station of Falsterbo, and sailed towards the coast of Pomerania; and the Swedes towards Carlscroon.

Extract of a letter from Dresden, Sept. 20.

The King of Prussia has not only dislodged the Croats and Pandours of Fischbach, but has likewise made 400 prisoners; among whom are one Lieutenant-colonel, and two Captains: All these prisoners are already brought in this city. His Majesty has since been employed in cutting

off the convoys, and all communication with Lusatia, at least by the way of Bautzen; for the road of Zittau, by Loebau and Neustadt, still remains open, as also that of Bohemia, in part, by the Elbe. The King has his head quarters still at Schonfeldt, and Marshal Daun his at Stolpen. The Austrian army is incamped in the neighbourhood, in a very advantageous post, which is not easy to be attacked, on account of the eminences, which they have planted with artillery. In the mean time, it does not appear that Marshal Daun can stay long there, as convoys, in this season, would become too difficult, and the roads, from the Elbe to Stolpen, over the heights, are naturally inconvenient, and are besides made impracticable by the rains; which makes it, with reason, apprehended, that there will be a change there in a very little time.

Nothing considerable has passed between the two armies of Prince Henry and the Prince of Deux Ponts; and they will probably regulate their motions by those which the King and Marshal Daun shall make.

The King's army, and that of Prince Henry,
are

are supplied with provisions from the magazines of this city; for which purpose there passes, every day, through this place, some hundreds of waggons.

Monday last his Majesty received, by a courier from General Dohna, the news that the Russian army, under the command of General Fermor, had begun to make its retreat from the New Marche of Brandenburg, towards Poland: That the 1st division had marched on the 15th, and the 2d and 3d were to follow the 16th and 17th. The Russians would have returned by Pomerania, but the Prussians have prevented them. The same letters also say, that they have left behind them, in the city of Landsberg upon the Wartha, about 9000 sick and wounded, and 1000 men in health to take care of them.

The letters from Berlin, of the 17th instant, mention, that the Swedish troops, which had already advanced within about five German miles of Berlin, having received advice, that General Weedel was drawing near that city, with a body of troops detached from hence, had, thereupon, taken the resolution to go back again; but their retreat may possibly not be easily effected, the garrison of Stettin having had orders to march to meet them, and General Weedel to follow them with his corps.

Hague, Sept. 26. Upon the approach of General Oberg on one side by the way of Paderborn, and of Prince d'Ysemburg by that of Eimbeck, the Prince of Soubise has been obliged to retire, with the utmost precipitation, to Cassel, abandoning a great deal of baggage. Those two Generals are now strong enough, and resolved to give him battle, which he must either risk, or intirely evacuate the landgraviate. In the mean while, the Saxons have been prevented from joining the Prince of Soubise; and the armies upon the Lippe keep their former position.

Head quarters at Dulmen, September 24.

On the 19th instant Lieutenant-general Oberg sent a detachment of four squadrons of dragoons, the grenadiers of his seven battalions, and Lukener's corps, towards Warberg, where the enemy had a camp of five battalions, eight squadrons, and the hussars of Nassau Saarbruck, commanded by M. Dumenil, who, immediately upon their approach, decamped, passed the Dymel, and marched about two leagues beyond it; and the next day, some of Lukener's patrols having passed the Dymel, they retired to Cassel, and Lieutenant-general Oberg's detachment returned to Paderborn.

The corps of Major-general Zastrow, which marched from Warendorp on the 16th, went to Hamelen to join Prince d'Ysemburg; and two of the battalions of Hessian militia, which Prince d'Ysemburg had with him, are marched to Lipstadt, to relieve two of the battalions in garrison there, who are to join Lieutenant-general Oberg's corps, which will then consist of ten battalions and twelve squadrons, including one battalion and two squadrons which have joined him lately; and it is then computed, that this corps, with that of Prince d'Ysemburg, will make together a body of upwards of 15,000 men.

Yesterday arrived 1000 Hanoverian recruits

* 64 guns. † 36 guns.

for his Majesty's electoral troops; and the Hessians expect about 1200 more in a few days.

Admiralty-Office, October 10.

Captain Douglas, of his Majesty's ship *Alcide**, gives an account in his letter of the 8th instant, that having received intelligence of a French frigate called the *Felicite*, of 36 guns, and a flute called the *Robuste*, of 24, being sailed from Bourdeaux the 10th of September, he (with his Majesty's ship *Acteon*) steered a course to intercept them; and on the 15th, twenty leagues to the westward of Cape Finisterre, they came up with, and took the *Robuste*, the *Felicite* having left her the night before: She is laden with six 24 pounders, twelve of 18, six iron mortars, 3000 shells of 13 inches diameter, cordage, canvas, flour, and several other stores for the use of the French men of war at Hispaniola.

An account is also received from Capt. Hartwell, of his Majesty's ship *Lizard*†, that on the 2d instant, cruising off Brest, he came up with, and engaged two French frigates, called *L'Heroine* and *Duc D'Hanover*, for more than an hour, when *L'Heroine*, the largest, made all the sail she could for the rocks near the opening of the passage of Fontenoy; and then he wore down and engaged the *Duc D'Hanover*, which ship in little more than half an hour struck. She mounted 14 carriage and several swivel guns.

On the 24th past, Capt. Gilchrist, of his Majesty's ship *Southampton*‡, saw a sail to windward at two in the morning, to which he gave chase, and came up with her at noon, when after an obstinate engagement till three in the afternoon, she struck, and proved to be the *Caumartin* privateer from Dunkirk, commanded by Jean Baptist De Cock, new from the stocks, mounted 16 six pounders, stuck full of swivels and musketoons, burthen 280 tons, and had on board 147 men.

His Majesty's ship *Unicorn*||, Capt. Graves, is arrived at Plymouth, who, on the 21st past, after a chase of seven hours, took, off the isle of Bas, the *Duc D'Harcourt* snow privateer of Dunkirk, of eight guns and 61 men.

Whitehall, October 14.

By a letter from Admiral Boscawen to Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Louisburg harbour, the 13th of September last, the following account of the inhabitants on the island of St. John has been received.

Point le Prince	————	700
N. E. River	————	2000
St. Peters	————	700
North Point	————	500
West and North River	————	200
		4100

Lieutenant-colonel Lord Rollo writes to the Admiral, that most of the said inhabitants had brought in their arms.

The Admiral's letter further contains, that by the best accounts he can get, the said island of St. John has been the only supply for Quebec, of corn and beef since the war, except what has been brought from Europe, having at present above 10,000 horned cattle, and many of the inhabitants declare they grow each of them 1200

‡ 32 guns. || 20 guns.

bushels of corn annually; they have no other market for it but Quebec: It has been an asylum of the French inhabitants from Nova Scotia; and from this island has been constantly carried on the inhuman practice of killing the English inhabitants of Nova Scotia; for the sake of carrying their scalps to the French, who pay them for the same: Several scalps were found in the Governor's quarters, when Lord Rollo took possession.

Petersburg, Sept. 8. Marshal Apraxin died of an apoplexy on Tuesday morning last; and it is said he will be buried with the honours due to his rank.

Hamburg, Oct. 3. The Russians have evacuated Landsberg, and are retreating towards Prussia. Count Dohna is still in pursuit of them.

The Swedes sustained a considerable loss on the 28th past at Fehrbellin, where a detachment of 1400 of their men were attacked by a body of Prussians, and totally defeated; the loss of the Swedes is computed at 500 killed, wounded, and prisoners, besides two small pieces of cannon.

By letters from Dresden, the King of Prussia has made a motion towards Bautzen, with a view to bring Marshal Daun to a battle, or to force him to retire into Bohemia. In the mean while, the Swedes have been worsted in several encounters, and have retired towards Mecklenburg, owing to the Prince of Bevern's coming upon their flank, from Stettin, with a corps of seven battalions, 1200 horse, and a body of light troops, with which he leaves them no rest.

General Oberg was within a German mile of Cassel, at Over-Vilmer, on the 27th past, after having been joined by the Prince of Ysemburg. The Prince of Soubise was encamped near the town upon the height of Kratzenberg.

Hague, Oct. 6. The armies upon the Lippe are just where they were; and as General Oberg arrived a few hours too late, to cut the Prince of Soubise off from Cassel, he could only take an advantageous position near him. It is very certain, however, that the French are sending their heavy baggage and their equipages towards Hannau; and it is generally believed, that they will endeavour soon to follow them, if they can do it without running too great a risk.

Hague, Oct. 7. All the letters by the Hamburg post, which is just arrived, agree, that the Russians are certainly gone. They evacuated Landsberg on the 21st past, and, on the 26th, had passed Stargard. The Prussians had entered Landsberg soon after. The further accounts, by the same letters, are, that the Swedes have been surprized at Fehrbellin; that the French are still at Cassel, and General Oberg in sight of them; that the King of Prussia is endeavouring to get round Marshal Daun's right flank, and to force him to a battle if possible; and that Prince Henry has cut off the Prince of Deux Ponts from getting any subsistence in Saxony. Marshal Contades has made a detachment to endeavour to relieve the Prince of Soubise; and, at the same time, appeared by his dispositions to have some design against the left flank of the allied army, where Prince Ferdinand is well prepared to receive him.

October 21.

Florence, Sept. 30. A shebeck, belonging to Rear-admiral Broderick's fleet, was, on the 22d instant, at night, in a violent storm, drove on shore on the rock called the Melora, and there wrecked; but the crew, consisting of 80 men, were all saved.

Whitehall, Tuesday, October 24.

This morning a messenger arrived at the Earl of Holdernesse's office, with letters from Andrew Mitchell, Esq; his Majesty's Minister to the King of Prussia, dated the 16th instant from Dresden, importing,

That on the 14th, at four in the morning, the right wing of the Prussian army, encamped at Hoh-Kirch, was unexpectedly attacked by the Austrians, and put into some confusion; but that the brave resistance made by the regiments of the Margrave Charles, and the Prince of Prussia, gave time to the rest of the troops to get under arms; and that, the King of Prussia coming in person to that part of the army, the enemy was repulsed. His Prussian Majesty afterwards thought proper to remove his camp from Hoh-Kirch, and retire with his right wing towards Budissin; so that the post, it now occupies, is between Budissin and Weissenburg, with the head quarters at Doebruchutz.

Marshal Keith and Prince Francis of Brunswick were unfortunately killed in the confusion at the beginning of the action. Prince Maurice of Dessau and Major-general Geist are slightly wounded. During the whole time, his Prussian Majesty exposed himself to the greatest dangers.

The same letters bring an account, that the Russians, after having failed in a second assault upon the fortress of Colberg, had raised the siege thereof. And that General Hulshen, who was detached from Prince Henry's army against General Haddicks, has taken Freyburg.

From the Brussels Gazette.

Brussels, Oct. 24. This morning, at eight o'clock, the Courier Loyseau arrived here, preceded by twenty-four postillions blowing horns, being dispatched from Vienna on the 16th, with the news that Baron Rotfritz arrived there the night before from Marshal Daun's army, with the agreeable news, that, on the day before (the 14th) the Marshal attacked the King of Prussia in his camp, and took tents, camp utensils, and baggage, with sixty pieces of cannon, many standards, colours, &c. General Tilliers was expected at Vienna on the 17th, with a detail of this grand victory. General Laudon and the Prince of Dourlach were sent in pursuit of the King of Prussia. Baron Rotfritz travelled from the army to Vienna, which is 50 German (above 200 English miles) in three-and-thirty hours.

N. B. The London Gazette of Saturday, October 28, takes no further Notice of the King of Prussia's Defeat.

Relation from General Oberg's Army at Langwehrenhagen, on the Frontiers of the Electorate of Hanover, October 7.

Prince Isenburg's corps joined that of General

Oberg at Velmar the 27th of last month; the 28th and 30th the French daily made some alterations in their position, and were sending away their baggage every day; and we sent out detachments, which surrounded them. The Hessian hussars took some soldiers and horses from them at Werckel; and Colonel Lukener alarmed them at the back of their camp at Wahlerhausen. The night between the 30th of September and 1st of October, orders were given for turning their left, whilst a body of cavalry was to threaten their rear by the way of Hoff. But as it appeared, that we should have been obliged to return to our camp; and as a letter discovered that they were sensible of the risk of retreating in sight of our army; the consequences also of such a step to the town of Cassel and its neighbourhood; our advices of the corps, reinforced by a body of Saxons, being actually in motion; the expediency likewise of covering a good part of the country of Hesse towards the Werre; as also the being better enabled to receive our provisions by the Weser and Munden: All these considerations induced General Oberg to quit his camp at Ober Vellmar the 3d instant, at ten in the morning. The French detached a large body of cavalry, with all the grenadiers of their army, to an eminence above Nieder Vellmar towards Cassel; their light troops skirmished with our hunters and dragoons; and Fischer's corps followed our rear. Our army formed itself; and we quietly took possession of the camp between Hohenkirchen and Rothwürsten.

On the 4th we arrived here, and 5000 French made a motion towards Munden; but an accident disappointed that design, which would have greatly embarrassed us.

The 5th, General Oberg got hither without the least misfortune; and the enemy are still incamped, in five different bodies, at Bettenhausen; and we shall take possession of Kauffungen to-day. A large detachment of our hussars and hunters is set out to observe what passes on the road of Fittlar; and we have possessed ourselves of Wittenhausen and Gottingen, where we shall wait to see what Prince Soubise will resolve on.

From General Oberg's Camp at Guntersheim,
October 12.

The succour, sent by M. de Contades to the Prince de Soubise, incamped, the 8th instant, under the cannon of Cassel; and General Oberg could not doubt, but that the French army would endeavour immediately to enter upon action. The superiority of the enemy, with the advantage of their position, did not allow him either to pass the Fulde above Cassel, or to risk the loss of all by a hazardous attack; wherefore he resolved to keep his advantageous post near Sanderhausen. In the mean while, the Prince de Soubise marched his army, the 9th in the morning, on the side of Neuenmuhl; and, in the evening, he took possession of the camp near the Waldau. The motions of the French were made, at a distance, on eminences divided by hollow ways; and, by reason of their superiority, General Oberg's care was to prevent being turned. He decamped the 10th, at four in the morning, and intended to incamp behind Lut-

tenberg; but, as the French were prepared to follow us, he formed his troops in order of battle. At seven in the morning, we saw a considerable body of troops file off at a distance from our left, which, marching towards Sichelstein, might take us in flank and rear, or pass by Nienhagen to Munden; our hunters, being on that side, routed them; and as General Oberg had detached Major-general Zastrow, with two battalions of the second line, sustained by four squadrons, the French were obliged to quit the wood again, and retire to some distance; but they pushed forward still more troops, and planted in their front more than 30 pieces of cannon.

General Oberg employed the whole second line both in reinforcing Major-general Zastrow, and in supplying two battalions, which were placed behind a thin wood lying between our left and Major-general Zastrow, through which the enemy might have come and attacked us; and they might also fall on the French flank, which out-lined our left. At four in the afternoon, the French fell, with a strong body, on Major-general Zastrow; their first line, composed of infantry, Major-general Zastrow attacked with the bayonet and routed; but it was supported by a considerable line of cavalry. Our eight squadrons broke some squadrons of the enemy's cavalry; but their number increased, and came on us from the wood; as did the French infantry, which had not been engaged. Ours having been partly broken, the remainder was retreated in good order; and the French, coming out almost on the back of our first line, placed their cannon, whilst all the rest of their army was in motion towards us; whereupon General Oberg commanded a retreat, which was made in excellent order quite up to the wood. The French continued firing very briskly on us with their artillery, under the conduct of the Duke de Broglie; and, some of the shot falling among our troops near the defile, the horse threw themselves into it precipitately. The battalions filed off; three or four of them formed themselves before the opening of the defile; and, night coming on, the whole marched through Munden, and lay all the night under arms, on the other side of the Weser, in the little plain near Ginpen. In our retreat we were followed by the hussars only, who were driven back by the battalion of Buckeburg; the sick and wounded were carried from Munden in the night; General Oberg withdrew the garrison, and yesterday the 11th, at day-break, we marched and incamped here, without having our rear at all molested.

We cannot as yet make any certain estimate of our loss in wounded and slain; but it is thought that it does not exceed 1000 men. The regiments of Isenburg and Canitz have suffered the most, and are almost ruined; the French had the advantage of a very great superiority, for it is certain they, at the lowest computation, exceeded 30,000. — It appears that their capital point was to get between us and Munden.

Head Quarters at Munster, October 12.

On the 8th instant, the army under the command of Prince Ferdinand, marched to Nottelin, in three columns, where being joined by the two detached

detached corps of Lieutenant-general Imhoff and Wutgenau, we encamped, and the next day marched to this place. At the same time the corps, under the command of the Hereditary Prince and the Duke of Holstein, marched to Telligt, and yesterday advanced towards Warendorp. A few days ago Lieutenant-colonel Lukener attacked a party of the enemy, composed of infantry and the hussars of Nassau Saarbrück, in the neighbourhood of Melsungen, whom he defeated, and took three Officers and 56 men prisoners.

October 14. This morning the corps under the command of the Hereditary Prince, marched from Warendorp to Rheda; and the Prince of Holstein, with his corps, is marched to Warendorp, and the army that was incamped here to Telligt, leaving a garrison at Munster.

From other Papers. October 5.

The late Queen of Spain has appointed her brother, the Infant Don Pedro of Portugal, her residuary legatee. To the King her husband, and to the King of Portugal, her brother, she has left each a jewel of great value; 4000 pistoles to her confessor; an annuity for the establishment of two missions; and a diamond ring, with all her musical instruments and books, to the celebrated Farinelli, &c.

October 7.

Some time since John O Bryan, of Ballinterry in the county of Corke, in Ireland, assuming the title of Lord Bishop of Cloyne, did, as Bishop of the said diocese, excommunicate the inhabitants of the town of Mitchelstone, and parish of Briggown, and forbid all persons within the said diocese to hold any correspondence or commerce with the inhabitants of the said town and parish, upon pain of excommunication, on account of some insult alledged to have been given Pierce Creagh, who assumes the title of Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore. And in consequence of the said sentence, and the orders of the said O Bryan and Creagh, several Popish priests and friars did on Sunday the 13th day of August last, and at several times afterwards, at their respective chapels, denounce, openly and publicly, the excommunication, censure, and orders, of the said O Bryan and Creagh, as the excommunication and censure of the Lord Bishop of Cloyne lawfully authorised, which has put a stop to all traffic and commerce between the inhabitants of that country; and as such proceedings are not only oppressive and illegal, but likewise dangerous, in order to bring such offenders to public justice, and to put a stop for the future to such proceedings, the Right Hon. James Lord Baron of Kingston has promised a reward of 20 l. for apprehending the said John O Bryan and Pierce Creagh, or either of them, and 5 l. for each of the Popish priests and friars who presumed to publish the aforesaid sentence.

October 10.

The University of Oxford made a collection, amounting to 122 l. and upwards, and sent it last week by the Rev. Dr. Brown, Master of University college, to the Overseers of Burford, to be by them distributed among the late poor sufferers by the small-pox in that town.

The new elected Duke of Courland, Charles Christian Joseph, Prince of Poland and Saxony, is the third son to the reigning King Augustus the Third, and in the 27th year of his age. When it was declared at Warsaw that he was chosen unanimously, an old Palatine shook his head and said, 'So much the worse.' Count Bruhl asked him, Why? He replied, 'Freemen think differently; but fear makes men all of one mind.'

October 12.

The following Letter was lately received by a noble Lord:

My Lord,

'I was a Lieutenant when General Stanhope took Minorca; for which he was made a Lord. I was a Lieutenant when General Blakeney lost Minorca; and for which he was made a Lord. I am a Lieutenant still. Yours, &c.'

October 14.

Last week a melancholy accident happened in the Isle of Anglesea: Three Gentlemen were out together partridge-shooting, two of them being on one side of the hedge, and the third on the other, when suddenly sprung up a large covey of partridges: The two Gentlemen were close to the hedge, who, not suspecting their companion was within shot, one of them fired at the birds; but unexpectedly the person on the other side firing at the same instant, shot each other; the one died upon the spot, and the other is very much wounded, but likely to recover.—What makes it the more shocking is, the unfortunate persons were brothers, the eldest not 22, and the youngest scarce 19.

October 16.

Extract of a Letter from Lake George, July 26.

'Many of the wounded in the late repulse are recovering, and some are got perfectly well. Major Campbell, of the Highlanders, died at Fort Edward on the 17th; and next day, at the camp, the principal Engineer of our army, Mr. Clerk; both these Gentlemen died of their wounds received at the late storm. Col. Grant is recovered, as is also Major Evers, who is appointed Chief Engineer. Several promotions and preferments are now taking place in the army. None of the vacant Field-Officers are yet filled up. Some lines are now forming round our camp. It is impossible for any in my station to know what is designed to be next attempted. The affair of Col. Nicholls's regiment, at Half-Way Brook, occasions much reflection here. The fairest opportunity of cutting the enemy off was not only lost, but grounds given for throwing dishonour upon the province.'

October 19.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in the Expedition against Fort Du Quesne, dated at Fort Loudon, July 17, 1758.

'I can now tell you that the supplies, necessary for the expedition, will be at the head quarters in ten days. The artillery will be here tomorrow. The General is expected in three or four days. The troops are in high spirits, notwithstanding the severe duty; and the hopes, I may say assurance, of success, makes them go through it with cheerfulness. I am told there

are about 200 Indians with Col. Bouquet; they are going and coming every day; they have been supplied with every thing they asked. The parties that have been scouting near Fort Du Quesne say, the Indians are very numerous there. We expect orders to decamp every moment, and with their arrival. Ray's Town is 90 miles from Fort Du Quesne.

List of Troops employed in this Expedition.

350 Royal Americans, 4 companies.
1200 Highlanders, 13 ditto.
2600 Virginians.
2700 Pennsylvanians.
1000 Waggoners, sutlers, and followers of the
— army.

7850 This is the computation, &c.

800 deducted, garrisoning the forts.

October 21.

An exact List of French Ships of War and Frigates taken or destroyed by the English in the present War.

	Guns.	
Foudroyant	80	taken by Admiral Osborn
Esperance	74	destroyed by the Orford
Prudent	74	} destroyed at Louisburg
Entreprenant	74	
Alcide	64	} taken by Admiral Boscawen
Lys	64	
Orpheus	64	taken by Admiral Osborn
Raisable	64	taken by the Dorsetshire
Bienfaisant	64	taken
Capricieux	64	} destroyed at Louisburg
Celebre	64	
Arc en Ciel	50	taken by the Litchfield
Duc d'Aquitain	50	taken by the Eagle
—	50	destroyed at St. Malo's
Apollo	50	destroyed at Louisburg
Aquilon	48	destroyed by the Antelope
Royal Chariot	36	taken by the Torbay
Hermione	36	taken by the Unicorn
Abenakife	36	taken by the Chichester
Rose	36	destroyed by the Monmouth
Fidele	36	destroyed at Louisburg
Diana	36	taken by the Boreas
Loire	36	taken by the St. Alban's
Melampe	34	taken by the Tartar
Emerald	34	taken by the Southampton
Nymph	34	destr. by the Hampton-court
Brune	32	destroyed by the Hussar
Echo	26	taken by the Juno
Robuste	24	taken by the Alcide
Galatea	22	taken by the Essex
Garland	22	taken by the Renown
Chevre	16	} destroyed at Louisburg
Biche	16	
Duc d'Hanover	16	taken by the Southampton

1526 guns, in 16 men of war of the line, and 18 frigates.

English Ships taken or lost.

Prince George	80	burnt
Invincible	74	} lost
Mars	64	
Tilbury	60	
Warwick	60	} taken
Greenwich	60	

There have been 6894 children received into the Foundling-hospital from the 25th of March 1741, to the 31st of December 1757; of which number 5510 were received since the 1st of June 1756. Twenty-one have been claimed and returned to their parents, and 2821 have died in town and country to the end of December last.

The double militia, as it is called, which is raising in France with great rigour, occasions great disturbances: Besides the riot at Orleans, most of the young fellows at Amiens left the town to avoid being enlisted, and fled to Paris; but many of them have been apprehended by the Marechausée and thrown into gaol.

October 26.

This day the sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when the five following prisoners received sentence of death, viz. Robert Nolan, tried on the black act, for shooting off a pistol at the person of Gustavus Forshohm, near Hanover-square; Edward Thackerill, for stealing one hundred weight of tea, the property of his master, Mr. Walker, in Friday street; Stephen Valles, for stealing a gelding; David Bell, for breaking and entering a dwelling-house, and stealing goods and money to the amount of 6 l. and William Green, for stealing a mare.

One to be transported for 14 years, nine for seven years, and one to be branded.

Next sessions will begin on the 6th of December.

October 28.

Portsmouth, Oct. 26. Yesterday the fleet under the command of Commodore Hughes, consisting of the St. George, Norfolk, Berwick, and two bomb-ketches, sailed down to St. Helen's, and remain there.

BIRTHS.

A Son to the Earl of Plymouth.
A daughter to the Lady Mendez, relict of — Mendez, Esq; late of St. James's-street.

MARRIAGES.

SIR Harry Echlin, Bart. to Miss Roach, of Curzon-street, May-fair.

Charles Dalrymple, Esq; brother to Sir Hugh Dalrymple, Bart. Member of Parliament, to Miss Edwin, only daughter of the late John Edwin, Esq.

Golden Griggs, of Miffen in Essex, Esq; to Miss Horley, daughter of Mr. John Horley, of Bermondsey.

George Safford, Esq; of Newberry, Berkshire, to Miss Sally Wotton, of Norfolk-street.

Philip Blackburn, Esq; of Clarges-street, to Miss Kitty Carter, of the same place.

George Kilby, Esq; of Nottingham, to Miss Nelly Williams, of Carmarthen.

Michael Benjost, Esq; of Suffolk, to Miss Nelly Humphries, of Camberwell.

David Mills, Esq; of Ealing in Hampshire, to Miss Isabella Pockley, of St. Martin's lane.

Thomas Rogers, Esq; of the Excise-office, to Miss Peggy Ruffel, of Lothbury.

Alexander Goodwin, Esq; to Miss Jane Riven, of Rupert street, Goodman's-fields.

Capt. Woodward, of Col. Hudson's regiment, to Miss Mullins, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Mullins, of Dover.

Charles

Charles Seaman, Esq; of Rochester, to Miss Sophia Eimes, of Southwark.

Thomas Pearce, Esq; nephew to the Bishop of Rochester, to Miss Jennings, eldest daughter of Thomas Jennings, Esq; Deputy Auditor of his Majesty's Exchequer.

Rev. Dr. Hallifax, to Mrs. Fothergill, relict of Thomas Fothergill, Esq; and heiress to Thomas Greenwood, Esq; of Chastleton.

Rev. Mr. Robertson, assistant preacher at Berkley-square Chapel, to Miss Raikes, of Shire-lane.

Thomas Bolwell, Esq; of Bishopsgate-street, to Miss Rosalind Ellirey, of Lynn in Norfolk.

Cæsar Roberts, Esq; of Carmarthen, to Miss Amelia Evans, of Hatton-garden.

DEATHS.

LOMAX Martyn, Esq; Serjeant at law, and one of the four Common Pleaders of the city of London.

Francis Craefteyn, Esq; in Lawrence-Pountney-lane.

Charles Maynard, Esq; Treasurer of the Lying-in-hospital.

John White, of the Middle Temple, Esq; Counsellor at law, at Selbourn in Hampshire.

William Barker, Esq; at Sunning-hill in Windsor-forest.

Rev. Mr. Jekyll, Vicar of Dallington, and Rector of Harleston, near Northampton.

Rev. Mr. Stanton, Rector of Brickhill, Buckinghamshire.

Mr. John Ives, merchant, at Yarmouth.

Mr. Vancrude, formerly a Hamburgh merchant.

Capt. William Warner, one of the oldest Commanders in the late African Company's service.

Samuel Nicoll, Esq; of Uxbridge-common.

Dr. Clephane, of Golden-square, physician to the army employed in the late expedition.

John Ince, Esq; of King-street, Covent-garden.

Right Hon. Richard Moleworth, Baron of Philip's Town, Viscount Moleworth of Swords, Fellow of the Royal Society, and one of his Majesty's Privy Council.

Sir Clement Cottrel Dormer, Knt. Master of the Ceremonies.

Benedict Ithel, Esq; at Hitching, Hertford.

Hon. Robert Dalzell, Esq; in Craig's-court, Charing-cross.

Bryan Benson, Esq; formerly a merchant of the city of London, and a Director of the Bank.

John-James Robinson, Esq; of Newcastle.

George Andrews, Esq; of Northamptonshire.

Michael Biddolph, Esq; one of the Benchers of Lincoln's-Inn.

Right Hon. Samuel Lord Masham, Baron Masham of Oates in Essex.

Dr. John Ward, many years Professor of rhetoric at Gresham-College, Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and Trustee of the British Museum.

PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. Abel Ward, to the rectories of St. Ann's in Manchester, and Dodleston in Lancashire.

Rev. Mr. William Hale, to the rectories of

Burford in Shropshire, and Staunton in Worcestershire.

Rev. Mr. Kyte, to the rect. of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster.

Rev. Mr. Robertson, to the living of Harriot in Hampshire.

Rev. Mr. Thomas Heath, to the rectories of Helmorton and Wellington, both in Wilts.

Rev. Mr. Bennet, to the rect. of Streer, Somerset.

Rev. Mr. Ely, to be Lecturer of the united parishes of St. Mary Magdalen and St. Gregory.

Rev. Mr. Thomas Wetenhall, to the rect. of Baddiley in Cheshire.

Rev. Mr. Thomas Saunders, to the rect. of Eaton-Parva in Staffordshire.

Rev. Dr. John Dawson, to the rectories of Shawton and Beverley, Worcestershire.

Rev. Mr. William Norris, to the rect. of Riddlesthworth with Gashorpe in Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. Henry Croke, to the vic. of Kippax in the county of York.

Rev. Mr. Bruce, to the living of Raynmen in Essex.

Rev. Mr. Francis Potter, to the archdeaconry of Taunton.

Rev. Mr. Gibbons, to be a Minor Canon of St. Peter's, Westminster.

PROMOTIONS.

JOHN Ingram, Esq; to be Captain in the regiment of foot commanded by Lord Charles Manners;

Wilson Marshal, Esq; Captain-Lieutenant;

William-Richard Wilson, Gent. Lieut. And

Thomas Kennedy, Gent. to be Ensign in the said regiment.

B—K—TS. From the GAZETTE.

RICHARD Hawkeswood, now or late of Stowerbridge, in the county of Worcester, grocer.

John Wills, of the parish of St. Andrew Holborn, in the county of Middlesex, carpenter, dealer, and chapman.

Richard Whitley, late of Castle-court in the Strand, in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, cheesemonger.

John Spurr, late of Chertsey, in the county of Surry, scrivener, dealer, and chapman.

Samuel Mellor and Ebenezer Mellor, both of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, distillers, chapmen, and copartners.

Richard Bridges, of Froome, in the county of Somerset, mercer.

Thomas Groome, late of Southees, in the county of Sussex, cornfactor, miller, dealer, and chapman.

St. George Rudd, of East-Smithfield, in the county of Middlesex, haberdasher, hosier, dealer, and chapman.

William Holland, late of Lincoln's-Inn, in the county of Middlesex, dealer in corn, slate merchant, and chapman.

John Smith, of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, grocer.

Abraham Price, of the parish of St. Margaret Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, taylor.

Thomas Chatter's, of Oundle, in the county of

of Northampton, carrier, dealer, and chapman.

William Cottingham, of Great Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk, innholder, dealer, and chapman.

James Barnham, of Bungay, in the county of Suffolk, money scrivener.

Thomas Alston, of Great Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk, wine merchant.

Lancelot Sanderfon, late of Market-street, in the county of Bedford, innholder, carpenter, and chapman.

Ofwald Hoskyns, of Limehouse, in the county of Middlesex, ropemaker.

Ninian Jaffrey, late of Berwick upon Tweed, grocer and baker.

Stowe Wade, late of East Retford, in the county of Nottingham, hop merchant, saddler, and chapman.

John Farrington, of Kidderminster, in the county of Worcester, chapman.

James Ridgeway, of Wincanton, in the county of Somerset, merchant, dealer, and chapman.

BOOKS published in OCTOBER.

THE History of the Marchioness de Pompadour. Hooper, 3s. 6d.

An Account of Russia, as it was in the Year 1710; by Charles Lord Whitworth. Graham, 3s.

The Art of Preaching, a Poem, addressed to the Clergy; by Anthony Moore, A. B. Henry, 1s. 6d.

An impartial Narrative of the last Expedition to the Coast of France. Wilkie, 6d.

A Letter to Jonas Hanway, Esq. Noon, 6d.

A Bone for the Chroniclers to pick. Coote, 6d.

An accurate and authentic Account of the Taking of Cape-Breton in the Year 1745. Staples, 1s.

The Old Man's Guide to Health and longer Life, &c. Cooper, 1s. 6d.

The History of Health, and the Art of preserving it; by James Mackenzie, M.D. Longman, 5s.

Reflections on the Conduct of General Bligh. Pridden, 6d.

The Method of cultivating Madder; by Philip Miller. Rivington, 2s. 6d.

A Meteorological Journal of the Weather, from September 24, to October 24, inclusive, 1758.

Opposite Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, Oct. 24, 1758.

JOHN CUFF.

Days	Barom.	Ther.	Ther.	Wind.	WEATHER.
Sept.	Inch.	low.	high.		
25	30.22	46	53	N. W.	A fine day.
26	30.1	50	53	N.	A sunshine morning, afternoon cloudy, wind N. E.
27	30.33	48	53	N. E.	A fair morning, afternoon cloudy.
28	30.42	52	55	N. E.	A fair day, afternoon wind W.
29	30.45	47	55	W.	Ditto.
30	30.35	54	55	W.	A fair morning, afternoon cloudy.
Oct.					
1	30.28	54	56	W.	A sunshine day.
2	30.3	54	58	N. W.	A fair day.
3	30.1	51	55	N. W.	Ditto, afternoon wind N. E.
4	30.	52	55	N. E.	Foggy early in the morning, afterwards a fair day.
5	29.98	53	56	S. W.	A sunshine morning, a fair afternoon, wind W.
6	30.	50	55	W.	Ditto. Ditto.
7	29.72	54	56	W.	A cloudy day.
8	29.15	54	58	S. W.	Ditto, with small rain.
9	28.85	48	58	W.	Cloudy till about 9 o'clock, afterwards sunshine.
10	29.75	46	51	W.	A sunshine morning, a fair afternoon, wind N. W.
11	29.75	46	50	S. W.	A sunshine day.
12	29.9	44	48	N.	Ditto, afternoon wind N. E.
13	30.1	42	49	N.	Ditto, afternoon wind E.
14	29.95	46	51	E.	A fair day.
15	30.3	48	51	E.	Ditto.
16	30.52	44	50	E.	Ditto.
17	30.2	41	46	N. E.	Ditto.
18	29.9	44	48	N. E.	Ditto.
19	29.98	46	49	E.	A cloudy morning with small rain, afternoon cloudy, wind N.
20	30.02	46	49	N.	A sunshine morning, a fair afternoon, wind N. E.
21	29.72	46	50	E.	Ditto, Ditto.
22	29.55	46	50	E.	A sunshine day.
23	29.3	50	54	N. E.	A sunshine morning, a fair afternoon.
24	29.12	50	52	N.	A cloudy day with small rain.

N. B. The Piece from T. B. came too late for this Month, as well as several others from our kind Correspondents, which will be inserted in our next.

PRICES of STOCKS from September 26, to October 27, inclusive, 1758.

Days.	BANK STOCK.	INDIA STOCK.	South Sea STOCK.	South Sea old Ann.	South Sea New Ann.	3 per Cent. reduced.	3 per Cent. consol.	3 per Cent. Bank 1751.	India Bonds, prem.	B. Cir. pr. l. s. d.	Bills of Mortality from Sept. 19, to Oct. 24, 1758.
27		135 1/2	102 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2		91	91 1/8	11 7s	5 15 0	Males 761
28		135 1/2	102 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2		91	91 1/8	11 7s	5 15 0	Femal. 702
29		135 1/2	102 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2		91	91	11 7s	5 15 0	Males 920
30		135 1/2	102 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2		91	91	11 7s	5 15 0	Femal. 839
1		135 1/2	102 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2		91	91	11 6s	5 15 0	Males 920
2		135 1/2	102 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2		91	91	11 6s	5 15 0	Femal. 839
3		135 1/2	102 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2		91	91	11 4s	5 15 0	Males 920
4		135 1/2	102 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2		91	91	11 4s	5 15 0	Femal. 839
5		135 1/2	102 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2		91	91	11 4s	5 15 0	Males 920
6		135 1/2	102 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2		91	91	11 4s	5 15 0	Femal. 839
7		135 1/2	102 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2		91	91	11 4s	5 15 0	Males 920
8		135 1/2	102 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2		91	91	11 4s	5 15 0	Femal. 839
9		135 1/2	102 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2		91	91	11 4s	5 15 0	Males 920
10		135 1/2	102 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2		91	91	11 4s	5 15 0	Femal. 839
11		135 1/2	102 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2		91	91	11 4s	5 15 0	Males 920
12		135 1/2	102 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2		91	91	11 4s	5 15 0	Femal. 839
13		135 1/2	102 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2		91	91	11 4s	5 15 0	Males 920
14		135 1/2	102 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2		91	91	11 4s	5 15 0	Femal. 839
15		135 1/2	102 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2		91	91	11 4s	5 15 0	Males 920
16		135 1/2	102 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2		91	91	11 4s	5 15 0	Femal. 839
17		135 1/2	102 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2		91	91	11 4s	5 15 0	Males 920
18		135 1/2	102 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2		91	91	11 4s	5 15 0	Femal. 839
19		135 1/2	102 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2		91	91	11 4s	5 15 0	Males 920
20		135 1/2	102 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2		91	91	11 4s	5 15 0	Femal. 839
21		135 1/2	102 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2		91	91	11 4s	5 15 0	Males 920
22		135 1/2	102 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2		91	91	11 4s	5 15 0	Femal. 839
23		135 1/2	102 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2		91	91	11 4s	5 15 0	Males 920
24		135 1/2	102 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2		91	91	11 4s	5 15 0	Femal. 839
25		135 1/2	102 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2		91	91	11 4s	5 15 0	Males 920
26		135 1/2	102 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2		91	91	11 4s	5 15 0	Femal. 839
27		135 1/2	102 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2		91	91	11 4s	5 15 0	Males 920

Days.	Bear-Key.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Oxford.	Henley.	Warminster.
27	117 1/2	91. to 101. 10 s. load.	91. to 101. 15 s.	91. 5 s. to 11 l.	9 l. to 11 l. load.	28 s. to 46 s. qr.
28	117 1/2	20 s. to 22 s. qr.	22 s. to 27 s. qr.	20 s. to 23 s. qr.	23 s. to 27 s. qr.	26 s. to 30 s.
29	117 1/2	14 s. to 18 s.	21 s. to 25 s.	14 s. to 18 s.	15 s. to 19 s.	19 s. to 24 s.
30	117 1/2	28 s. to 36 s.	30 s. to 34 s. 6 d.	26 s. to 32 s.	28 s. to 32 s.	34 s. to 40 s.

Buried
 { Within the walls 1759
 Without the walls 145
 In Mid. and Surrey 407
 City & Sub. West. 839
 348

Weekly, Sept. 26. 1759
 Oct. 3. 398
 10. 361
 17. 320
 24. 345
 335

Wheat peck loaf 2 s. 1 d.
 2. Bags from 60 to 84 s.
 10. Pockets from 70 to 126 s.
 Lott. Tickets, 12 l. 9 s.
 New Subscrip. 1758, 9 1/2.
 Coals per chaldron 2 l. 2 s.

Engraved for the Universal Magazine for J. Hinton at the King's Arms in Newgate Street.



A Perspective View of DUDLEY PRIORY, in the County of Stafford.

The Account of STAFFORDSHIRE, from Page 165 of this Volume, finished.

With a Perspective View of Dudley Priory, neatly engraved.

The priory of Dudley, of the Cluniac order, subordinate to the abbey of Wenlock, was founded, in the reign of Henry II, by Gervase de Paganel, to the honour of St. James, according to the intention of Ralph, his father; but, he dying without issue, and his sister marrying John de Someri, that family became patrons thereof. Roger, Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield, granted a remission of 40 days penance to those who, being truly contrite and confessed, should say the Lord's prayer and salutation of the Blessed Virgin for the soul of Roger de Someri, grandson of John; and for all the faithful buried here. It afterwards, for want of male issue, came by marriage to John de Sutton; and, on the like failure, it descended, with the castle, to the Lords Dudley, &c. Several fine monuments of the families of Someri and Sutton have been found in this place.

2. Walsal, or Walshall, which was not one of the meanest towns in Camden's time, is pleasantly situated on the top of a hill, at the distance of five miles from Litchfield, and 113 from London; it has a good weekly market on Tuesdays; and it is a corporation governed by a Mayor, &c. In and near it are several mines of iron, where-with the inhabitants make spurs, bridle-bits, stirrups, buckles, &c. They are so nice in the several branches, that each of them, for the most part, has its particular artist; as, for instance, in spur-making, one workman makes the body of the spur; another the hook or button; a third the buckle, chape, tongue, and roll; and a fourth the pointed rowels of iron or steel; and, in the various articles of this manufacture, they carry on a considerable trade. Here is dug the best sort of iron ore, called mull; which contains the liquor the workmen are so fond of, as we have already observed.

3. Penkridge, or Penkrich, is supposed by Camden to be the Pennocrucium of the Romans; but Dr. Plot is of a contrary opinion, because it is two miles distant from Watling-street road, and does not correspond with the distance between the Roman stations assigned in Antoninus's Itinerary; and he therefore places Pennocrucium at Stretton, which, being 12 Italian miles from Chesterfield-Wall, the next station, exactly agrees with the distance mentioned by that ancient author. Penkridge is but a small town, four miles from Wolverhampton, and 122 from London; it has a stone bridge over the river Penk; and it has a weekly market on Tuesdays, and an annual fair on the 29th of September. It is noted for its great horse-fair, especially for saddle-horses, which are brought hither from Yorkshire, the bishopric of Durham, and all the horse-breeding counties in England; for the purchase whereof there is a vast resort of Jockies from London. It is, in a word,

the greatest horse-fair in the world for hunters and road-horses; nor is it without fine and large stone-horses. The Lord of the village procured the grant of this fair from Edward II.

4. Rugeley is a handsome and well-built town, commodiously situated near the river Trent, in the great Lancashire and Cheshire road from London, and on one side of Cankwood-chace; it lies five miles from Litchfield, six from Penkridge, and 126 from London; and it has a weekly market on Tuesdays. About three miles south-east of this town, the Cheshire road falls into the famous Roman causey, called Watling-street; which, in this county, begins at Fasely-bridge, and ends at Crackley-bank, where it enters Shropshire; and, about a mile from Litchfield, it crosses the other ancient causey, termed Ickenild-street.

5. Burton stands on the north side of the Trent, 123 miles from London; it was formerly remarkable for its abbey, and likewise for its alabaster works; but at present it is principally noted for its excellent ale. It has a weekly market on Tuesdays; and three annual fairs on Holy Thursday, the 27th of June, and the 18th of October. It had anciently a castle, which belonged to the family of Ferrars; but the chief structure, which this town has now to boast of, is its spacious bridge over the Trent, that is, in the opinion of some, the finest piece of workmanship of any civil public building in England. It is intirely built of squared freestone, and its length exceeds a quarter of a mile; it has 37 arches, through which the river runs, and here divides into three channels; and it was erected in the time of Bernard, Abbot of Burton, who died in 1175, in the 21st year of the reign of Henry II. The parish church is joined to the decayed abbey, which was formerly opulent; it was founded, for the Benedictines, in 1104; and its Abbot, being mitred, sat in Parliament. The town chiefly consists of

of one large street, which extends from the abbey to the bridge; and it has a manufacture of cloth, that turns to very good account. Barges come up hither, by the assistance of art, with a full stream, in a deep and secure channel. Between the rivers Trent, Dove, and Blith, near this place, is situated the large forest of Needwood, which contains many parks, wherein the Gentry often divert themselves with hunting and horse-races.

6. Tutbury, or Stutesbury, stands near the Dove, a little before it falls into the Trent; it is 120 miles distant from London; and it has a weekly market on Tuesdays. It once had a castle, erected, with a small monastery, by Henry de Ferrars, a Norman, to whom it was given by William the Conqueror; and Mr. Camden affirms, that it was very spacious, and, being situated on an alabaster hill, commanded an extensive view of the country: But we read, that it was demolished by Henry III; and that John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, afterwards built the gate-house and walls about the same. It is, at this day, a good old house, walled on all sides, except one, where the hill is so steep, that it stands in no need of fortification; and yet, even there, it is inclosed with a strong pale. Dr. Plot, in his description of it, represents it as like Acrocorinthus, the old castle of Corinth, from whence Greece and Peloponnesus, with the Ionian and Ægean seas, were, at one view, to be seen; for it has a prospect, eastward, over the rivers Dove and Trent, as far as Nottingham; on the south-east, towards Burton, &c. and, on the south and south-east, are nothing but wood-lands, in which are many parks, most of which belong to the castle and honour of Tutbury, to which a great part of the inhabitants of the adjacent country are homagers, and of which they hold their estates.

Whilst the Dukes of Lancaster, who were, all of them, of the blood royal, resided at their honour of Tutbury, their liberal hospitality drew a general concourse of people hither from all parts of the country, and all sorts of musicians were likewise permitted to come, in order to contribute to their diversion; but, as their number was great, quarrels and disorders arose among them, which it was necessary to prevent by a proper regulation. For this purpose, John of Gaunt, King of Castile and Leon, and Duke of Lancaster, appointed a Governor over them, called King of the minstrels, or musicians; whom he (by a charter bearing date the 22d of August, in the fourth year of Richard II) impowered, by his Officers, to apprehend all such of them as refused to do their service in

a regular manner. He also granted the minstrels a bull annually, if, in their pursuit after him, they could take him on the side of the river Dove next Tutbury; which Spanish custom of bull-running was thus introduced by the said Prince into England.

There was another remarkable usage that anciently belonged to the honour of Tutbury, viz. Sir Philip de Somervile, in the 10th year of Edward III's reign, held the manor of Whichnovre, in the county of Stafford, of the Lords of that honour, among other conditions, by the following memorable service, that he should find, maintain, and sustain a bacon fitch, hanging in his hall at Whichnovre, ready, at all times of the year, except Lent, to be given, upon demand, to every married man, or woman, a year and a day after their marriage. The man, laying his hand upon the bacon, was obliged to take the following oath: 'Here ye, Sir Philippe de Somervile, Lord of Whichenovre, mayntener and gyver of this baconne: That I A. sythe I wedded B. my wyfe, and sythe I had hyr in my kepyng, and at my wylle, by a yere and a day, after our mariage; I wold not have chaunged for none other, farer ne fowler, rycher ne pourer; ne for none other descended of greater lynage; sleping ne waking, at no tyme. And, yf the seyd B. were sole, and I sole, I would take her to be my wyfe, before alle the wymen of the worlde, of what condicones soever they be, good or evylle; as helpe me God and his seyntyng; and this fleshe, and all fleshes.' This being done, and two of his neighbours having sworn, that they verily believed what he so solemnly said; if he was a freeman, he had, besides the bacon, half a quarter of wheat and a cheefe; but, if a villager, half a quarter of rye, without cheefe. The above-mentioned custom bears some resemblance to that of Dunmow in Essex, whereof we gave an account in Vol. VI, page 65.

7. Bromley-Pagets, a pretty town on the borders of Derbyshire, was anciently called Abbats-Bromley, by reason of its belonging to the abbey so named; and it was afterwards termed Pagets, because, at the dissolution of the monasteries, it was bestowed upon the Lord Paget, to hold of the Crown: It lies 7 miles from Tutbury, and 128 from London. At this place, within the memory of man, Dr. Plot affirms, they had a sport on New-year's day and Twelfth-day, which had the name of hobby-horse dance, from a person who rode on the image of a horse made of thin boards, with a bow and arrow in his hands, with which he made a snapping noise, as he drew it to and fro, keeping time with the music; whilst

whilst six other men danced the Hay, and other country dances, with as many rain-deers heads on their shoulders, half white, half red. To this hobby-horse belonged a pot, which the Reeves of the town kept and filled with cakes and ale, and to which all the spectators gave a penny for themselves and their families; with this they paid for the cakes and ale, and with the rest maintained their poor, and repaired their church. This town has a weekly market on Tuesdays, and a yearly fair on the 24th of August.

8. Uttoxeter, Ulcester, or Tocester, is situated on a hill of an easy ascent, near the river Dove, over which it has a strong stone bridge; it lies 6 miles from Tutbury, and 130 from London; and it has a weekly market on Wednesdays, and two annual fairs on the 5th of April and the 8th of September. Camden informs us, that it was rather rich, by means of its excellent meadows and cattle, than neat and handsome, with respect to its buildings; but, since his time, it is improved, though it has greatly suffered by fire. The houses here are but indifferent, though the town is pretty large, and the market-place very neat and commodious; but, as to the market, it is one of the greatest, in these parts of the kingdom, for cattle, sheep, swine, butter, cheese, corn, and all sorts of provisions; insomuch that some of the London cheese-mongers have factors here, who often lay out 500*l.* in a day in the articles of butter and cheese only. The butter they buy by the pot, which is of a cylindrical form, made at Burslem in this county, of a certain size, so as not to weigh above 6*lb.* at most, and yet to contain at least 14*lb.* of butter, pursuant to an act passed in the reign of Charles II, for regulating the abuses practised in the make of the pots, and false packing of the butter; which, before this statute was enacted, used sometimes to be laid good, for a little depth, at the top, and to be bad at the bottom; and sometimes to be set in rolls, only touching at the top, and standing hollow below at a great distance from the sides of the pot. To prevent these frauds, the factors keep a surveyor here all the summer, who, if he has grounds to suspect any of the pots, tries them with an iron instrument, made like a cheese-taster, only much larger and longer, called an augre or butter-bore; with this he makes proof (thrusting it in obliquely) to the bottom of the pot; so that they weigh none, or seldom; which would be an endless business. They never bore, if their customer be known to be a fair dealer; and, as to the cheese which is brought to

this market, which is little, if any thing, inferior to Cheshire, it is sold by weight, as at other places. Thomas Earl of Lancaster procured the market of Uttoxeter, and likewise a fair to be held on the 21st of July, which is since changed.

9. Stone is a little town, 5 miles distant from Stafford, and 140 from London; it stands on the Trent, having commodious inns, in the great Cheshire road; and it has a weekly market on Tuesdays, and an annual fair on the 25th of July. The History of Peterborough affirms, that it was so called from stones anciently heaped up there, according to the custom of the Saxons, to preserve the memory of the murder committed by Ulfere, King of Mercia, on his two sons, for embracing Christianity; of which, however, he so greatly repented afterwards, that he turned Christian himself, and destroyed all the Heathen temples in his kingdom, which he converted into Christian churches and monasteries. The History adds, that Queen Ermenhild, their mother, turned the heap of stones into a tomb, to cover their bodies; and that she thereupon erected a church: There is a small charity school in this town.

10. Eccleshall, a small but pretty town, near the river Sow, four miles distant from Stone, and 136 from London; it is noted for pedlars wares; and it has a weekly market on Tuesdays, and a yearly fair on Holy Thursday. It has a charity school, wherein 20 boys and as many girls are taught; the former to read and write, and the latter to knit and spin: They are clothed with the cloth that is made of their yarn, and six or eight of the poor children are annually put out to farmers. It had formerly a castle built or repaired, in the reign of Edward I. by Walter de Longton, Bishop of Litchfield and Lord High Treasurer of England, to whom the manor belonged; and the Bishops of this see have their palace here, wherein the present Bishop, the honourable Dr. Frederic Cornwallis, has his residence. This castle is rendered remarkable, in history, for the detection of the vile impostures of the boy of Bilson, named William Perry, the son of Thomas Perry, an honest yeoman, of the said place, who was altogether ignorant of his son's base and wicked designs. This impostor, when only 13 years of age, in 1620, learned his tricks from an old man who carried a cradle of glasses at his back; and he was so tractable, that, in six lessons, he was instructed to groan, pant, and mourn; to roll and turn up his eyes, that the whites of them should only appear; to wrest both his neck and head towards his back, and then to gape in

an hideous manner, grind his teeth, &c. and then to convey crooked pins, rags, and the like, into his mouth, so that he might seem to vomit them up. He was also taught patiently to endure the pain of pricking, pinching, or whipping; and likewise to pretend that he was bewitched. He was farther directed to accuse some person of bewitching him, and, whenever he heard the 1st verse of the 1st chapter of St. John's Gospel repeated, to fall into fits. To these tricks he added some of his own, as occasion required; viz. a wilful abstinence; the rolling of his tongue, and placing it in his throat, in such a manner that it appeared hard and swollen; and the mixing of ink with his urine, to make it believed, that it came immediately thus from his body. He, pursuant to his instructions, afterwards accused Joan Cock, or Coxe, a poor old woman in the neighbourhood, of bewitching him, who was tried, at the assizes for this county, on the 10th of August, 1620; but, the proofs brought against her appearing to be mere fantastical delusions, she was acquitted; and the care, and, if possible, the cure of the boy, committed to Dr. Thomas Morton, then Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry. This Prelate, after a month's observation of his temper and actions at Eccleshall-castle, discovered what was sufficient to convince him, that the boy was an impostor; but, at length, by means of a faithful servant, whom the Bishop ordered to watch him narrowly, he was fully detected; for this person was eye-witness to his making water in the urinal through a piece of cotton soaked in ink, which naturally gave it a black tincture. The Bishop, being informed of this, told the boy what he had heard, and threatened to send him to the house of correction; which so greatly terrified him, that he made a full confession

of all his impostures; and he afterwards, at the summer assizes held at Stafford, openly begged the pardon of God and the woman's forgiveness; at the same time, requesting the whole country, whom he had so notoriously and wickedly scandalised, to accept his sincere confession, instead of a proper satisfaction.

There are, in this shire, besides the antiquities already mentioned, at Cheekley, 14 miles from Newcastle under Line, three very remarkable stones, with little images cut upon them, which are erected in the church-yard, in the form of a spire; but by whom they were set up, or on what account, it is difficult to determine. The inhabitants have a tradition, that there was an engagement between two armies in a field, called Naked Field, near this place; one with weapons, and the other without; and that three Bishops were killed in one of them, for whom these stones were put up, as memorials, by the Danes. Near Wigginton there are several lows, as they term them, which, from the pieces of bones, coals, and ashes contained in them, seem to have been the depositaries of the Roman bones, after the bodies were consumed by fire. On the top of a hill in a place named Berry-bank, at Darlaston, are likewise the ruins of a large castle, which, according to tradition, was the seat of the foresaid Mercian King, who murdered his sons.

Besides the seats of this county taken notice of above, there are several others, as the Earl of Dartmouth's, at Sandwell; the Earl of Stamford's, at Enfield-hall, three miles from Sturbridge; Lord Vane's, at Carewell, 9 miles from Stafford; Lord Audley's, at Heleigh castle; Lord Stourton's, at Stourton-castle; &c. &c. but the principal ones have been described.

The Abstract of Dr. Jortin's Life of Erasmus (Vol. XXIII, Page 196.) finished.

Adrian VI, having received a letter from Erasmus, with a second copy of Arnobius, in his answer, invited him again to Rome, and acquainted him, that he would gladly hear his advice, which he formerly promised, as to the quieting of the Lutheran contests about religion; which he, accordingly, proposed in the following particulars: 1. He very honestly disapproves all violent methods, and wishes, that some condescension was used to the Lutherans. 2. He thinks that the causes of the evil should be investigated, and suitable remedies applied; that a general amnesty and pardon should ensue, for all that was past; and that the Princes and Magistrates should take care to prevent

innovations, for the future. 3. He judges it necessary to restrain the liberty of the press, which he had made so much use of himself, though he would have been the very first to feel the bad effects of such prohibitions. 4. He advises his Holiness to give the world hopes of the amendment of some faults, which could not be justified. 5. He would have him call together persons of abilities and integrity, and of all nations——Here he abruptly stops in the middle of a sentence, intending to proceed hereafter, if the Pope should favour him with a proper opportunity; but he had already said too much, and, if Adrian had not died soon after, he would probably have fallen

fallen a sacrifice to his resentment. He intimates to his friend Pirckheimerus, that many at Rome wanted to destroy him, who almost accomplished their purpose, before the death of Adrian: 'After having, at his own request, says he, communicated to him my secret opinion, I found that things were altered, and I was no longer in favour.' He elsewhere affirms, that this Pope had offered him a good deanery, and that he designed to go to Rome; that the Cardinal of Sion had promised to bear his charges, and settle on him 500 ducats a year; and that he went as far as Constance, in his way thither, where he was taken ill of the gravel: But, after all, it is evident, that he did not really intend to throw himself into the Pontiff's hands; for he was not insensible, that he would have been, at best, only a prisoner at large, and intirely subject to the papal authority.

In the mean time, Hutten was preparing a bitter invective against him, to revenge his disrespectful behaviour to him at Basil, in the preceding year; for, though he had been told by Eppendorf, that Hutten was desirous of seeing him, he declined an interview with him. Erasmus had often commended him on former occasions; but, as he since openly declared for Luther, and published several libels against the Court of Rome, he was apprehensive, that a visit from such an obnoxious man would confirm the suspicions of his secretly favouring the Lutheran cause, and bring an odium upon him. Erasmus, hearing of his design, attempted to dissuade him from putting it in execution; he communicated to him the reasons why it was then improper to see him; and he also hinted to him, that, in attacking him, he would, at once, disgrace himself, and gratify those who were avowed enemies to them both. Hutten, however, being implacable, published his invective, wherein, among other things, he severely censured Erasmus, for his obsequiousness to the Court of Rome; which so greatly provoked him, that he answered it in a tract, intitled *Spongia*, or *Sponge*; in which he, on the one hand, acknowledges the justice of Luther's complaints of the Romish Court; and, on the other, he smartly lashes the Lutherans. Hutten's furious libel was disapproved by Luther, Melancton, and all the moderate Reformers; but, though the author died about this time at Zurich, Scotus undertook to reprint it, in the following year, at Strasburg, with many satyrical additions. Erasmus, in two letters, heavily complained to the Magistrates of that city of this undertaking; and he hoped, that his old friends Hedio and Capito, then mini-

sters of the gospel there, would second his complaints; but, seeing that, though he owned the necessity of a Reformation, he would run no risque to promote it, they disregarded his remonstrances and expostulations.

The long expected book of Erasmus against Luther at length, in 1524, appeared in the world; the subject whereof was the free will of man, in opposition to that Reformer's sentiments about predestination. The Court of Rome was very little obliged to him, on account of this performance; for, in attacking Luther on the single point of human liberty, he in fact, though indirectly, allowed him to be superior to his adversaries, in all other respects; and the Lutherans made a sober use of his advice, in departing from the indefensible extreme maintained by their Reformer. Erasmus sent this treatise to Henry VIII, Wolsey, and Warham; to the last of whom he complained of the Lutherans, and of the monks too, by whose clamours he had been compelled to write against Luther. In a long epistle to Melancton, he inveighs against Hutten, in a ludicrous manner; but, as to himself, he declares, that, if Wittenberg was not at too great a distance, despising all fear of giving offence, he would repair thither, in order to converse with him and Luther; though his whole conduct evidently shewed, that he did not intend to make any such visits. He commends Melancton's *Loci communes*, as very proper and sufficient to demolish Pharisaical tyranny; but he, at the same time, throws out severe reflections against Zuinglius, Oelocampadius, Farelus, Capito, and Hedio; and he violently exclaims against the morals of the Reformed, who now began to make a party, as well as those of the Lutherans. As to his writing against Luther, he affirms, that the calumnies of the ecclesiastics, and the importunity of Princes, had constrained him thereto; and he concludes with desiring him not to shew his letter to ill-disposed persons. Melancton, in a polite answer, told him, that a good cause ought not to suffer by the vices of particular persons; that Luther did not, in the least, resemble those whom he had painted in such odious colours; and that the Lutherans were far from being shocked at his dissertation on human liberty. 'Luther, says he, is not so easily provoked, as to be unable to bear dissent; and he promises to observe the same moderation in his reply.—It is also your duty not to bring an odium upon a cause, which the holy Scriptures so evidently favour; as you yourself have not, as yet, condemned it, if you attack it with vehemence, you will wound

wound your own conscience.' Luther, before Erasmus published his Diatribe against him, sent him a letter, not indeed written in the most elegant style, but full of fire, spirit, and vivacity; wherein he exhorts him to be rather a spectator, than an actor in the Lutheran tragedy; and to bear with others, as he expected to be borne with himself: 'I never wished, says he, that, forsaking or neglecting your own proper talents, you should enter our camp; you might indeed have favoured us not a little by your wit and your eloquence; but, forasmuch as you have not that courage which is requisite, it is safer for you to serve the Lord in your own way.—My dear Erasmus, if you duly reflect on your own imbecillity, you will abstain from those sharp and spiteful figures of rhetoric; and, if you cannot or will not defend our sentiments, you will let them alone, and treat of subjects which suit you better. Our friends, even you yourself being judge, have some reason of anxiety at being lashed by you, because human infirmity thinks of the authority and reputation of Erasmus, and fears it; and indeed there is much difference between him and the rest of the Papists, and he is a more formidable adversary than all of them joined together.'

Charles V, and his aunt Margaret of Austria, Governors of the Low Countries, this year, invited him to return to Brabant; but he very well knew the danger of returning thither: 'Margaret and the Emperor, says he to Pirckheimerus, have promised me the payment of my pension—but it is upon condition that I return into my own country. A hard condition! for Egmond reigns there, a madman, armed with the instruments of death, who hates me twice more than he hates Luther.' The malignity of the French divines prevented him from going to France; he durst not venture his person in the Low Countries; and, as to his pension, it had been withheld from him, for four years together. He, about this time, wrote a congratulatory letter to Clement VII, wherein he boasts of his having refused very pressing solicitations to join the Lutherans; he also sent him his Paraphrase on the Acts of the Apostles; and he received the thanks of his Holiness, with a present of 200 florins. He was highly incensed against Farellus for stigmatising him with the name of Balaam, who, as he declares, in a letter to Ant. Brugnarius of Montbeliard, never would accept of a penny to write against Luther; but it is, nevertheless, certain, that he had, for some time, seemed to take a pleasure in reviling the Reformers, in order to preserve the fa-

vour of the Romish party; and perhaps, though he was hardly sensible of it, to secure his own revenues. In one of his letters are the following expressions: 'I am always the same; and yet I have laid the egg, and Luther hatched it. This is a joke of the Minorite brethren, for which they deserve to be complimented as wits; but I laid the egg, and Luther hath hatched a quite different bird.' The rebellion of the peasants now began, which, in the succeeding year, proved so fatal to Germany; then arose Muncer at the head of another set of fanatical rebels; and at length the Anabaptists took up arms, and did infinite mischief in the German Empire and other countries. Luther exerted himself against these villainous people, who, as they protested against Popery, were a scandal to the Reformation; he always preached up obedience to the civil Magistrate, and condemned rebellions against the State; and, when he found that they were incorrigible, and persisted in the commission of the most execrable crimes, he exhorted the Magistrates to destroy them, as so many wild and rapacious beasts.

In 1525, Luther published a treatise de Servo Arbitrio, in answer to Erasmus's dissertation on human liberty; it was not so moderate a reply as some of his own friends could have wished, and Melancthon said that he had actually promised; but it was, however, such an answer as he thought his adversary richly deserved. He compliments, praises, scorns, insults, ridicules, and inveighs against Erasmus; he tells him, that his book, as to its manner and composition, is excellent; but that, as to the matter thereof, it is extremely contemptible, and resembles an excrement in a golden dish. Erasmus, being greatly provoked by this rough usage, speedily published the 1st book of his Hyperaspistes; which was answered by Luther, who reproached him for his supercilious airs and reviling language; and indeed he had so long severely lashed the Lutherans, or Evangelics, that he had the less reason to complain of their resentment. He acquaints Bedda, in a letter, that Carolstadius maintained, that there is nothing in the Lord's supper, except bread and wine; and that Oëlocampadius defended this opinion with such skill, that, if God should not interpose, even the elect may be seduced. In 1526, he is highly incensed against Pellicanus, for saying, that he entertained the same sentiments concerning the eucharist with the last-mentioned Reformer; and, because Leo Judæ had, in a libel, as he termed it, affirmed that he did not believe the real presence of the body of Jesus Christ

Christ therein, he very solemnly affirmed the contrary, not for fear of men, as he declared, but for the sake of his conscience; and yet he owns, in a letter to Pirckheimerus, that the opinion of Oelocampadius would not displease him, if the consent of the church did not hinder him from adopting the same. He, though grievously afflicted with the stone, this year, published the works of Irenæus, which he dedicated to Bernard, Bishop of Trent; and he also addressed his book of Christian Marriage to Catharine of Austria, Queen of England.

Erasmus, in 1527, sent Cannius of Amsterdam, one of his copyists, into England, to collect his revenues, pensions, and free-will offerings; and he instructs him, in a ridiculous manner, how to proceed on his begging errand; from whence it appears, that the Mendicant friars did not understand this art better than himself. He likewise published his 2d *Hyperaspistes* against Luther, wherein he answered such objections as were not refuted in the 1st; and the remaining part of the year was employed in pouring out heavy complaints against the Reformers, as well as the monks; for he now repented of having advanced some bold evangelical truths, which they adopted and improved to excellent purpose; so that, in his old age, he became a zealot with a very ill grace, and flattered the Court of Rome, to the end of his days, with too much servility. In a letter to Martin Bucer, wherein he declares his esteem for that Reformer, he assigns the reasons why he could not join with the Reformed, to whom he gives a very bad character. This judicious and moderate divine was, perhaps, in learning, inferior to none of all the Reformers; but, for discreet zeal, true piety, and a most tender care to preserve unity among the foreign churches, Melancthon and he, without injuring the rest, may be ranked apart by themselves. The Faculty of Theology, of the University of Paris, this year, passed a very severe censure on a multitude of propositions extracted from the works of Erasmus; which, as M. de Burigni observes, in his Life of that author lately published, was disapproved by Francis I, who, in a letter to the Parliament, commanded them instantly to acquaint the said Faculty, that they should not all, or any of them, write, compose, and print any thing, which was not first seen and approved by them, or their Deputies, and deliberated upon in full Court; and the censure of the Sorbonne was so ill received by the Ministry, that it was not printed till the year 1531.

The Elector of Saxony, the Kings of England and Poland, and the Archbishop of

Toledo, in 1528, sent obliging letters to Erasmus; and the three latter invited him to come to their respective countries; but he now lived with much more quiet and security among the Reformed than he could have enjoyed in any of those places, though he treated them little better than the monks, whom he continually found it impossible to appease. In a letter to Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, he, with great art and eloquence, defends his Colloquies, which had so greatly displeased this superstitious Prelate, that he wanted him to make retractations, in the manner of Augustin: 'I correct my works every day, says Erasmus; but St. Augustin, after all his retractations, left many things standing in his works, which if a man had advanced in our days, he must have passed for an heretic.' He then lashes the monks, and relates some of their pious frauds and ridiculous miracles; and, writing to another friend about their delusive tricks, the doctrine of purgatory does not escape his derision. He intimates to his friend Ludovicus Vives, that he did not care to meddle with the divorce of Henry VIII; that he had received a present from a Queen, probably Catharine of Austria; and he says, that, if he was the arbitrator in that affair, he would sooner allow the King two wives, than take one from him. He tells a good story of a stupid monk, who had collected many egregious errors out of his Jerom, mistaking the Father for the editor; so that all the blows, intended for Erasmus, fell upon the head of poor Jerom himself. To the Bishop of Liege he sends an account of a profane fellow, who was struck dead for playing the fool with the host; and it is amazing, that he would vouch for the truth of such a ridiculous tale. Erasmus had the god Terminus for his seal, with the following inscription, 'Concedo nulli;' from whence some of his ignorant and malicious enemies took occasion to charge him with intolerable vanity, as representing himself superior to all men; whereas he only added the legend to an ancient seal given him by the Archbishop of St. Andrew's, as a proper symbolical representation of Death, who spares none, and for whose approach every wise man should hold himself prepared.

In 1529, Erasmus published a new and accurate edition of Seneca, which he dedicated to the Archbishop of Cracow, Chancellor of Poland; and, in this dedication, he gives a copious account of the author, together with many judicious and elegant critical remarks. As to the former edition addressed to Ruthal, Bishop of Durham, it came out very incorrect, either through the carelessness

carelessness or incapacity of the person to whom he had intrusted the care thereof; and, besides, the book was not, in due time, presented to this Prelate, through the fault of the bookseller; on both which accounts, he was highly offended, and never intirely reconciled to the author. This Bishop was commanded by the King to write a treatise on the state of the kingdom, and to deliver it, when finished, to Cardinal Wolsey; but, having written another, about his own affairs, exactly covered and stitched like the other, he, through mistake, sent it, instead thereof. The Cardinal, opening it, was agreeably surprised to find, from his own account, that he was worth 100,000*l.* an immense sum in those days; whereupon he told the King where he might be supplied, if his Majesty wanted money; but the Prelate, as soon as he perceived his error, was seized with such grief, that it is said to have hastened his death. The revolution, which happened at Basil, in the winter, in favour of the Reformed religion, determined Erasmus to remove to Friburg, whither he had sent his most valuable effects; though the Magistrates and Ministers, notwithstanding their being Protestants, endeavoured to retain him amongst them; but he was apprehensive of being accused by the Romanists of collusion with their adversaries, if he continued any longer in his old quarters. He received, this year, a present from the Archbishop of Toledo, for which he returned his thanks, and promised to distribute part thereof to his fellow-labourers in the edition of St. Augustin; for he had already published some of that Father's tracts, and projected the publication of all his works, with the assistance of some of his learned friends, to whom he would have allotted their several parts; but the Dominicans began to rail at this undertaking: 'Sots and gluttons, says he, and not born for the pen, but the plough-tail.' Antonius Fuggerus sent a silver cup to Erasmus, and made him generous offers; whose family was rendered illustrious by its liberalities to learned men: The Fuggeri were celebrated German merchants, of amazing wealth, who, to testify their gratitude for the honour done them by Charles V, in lodging at their house, when he passed through Augsburg, among other magnificent actions, laid on the hearth a large bundle of myrrh, then a most precious merchandise, which they lighted with the Emperor's note of hand for a considerable sum. Erasmus could not, however, obtain from this Prince the payment of his pension, tho' mountains of gold were promised him, on the condition of returning to Brabant: 'It

seems to be by a certain fatality, says he, that the Imperial Court is ever in a state of poverty.' Some of the Evangelics had, in their writings, produced testimonies from his works, to prove the unlawfulness of putting heretics to death; and therefore Erasmus, to avoid the resentment of the persecuting Popish Princes, now maintained, that certain heretics might be capitally punished, as blasphemers and rioters.

A book on the sacrament, written against Berenger by Algerus, a Benedictin monk of the 12th century, was, in 1530, dedicated by Erasmus to the Bishop of Hildesheim; and he affirms, that the perusal of this tract confirmed him in the belief of a real presence; but, as he had formerly acknowledged, that he could have easily embraced the sentiments of Zuinglius and Oelocampadius, if his mother, the church, would have given him leave, it was justly suspected, that he had not quite so much implicit faith as he pretended to. He had apartments at Friburg in a house belonging to the King; and he lived here on very good terms with the Franciscans, who were so near neighbours to him, that he could sing along with them, in his own chamber. Melancton, in a letter from Augsburg, where the Dyet was held, to which he presented the confession of faith of the Lutherans, intreats Erasmus to continue the charitable office of exhorting the Emperor to moderation; and, though he declared, in a peevish reply, that he would not be concerned in behalf of the Evangelics, he desired Cardinal Campegius to dissuade the Emperor from making a religious war. The affairs of the Protestants were now in such a melancholy situation, that Melancton was overwhelmed with sorrow; but Luther, who was more courageous, wrote him many excellent letters, in order to revive his drooping spirits. Some persons, in 1531, besought Erasmus to repair to the Dyet at Augsburg; but, to excuse his not appearing in that Assembly, he alledged, that he could not have appeared, without running the risque of his life: 'I knew very well, says he, that, if I went there, I should bring mischief upon my own head, without being able to compose the dissensions and tumults. I also knew upon whose judgment the Emperor relied; upon divines, in whose opinion, whosoever shall dare to open his mouth, in favour of piety, is a Lutheran, and worse than a Lutheran.—So I have some obligations to my bad state of health, which furnishes me with a plea for absence.' Petrus Castellanus, in his younger days, went to Basil, for the sake of conversing with Erasmus, who recommended him to Froben, as an assistant; and

and indeed he was of great service, in correcting not only the errors of the press, but even those of Erasmus himself. He entertained as ill an opinion of the Court of Rome as Luther; but, as he was, nevertheless, for maintaining the Catholic religion, he was hated, as an ambitious hypocrite, by the Reformed party. He, however, became such a favourite with Francis I, that he made him a Bishop; and, in a funeral oration on this Monarch, his generous patron, he declared his hope, that he was gone directly to Paradise. This assertion highly offended the Sorbonne, which sent Deputies to complain of it at Court; but they met with a cold reception. Mendoza, the King's Steward, acquainted them, that he knew his old Master's temper better than they; that he could never stay long in a place; and that, if he went to Purgatory, he only just stopped to take a jill of wine, or so, in his passage.

Sadolet, Bishop of Carpentras, in 1532, advised Erasmus to excuse or retract, in a book, some of the bolder sentiments of his youth, and explain his notions in a Catholic sense; and afterwards to hold his peace, and disregard his adversaries. In one of his epistles, he derides the Franciscan monks, with much humour and vivacity; which evidently shews, that he was far from retracting all censures of that kind, notwithstanding the solicitations of the Romish Prelates. Warham, his constant and generous benefactor, died this year; whose liberality he had celebrated on many occasions; it is said, that this Archbishop, being near his end, asked his Steward, what money he had in his hands; who telling him, that he had only 30*l.* he cheerfully replied, 'Satis viatici ad cœlum, That was enough to carry him to heaven.' In 1533, the States of Holland presented him with 200 franks, the first compliment he ever received from his native country; which friendly gift was highly agreeable to him, and the more acceptable, because it was a free-will offering, and not the result of interest or application. In one of his epistles, he refers those who still doubted of his orthodoxy to the explanations that he had opposed to the censures of the Parisian divines; which, however, he will, by no means, allow to be retractions. Erasmus was, in the beginning of the year 1534, very ill of the gout, and had almost lost the use of his limbs; but, after all the protestations he had made of his innocence, he was as guilty as ever, in the opinion of the monks: 'These animals, says he to Cholerus, are omnipotent at the Emperor's Court. Mary is a mere puppet, maintained by our nation; Mon-

tigny, a man of authority, is a tool of the Franciscans; the Cardinal of Liege is an ambiguous friend, and, when he takes offence, a violent enemy; the Archbishop of Palermo is a giver of good words, and nothing else.' The letter, which contains these words, was dictated by Erasmus, tho' written by another hand; and, after this proceeding, it is needless to conjecture why his pension was not duly paid, or why he did not chuse to return to Brabant.

Erasmus, in 1535, printed his Ecclesiastes at Basil, whither he went to take care of this edition, and also to try whether he could recover his health, which was greatly impaired at Friburg; and Froben's heirs were so glad of his company, that they built a chamber, for his accommodation. He was, at this time, greatly afflicted with the news of the imprisonment and execution of Fisher and More, and other troubles in England; and he affirms, that Paul III. had resolved to add himself to the number of Cardinals; but that it was objected to his promotion, that his bad state of health rendered him unfit for this function, and his income was insufficient to support the dignity thereof. He likewise said, that his Holiness had appointed him Provost of the college of Canons at Deventer; and M. de Burigni has recited Paul III's brief for this purpose, dated August 1. 1535; but he declared, that he would have nothing to do with preferments, which he had refused all his days, as he was now so near the time of his departure out of the world. In 1536, he complains, that all his English friends were either dead, or in a manner so to him, through fear of corresponding with him in those dangerous times; for (though Cromwell, the King's Secretary, sent him 20 angels, Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, 18, and the Bishop of Lincoln 15) not one of them ventured to send him a letter. Erasmus, who had been ill at Friburg, was no better at Basil; and, in the very last epistle we have of his writing, dated June 28, he acquaints his old friend Goclenius, that he had designed, as soon as his Ecclesiastes was finished, to go to Besancon, that he might still remain in the Emperor's territories; but that, growing worse, he was obliged to pass the winter at Basil. He farther added, that he was there among his best friends, and such as he could not have at Friburg; though, on account of the difference of religious sentiments, he could have been glad to have ended his days elsewhere; I wish, says he, Brabant was nearer at hand.

He was, for almost a month, ill of a dysentery; and he plainly perceived, that his

his disease would prove mortal to him. When Amberbachius, Froben, and Episcopus paid him a visit, he said, that, in them, he beheld Job's three friends; and he, smiling, asked them, whether they had not rent their cloaths, and put ashes on their heads. He spent the remainder of his time in constantly imploring the mercy of God and Jesus Christ, without the least mention of those minute and superstitious devotions of the monks that he had so often derided; and he enjoyed the use and exercise of his reason to his dying moments. He calmly expired on the 12th of July, aged 69; and, a great concourse of people attending his funeral, he was buried in the cathedral of Basil, where his tomb is still to be seen; and, in his will, made in February, he left handsome legacies to several of his friends, and ordered the residue to be distributed to relieve the sick and poor, marry young women, and assist young men of good character, and such as they should judge to be necessitous and deserving. Amberbachius, Froben, and Episcopus, his executors, who were men of generosity, as well as honour and probity, were precisely punctual, even to their own detriment, in the distribution of his charitable donations; and from his testament it appears, that he was far from being in low circumstances; which shews how greatly he was indebted to the liberality of his friends, and especially of the Nobility, Prelates, and other illustrious persons of the English nation; and also that he was not so bad an economist, as he sometimes seemed to represent himself to be, in his letters. He departed this life in the arms of his dearest friends, who yet then were professors of the Reformed religion; whereas, if he had died in a Popish country, he would, doubtless, have been importunately solicited to make a sordid retraction, or perform some acts of minute superstition, which would have tarnished his memory; and this he must have submitted to, if he would have received the sacraments of the church, and then have slept in holy ground. Erasmus had lived longer at Basil than at any other place; it was his asylum, where he had nothing to fear from the malice of his enemies; and, though he sometimes made an excursion, he never failed to return thither. Here is shewn the house wherein he died; and the place where the professors of divinity read their lectures is called the college of Erasmus. His cabinet, which the Magistrates, in 1661, bought, for 9000 crowns, of the descendants of Bonifacius Amberbachius, his heir, is one of the principal rarities of this city; it contains his ring, seal, sword, knife, and

pencil; his will written with his own hand, and his picture, by Holbein, which is a master-piece.

Erasmus, as to his person, was of low stature, though not remarkably short; he was well-shaped, and of a fair complexion; his hair, in his youth, was of a pale yellow colour, and he had grey eyes, a chearful countenance, a low voice, and an agreeable elocution. He was, in his apparel, neat and decent; his constitution was very infirm, and he had a vast memory. He was a facetious and agreeable companion, and a very constant friend; he was good-natured, generous, and charitable; and, though apt to be easily provoked, he was of a forgiving and reconcileable temper and disposition. Nothing has contributed to render the city of Rotterdam more famous than her giving birth to this illustrious man; and she has testified her gratitude in the following particulars: 1. The house wherein he was born is adorned with an inscription. 2. The college, wherein Latin, Greek, and Rhetoric are taught, bears his name, and is consecrated to his memory. 3. A wooden statue was raised to his honour, in 1549. 4. A statue of stone was erected, in its stead, in 1557; and, the Spaniards having thrown it down in 1572, the inhabitants set it up again, as soon as they were delivered from the Spanish tyranny. 5. They erected a copper statue in 1622, which is admired by the curious; it stands in an open part of the city, near a canal, on a pedestal ornamented with inscriptions, and surrounded with iron rails.

But, notwithstanding Erasmus's many excellent qualities, it must be confessed, that he may be justly censured for his weakness in flattering the Romish party, and blaming the Reformed, whom, upon the whole, he more nearly resembled than he did their adversaries; but they are still vastly more culpable, who compelled him to dissemble in this manner, by treating all persons as vile heretics, that even wished for a Reformation. It has been thought by some, that he made too many complaints, when he was attacked by malicious and inconsiderable men; and that he was too ready to answer their invectives. Indeed, in this case, he wanted a discreet and faithful friend to curb and restrain his warm natural temper; but then, on the other hand, it should be considered, that he contended for his honour, and even his life, being often accused of heterodoxy, impiety, and blasphemy, by men, whose foreheads were rocks, and their tongues razors. As to the style of Erasmus, it is always unaffected, easy, copious, fluent, and clear, though sometimes

sometimes not strictly pure and classical; and some have represented him as a dealer in barbarisms, who had not half of his abilities and erudition, and did not even write Latin half so well as he. His writings shew, that he had a strong memory, a natural eloquence, a lively imagination, and a ready invention; he composed with great ease and rapidity, but disliked the trouble of revising and correcting his compositions. He had spent all his days in reading, writing, and talking Latin; for he seems to have had no turn for modern languages, and he had, perhaps, almost forgotten his mother-tongue. His verses plainly discover, that he was a man of sense and learning, who understood prosody, or the technical part of poetry; but he was, upon the whole, rather a versifier than a poet, as he had not an equal elegance of taste, and wanted an ear for poetical numbers. Erasmus, in his younger days, carefully studied the Greek and Latin grammar, read lectures upon them, and translated Greek books into Latin; whereby he laid a right foundation for criticism and philology; and it is greatly to be wished, that other young students, of promising abilities, would, in some measure, follow his shining example. It was the usual custom of this great man to dine late, that he might have a long

morning for study; and, after dinner, he would cheerfully converse with his friends on all sorts of subjects, and deliver his opinions, about men and things, in a very free and impartial manner. His Paraphrases, of all his theological works, met with the best reception; and yet even these were extremely inveighed against by Bishop Gardiner, who called them an abomination. As to his religion, we shall leave it to the reader's judgment to determine concerning it, from what has been said in the account of his life; but, however, it evidently appears, that, if it had been in his power to have established articles of faith, he would have proposed very few, and none but such as were adorned with a primitive simplicity; which would not have suited those who cannot enjoy the comfort of believing, or at least of pretending to believe, what they think fit, unless they can vex, harass, and torment all that will not submit to their arbitrary decisions. He has been accused of Arianism by many ecclesiastics, and claimed, as such, by Sandius and others; and he has asserted what is more than sufficient to render him suspected by violent and unreasonable men; but it is, nevertheless, certain, that he denied the charge, and has often expressed himself, on this subject, in orthodox terms.

Lord Whitworth's Account of RUSSIA, as it was in 1710.

CHARLES, Lord Whitworth, was the son of Richard Whitworth, Esq; and was bred under that accomplished Minister and Poet, Mr. Stepney. Having attended this Gentleman through several German Courts, he was, in 1702, appointed Resident at the Dyet of Ratisbon; in 1704, he was sent as Envoy extraordinary to Petersburg; and, in 1710, he went thither, in the quality of Ambassador extraordinary, to accommodate a difference that arose between the Courts of England and Russia, on the account of the Czar's Minister's having been arrested for debt in London; and he had the honour of terminating this unhappy quarrel. His residence in Russia furnished him with materials for the account thereof lately published by the Honourable Mr. Walpole, which was printed at Strawberry-hill; Lord Whitworth's MS. was communicated to the editor by Richard Owen Cambridge, Esq; who purchased it among some very curious books collected by Monsieur Zolman, Secretary to the late Stephen Poyntz, Esq; which relate solely to the history and affairs of Russia, and, contain, in many languages, all perhaps, that has been written about that country; and

Mr. Cambridge has given an undoubted proof of his known benevolence, and disposition to encourage every useful undertaking, in throwing open this magazine of curiosity to those who shall be inclined to compile a history of Russia, or elucidate the transactions of an Empire, which is almost unknown even to its contemporaries. Mr. Walpole, in his advertisement or preface, has related an anecdote concerning the Czarina, which he received from the mouth of the late Sir Luke Schaub, who was told it by Lord Whitworth himself, who had a personal intimacy with the celebrated Catharine, when her favours were neither purchased nor rewarded at the price of a diadem: Having compromised the rupture between the Court of England and the Czar, he was invited to a ball at Court, and taken out to dance by the Czarina; and, as they began the minuet, she squeezed him by the hand, and said, in a whisper, 'Have you forgot little Kate.' As to the mean parentage, education, and condition of this extraordinary person, together with the manner how she became the Czar's favourite, and at length Empress of Russia, see our Magazine, Vol. IX, Page 107; and,

in the same Volume, Page 164, may be seen a particular account of the signal deliverance of the Czar, in 1711, by means of her policy, when he was reduced to the last extremity.

The Empire of Muscovy is bounded on the north by the frozen sea and the unknown regions near the pole; on the east and south-east by China, Great Tartary, the Ussac Tartars, and Persia; on the south by part of Turkey, Poland, and Lithuania; and on the west by the Baltic sea, Sweden, and Lapland. It is of such a vast extent, that, in compass, it almost equals the rest of Europe; but it is very much inferior to several kingdoms thereof, in its riches, and the number of its inhabitants. The banks of its rivers are tolerably inhabited, and the ground is so far cleared, as to supply the scattered towns and villages with the necessities of life; but the rest of the country is either covered with forests, or has very spacious plains, which, indeed, plentifully produce grass, sweet herbs, and flowers; but they are wanting both in wood and water, and lie exposed to the inroads of the Tartars, whom no treaty nor agreement can restrain. The soil varies, according to the climate; that about Mosco is sandy and barren; which is, however, provided with necessary accommodations, by means of the rivers in summer, and cheap sled-carriage in the winter, that usually continues about 6 months. The Muscovites are the principal inhabitants; the rest are either Laplanders, Samoiedes, Tartars, or Cossacs. The Laplanders and Samoiedes are dispersed along the large woods about the white and frozen seas; they are of a low stature and disagreeable figure; their understanding is hardly superior to that of brutes; and their usual food is raw fish, or whatever they kill or find dead, without any distinction. They are useful to the Muscovites in their seal fishery, near Nova Zembla; and they pay the Czar a small tribute in furs.

The first Russians, that entered the kingdoms of Siberia and Daury, were some malefactors, who fled from justice, in the time of John Basilowitz, about the year 1552; who, receiving their pardon for this discovery, and being seconded by some soldiers, made several settlements on the nearest rivers, which have been gradually extended to the frontiers of China. The original inhabitants of these countries were several sorts of Tartars, who, as they lived in little hordes or companies under distinct governments, like the Indians in America, were easily subdued; those of them that reside near the Russian plantations have

learned to dwell in houses, and till the ground; and they pay the Czar an annual tribute of furs. The other Tartars, who continue to range about with their tents, will not acknowledge any subjection, and are often troublesome in small parties, tho' incapable of making any great impression. Casan and Astracan, formerly Tartarian kingdoms, once made the Muscovites tributary, and several times brought that government to the brink of ruin; but they were at length intirely defeated by John Basilowitz, who built towns on the Wolga, and planted colonies of his own people in the country, who, to this day, will not suffer any Tartarians to settle within their walls. The Czeremisses and Morduars possess a large tract of land, between Nisfen-Novogrod and Casan, on both sides of the Wolga; they live in houses, follow husbandry, and pay taxes to the Czar, but never furnish recruits to the war. The Baskirs, a powerful nation, are extended from Casan to the frontiers of Siberia; they have some villages, but have never wholly submitted to the Czar. They, in 1707, rebelled against him, when his Officers attempted to load them with new impositions, and compel several of them to be baptised; but they were appeased by the redress of their grievances. The Calmucs, and other hordes, possess the rest of the country, to Astracan and the frontiers of the Ussacs; who remove, with their tents, from one place to another, as they are invited by the season and the convenience of subsistence; the Czar annually presents them with cloaths, money, and arms; and they, in return, serve him, without pay, in his wars; but they never fail to plunder friends and enemies, wherever they march. All these Tartars are either Mahometans or Heathens; in the profession whereof they have been left undisturbed by the Czar and his ancestors.

There are three sorts of Cossacs, the Don Cossacs, and those of the Ukraine and the Zaparoh; but they are all of one nation, language, and religion, and have the same form of government. They were originally Polish peasants, formed into a militia, and placed in the Ukraine, to secure Poland against the Tartars; but, in process of time, becoming prodigiously numerous and rich, they could no longer bear the tyranny of the Polish Nobility, and many battles were fought with various success. In one of the first, the Cossacs being worsted, several of them, rather than submit to the yoke, removed from the fertile plains of the Ukraine to the unfrequented banks of the Don, or Tanais, where they began a new plantation;

tion; and, in 1637, another party, on the same account, resolved to seek their fortune as far as the borders of the Caspian sea; but their countrymen on the Don prevailed on them to stop short, and join in an attempt against Asoph, which they took the same year, and kept till 1642, when, the Turks approaching with a great army, and the Muscovites refusing them timely succours, they burnt the place, and fixed their little commonwealth at Circasky, a town on an island in the Don. They, some time after this, put themselves under the protection of the Muscovites, and lately had 39 towns on that river, from Rybna to Asoph, most of them on the north-east side; which country is almost without trees, but wonderfully fruitful in grass, flowers, sweet herbs, wild asparagus, &c. They sow very little corn, that being only the employment of their slaves; and fish, flesh, and fruits are their principal food. Their riches consist in cattle, horses, dromedaries, and camels; they are generally neater, in their houses and cloaths, than the Muscovites; and their religion is that of the Greek church. Very few of them are tradesmen or artificers, arms being their employment and delight; in peaceable times, they exercise themselves against the Calmuc, Cuban, and Crim Tartars, their constant enemies; and, in time of war, against the Turks on the Palus Mæotis. Their government is a sort of military democracy; their Hetman is Colonel over all; and every town has its own Hetman, or Captain, who commands, in the field, his own community. They are still possessed of their old laws and customs, pay the Czar no tribute, furnish no recruits, and are only bound to appear in arms, when summoned, at their own charge; but, in consideration of this service, they enjoy great privileges; and, in particular, no peasant or slave, who has once entered their country, can be reclaimed by his master, or by the Muscovite Government.

The Cossacs of the Ukraine are much more numerous and considerable, whose dominions extend several 100 miles, between the rivers Boristhenes, or Neiper, and the Don; in 1654, they revolted from Poland, and put themselves under the Czar's protection. This country is extremely well inhabited and tilled; and it has many towns, all fortified with a dry ditch, an earthen wall, and palisadoes. The villages are large, and neatly built of wood; the inhabitants drive a great trade in hemp, pot-ash, wax, corn, and cattle; they live in much ease and plenty, and enjoy the same privileges as those on the Don. The Zaparo-

vian Cossacs, so denominated from the Zaporah, or falls of the Boristhenes, nearly resemble those of the Don; but their number at present is very inconsiderable. It evidently appears from these accounts, that the Czar's main strength must be computed from his national Muscovites; and the highest and most probable computation of their numbers amounts to 6,540,000 souls. I have seen another, comprehending the Muscovites, with their several colonies from Chioff to China and the frozen sea, which makes their number 4,200,000 souls. As most of the land in Muscovy lies untilled, the Muscovite Officers, in all their successful wars, carry off as many people as possible, and settle them on their own estates; and hence it comes to pass, that not only very many of the peasants, but most of the Nobility, are of foreign extraction; as the Galliczyns, Apraxins, Nareskins, &c. from Poland; the Circaskys from Tartary; and even the Czar prides himself on being of a Prussian original.

The Muscovites are divided into three ranks, the Nobility, or Kneas; the Gentry, or Duornins; and the peasants. The Kneas, or Dukes, were anciently Heads of little governments; but they were all at length subdued by the Princes of Volodimir, who translated their residence to Mosco, and assumed the title of Weliki Kneas, or Great Dukes. The descendants of these families still retain the ancient title; and several Poles, transplanted thither, took the same mark of distinction, when they became considerable, on pretence of their being descended from their Waywodes or Palatines. This title is honoured, according to the revenue or employment of the possessor; for those Dukes, who received estates in exchange for their petty sovereignties, still retain some splendor; and others have been raised again by their civil or military service: But the rest are reduced to the lowest poverty and contempt; and, not above two years ago, near 300 of them were common foldiers in Prince Menzikoff's regiment of dragoons. To remedy this confusion, the Czar created several Counts, without having recourse to the Imperial Court; and he designed to introduce the title of Barons and Knights; he has already instituted an order of knighthood, in honour of St. Andrew, who wear a blue ribband and star, in imitation of the Garter. The Duornins are country Gentlemen, most of whom hold their lands by Knight's service, being obliged to appear in person armed on horseback in the field of battle, where each of them, though he is, perhaps, master of several 100 peasants, must discharge the duties

of a common soldier; but their greatest mortification is, that, if any of their peasants enter, as volunteers, into the army, they are immediately declared freemen, and held in equal consideration with their masters; though there have not yet appeared many instances of this sort of freedom. The Duornins treat their inferiors in the most insolent and tyrannical manner, though they, at the same time, are abjectly submissive to the Nobility and Officers; for this country is a complete model of Bayes's grand dance, wherein every one has his share of servility and worship, except the peasants. As to this 3d and last rank of Muscovites, they are intirely subject to the arbitrary power of their Lords, and transferrable, as well as their goods and chattels; they can call nothing their own, and consequently, when they have done their task, and provided a little bread and firing for the year, the rest of their time is consumed either in idleness or sleep. Their household goods consist of two earthen pots, a platter and spoon made of wood, and a knife; their drink is water; their food oatmeal, bread, salt, mushrooms, and roots; sometimes a little fish, or milk, but very seldom flesh: But they, nevertheless, lead a contented life, to the disgrace of the pretended austerities of philosophy and devotion; and, being by custom admirably fitted for the fatigues of war, they have as much passive valour as any nation in the world.

The religion of the Muscovites is that of the Greek church, though still more corrupted by ignorance and superstition; they think, that they fully keep the 2d commandment, in not allowing any carved images; for their churches are filled with wretched paintings; and yet these dawblings, as well as the finer Italian pieces, are said to be the work of angels; especially a celebrated picture of the Virgin Mary with three hands, preserved in the Jerusalem monastery, about 30 miles from Mosco. Their worship of these pictures, which is the grossest kind of idolatry, constitutes the principal part of their devotion; they bow to them and cross themselves; and to every child, at its baptism, a particular patron saint is allotted. Every room has its guardian picture, termed Bog, or God, in a corner, the Russian place of honour; to which strangers, at their entrance, pay their reverence. They likewise observe four very severe fasts in the year, besides Wednesdays and Fridays; they frequent the church once a day, if near; and they light up wax candles to their saints, often repeating the Gospodi pohmeli, or Lord have mercy upon me, without any attention. They now be-

gin to be less strict in their fasts, and the Czar himself privately eats flesh on all of them; though he avoids giving any scandal in public. Their churches, which are very numerous, are built of stone, or wood, in the form of a cross, with 5 little cupola's; every Nobleman's seat has one, the building of them being esteemed a meritorious action; but they are left at liberty, as to the frequenting thereof. Their parish priests and chaplains are of the meanest parentage and condition, and they are 'husbands of one wife,' in the literal sense of the words; and, at her death, the priest was formerly excluded from the service of the church; but the present Czar allows them to discharge the inferior offices. Their education is such, that they can only repeat the public prayers with a musical accent, and read a chapter in the Bible, which is understood by very few, being in the Slavonian language; and they never read the Old Testament in the church, which they will not suffer to be placed on the altar. The monks and dignified clergy are almost equally ignorant, except a few educated at Chi-off; but they are in much greater esteem and veneration with the people, on account of their habits, rigorous fasts, gravity, and their continual devotion. Their large possessions formerly rendered them so powerful, that the Czar's father could not keep under the Patriarch Nichon, without great disturbance; but the present Czar, on the late Patriarch's death, sequestered the office, committing the spiritual administration to the Archbishop of Rezan, and the management of the temporal affairs to a lay commission, who have likewise the disposal of the abbey lands and revenues; so that the clergy have now no freeholds, and their peasants immediately depend upon the Czar's Officers.

The government of Russia is absolute in the highest degree, and by the arbitrary pleasure of the Prince the lives and fortunes of all the subjects are decided; for the common compliment of the principal Nobility is, 'I am thy slave, take my head.' Those, however, who are employed in the state, have a share of this unlimited power, as their proceedings are without appeal, in the name of the Czar; which they often abuse to gratify their avarice, revenge, or other criminal passions. As to the right between private men, they have written laws for it, which they generally follow, tho' without any obligation; and their methods are sufficiently easy and short, if their justice was proof against bribery, which is seldom the case. The Czars formerly appeared very rarely in public business, whilst the Bojars, or Privy-counsellors, disposed

of the Empire, at their pleasure; but his present Majesty has broke through this formal servitude, and, the more effectually to weaken ancient families, often obliges their children to the meanest offices, and raises persons of no extraction to the great employments. The Bojars had formerly the chief direction of all the *pricasses*, or offices; the *Ocolnitzen* were their assistants; the *Dumnoy* are the Judges of all the processes, and the *Diacs* the Secretaries. Every *pricasse* consisted of these Officers, and had a sovereign jurisdiction of life and death, independent of one another; which frequently caused not a little confusion; they were once above 30 in number, but at present most of the *pricasses* are left to the *Diac*, or Secretary. The Czar has lately divided the Empire into 8 governments: Mosco, with all its dependencies, is given to Mr. *Stresnoff*, President of war; Archangel to Prince *Gallyczin*; Asoph and the Don to Count *Apraxin*, High-admiral; Casan and Astracan to Lieutenant-general *Apraxin*, his brother; Chioff and the Ukraine to Lieutenant-general *Gallyczin*; Siberia to Prince *Gagarin*; Livonia, Ingria, Plescow, and Novogrod, to Prince *Menzikoff*, the favourite; Smolensko to Monsieur *Soltikoff*; and Veronitz, and the ship-yards, are to be a small government apart, which the Czar reserves in petto. These Governors dispose of all employments civil and military, receive the revenues, and send annually a certain sum into the great Treasury, clear of all charges; they have absolute power, except in relation to the regular troops, who receive their orders immediately from the Czar and his Generals.

Peter the Great, Czar of Muscovy (whose head and life we have given in Vol. IX, Page 7) is in his 38th year; he is a handsome Prince, and of a strong constitution, though, of late, much broken by irregular living and other fatigues. He was very subject to convulsions, said to be the effects of poison from his sister Sophia, in his youth; which made him shy of being seen; but they are lately much abated. He is extremely curious and diligent, and has farther improved his Empire in 10 years, than any other ever was in 10 times that space; and, what is yet more surprising, without any education or foreign assistance, contrary to the intentions of his people, clergy, and chief Ministers, merely by the strength of his own genius, observation, and example. He has gradually passed through all the employments of the army, from a drummer to a Lieutenant-general; of the fleet, from a common seaman to a Rear-admiral; and, in his ship-yards, from an ordi-

nary carpenter to a master-builder. He is good-natured, but very passionate; though, by degrees, he has learned to constrain himself, except the heat of wine is added to his natural temper. He is, doubtless, ambitious, though very modest in appearance; suspicious of others; not too scrupulous in his engagements, or gratitude; violent at first, but irresolute on longer deliberation; and not rapacious, though extremely near, in his temper and expences. He loves his soldiers, and understands navigation, ship-building, fortification, and fire-works; he speaks High-Dutch pretty readily, which is now growing the Court language; and, in his way of living, he is very particular: He never lodges in the palace, when at Mosco, but in a little wooden house built for him in the suburbs, as Colonel of his guards; and he has neither a court, equipage, nor any other distinction from a private Officer, except when he appears on public solemnities.

The Court of the former Czars was very numerous and magnificent, being filled by the Privy-counsellors, with all the Officers of state and principal merchants, who, on solemn occasions, received rich brocade gowns lined with furs from the Treasury, which they returned, as soon as the ceremonious appearance was ended; but his present Majesty has intirely abolished these formalities. Some affirm, that this was done to spare the expence, during the war; though it rather proceeded from his natural aversion to such constraints. He is attended, on any ceremony, by the Officers of his army and the Nobility, without any distinction; which, however, makes a tolerable shew. Alexander *Menzikoff*, his favourite, is of very mean extraction, whom, when a boy, the Czar accidentally met in the streets, and, for some unlucky answers, preferred to serve one of his Gentlemen; and he is at length become the most powerful subject in Europe. His diligence and dispatch are his principal qualities; and some have thought, that the intimacy between his Majesty and him more resembled love than friendship, on account of their frequent jars and reconcilements, though some such accident may prove fatal at last, as, by this means, his ruin has already been nearly effected. His parts are not extraordinary; his education was low, for the Czar would never let him learn to read or write; and his advancement has been too rapid to give him time for observation or experience. Under his royal Master's name, he often contradicts his orders, making every interest give way to his private passions; and, if it be contested, he generally carries the

the point from his Majesty. He is not beloved by the common people; and, as to the old Nobility and chief Officers, they form a strong cabal against him, headed by the High-Admiral Apraxin. He was made Prince of the Empire in 1706, Duke of Ingria in 1707, and Felt-marshal in 1709,

he is a violent enemy to Felt-marshal Sheremetoff, whom he has often brought to the brink of ruin; and he has a Court like those of the petty German Princes, consisting of Chamberlains, Marshals, &c. most of whom are foreigners.

[To be finished in our next.]

The History of ENGLAND (Page 185, Vol. XXIII.) continued.

Nothing is a plainer demonstration, how different the King's interests were from those of his kingdom, than his conduct on this important occasion. The Commons believed it absolutely necessary, for the safety of the kingdom, to check the progress of the French King, and preserve the Netherlands, and, to that end, make alliances with the States-general and their confederates. This was a very evident truth. The King himself did not deny it, while there was hope of getting the six hundred thousand pounds, demanded on pretence of putting himself in a condition to defend the kingdom, which shewed at least that he believed it in danger; but, when he saw the Commons would not be satisfied with general promises, but required something real, the necessity of putting the kingdom in a state of defence vanished at once. He adjourned the Parliament for several months, without any notice of the danger with which the kingdom was threatened, though that danger subsisted no less, than at the beginning of the session. Thus the danger was pressing to the kingdom, when it was no longer so to the King: A clear evidence, that the King and Parliament had different views and interests. Accordingly, on pretence of an attempt of the Commons upon his prerogative, he took occasion to order a long adjournment, which broke all the measures of the Commons, and almost destroyed the hopes, entertained by the allies, of assistance from England; which could not but be very advantageous to France. I do not think it possible to account for the King's conduct in a manner satisfactory to the impartial, without supposing that he expected assistance from France to make himself absolute, and change the established religion. On this supposition, instead of being concerned to stop the progress of France, it could not but be for his interest, that she should become still more powerful; and this was, in fact, what he wished, as all his proceedings manifestly shewed.

We learn from Sir William Temple himself, that, whilst he was at Nimeguen as Plenipotentiary-mediator for a peace, he was sent for to London by the King, on pretence of making him Secretary of State,

but in reality to dispatch him to the Hague, to endeavour to persuade the Prince of Orange to consent to a separate peace with France; but Temple declined a commission which he had before tried to execute, without being able to succeed. This shews with what zeal the King endeavoured to serve France, which only wanted to divide the allies by such an expedient. It is certain the King of France, though till now superior to his enemies, was little able longer to sustain a war with almost all Europe united against him. It was, therefore, in the King of England's power to procure a just and reasonable peace, by declaring against France, as he was desired by the Parliament; but this could never be obtained of him; on the contrary, fearing to be forced to it at last by the clamours of his people, he secretly laboured to procure France an advantageous peace, by the division of her enemies.

Sir William Temple having refused to be employed upon this errand, Mr. Laurence Hyde was sent to the Hague, to try to gain the States and Prince of Orange. The King had the more hopes of prevailing with the Prince, as there had been, some time since, a proposal from him for his marriage with the Princess Mary, eldest daughter to the Duke of York; and as he did not doubt, that, to succeed in that affair, the Prince would grant every thing desired of him concerning the separate peace with France. It was probably for this end, that the King permitted the Prince, his nephew, to come to his Court, and solicit his affairs in person; but without any positive assurance, that his addresses would be well received. The Prince could not leave the army before the campaign was ended, and therefore arrived not in England till the 9th of October, when he landed at Harwich, and from thence went to the Court. The King, the Duke of York, the Lord Treasurer, and Sir William Temple, were the only persons informed of the motive of the Prince's journey. The Court, which was then at Newmarket, being returned to London, the Prince had a sight of the Princess, and then demanded her in form of the King and Duke of York, by whom his proposal

was differently received. The Duke of York seemed very cold, and the King appeared to embrace it with joy; but it was on condition that he and the Prince should previously agree upon the terms of a general peace; which was like to render the Prince's journey intirely fruitless. The Prince was absolutely against speaking of a peace till after the marriage, and the King as resolute to agree upon the plan of a peace before the marriage should be concluded; and they continued five or six days fixed to their resolutions. The Prince acquainted the King, by Sir William Temple, 'That his allies, who were like to have hard terms of the peace, as things then stood, would be apt to believe, that he had made his match at their cost, and, for his part, he would never sell his honour for a wife.' All this was not capable to divert the King from his resolution, and the affair seemed upon the point of breaking off; but all was reconciled. Temple, paying a visit to the Prince one night after supper, was told by him, 'That he repented his coming into England, and resolved to be gone in two days, if the King continued in his mind of treating upon the peace before he was married; but that, before he went, the King must chuse how they should live hereafter; for he was sure it must be either like the greatest friends, or the greatest enemies; and desired Sir William to let his Majesty know so next morning, and give him account of what he should say upon it.' Sir William represented to the King the ill consequences of a breach with the Prince, considering the ill humours of so many of his subjects on account of his engagements with France, and the invitation made the Prince by several of them during the late war. The King, having heard him with great attention, answered, 'I never yet was deceived in judging a man's honesty by his looks,—and, if I am not deceived in the Prince's face, he is the honestest man in the world; and I will trust him, and he shall have his wife, and you shall go immediately and tell my brother so, and that it is a thing I am resolved on.' The Duke of York appeared at first a little surprised, but, however, answered, the King should be obeyed, and he should be glad his subjects would learn from him the obedience which they owed to their Sovereign;—adding, 'I tell him my opinion very freely upon any thing, but, when that is done, and I know his pleasure upon it, I obey him.' Immediately after, Sir William waited on the Prince with the agreeable news. The same day, the marriage articles were drawn and agreed to, the Princess's portion being forty thousand pounds

sterling; and, the day after, the King declared the marriage in full Council. The city of London testified an extraordinary joy at the news, and Sir Francis Chaplin, the Lord-mayor, invited the King to a magnificent entertainment the 29th of October. The marriage was consummated on the Prince's birth-day, the 4th of November.

A few days after, the King, the Duke of York, the Prince of Orange, the Lord-treasurer, and Sir William Temple, entered into conference for settling the scheme of a general peace, and, after some debates, agreed upon these terms: 'All should be restored by France to the Emperor, that had been taken from him in the war, the duchy of Lorraine to that Duke, and all on both sides between France and Holland: And to Spain the towns of Aeth, Charleroy, Oudenard, Courtray, Tournay, Conde, Valenciennes, St. Guillaín, and Binch. That the Prince of Orange should endeavour to procure the consent of Spain; and the King that of France, for which purpose he should send some person immediately over with the proposition, who was to demand a positive answer in two days.' The Lord Duras, afterwards Earl of Feversham, a creature of the Duke of York, was the person fixed upon to execute this commission.

The Prince and Princess of Orange embarked for Holland shortly after. The King positively assured the Prince he would never depart from the scheme agreed upon for a general peace, and that, if France refused her consent, he would declare war against her; and yet the Prince had the mortification, before his departure, to see the adjournment of the Parliament prolonged from the 3^d of December to the 4th of April.

The Court of France were extremely surprised, as well with the scheme of the peace, as the manner in which it was pretended to impose it on them; but whether the Lord Duras had secret orders to give hopes, that the scheme might be altered; or it was not despaired to gain the King of England; the Envoy, after staying some days beyond his commission, returned without an answer, or at least with an answer of no signification. It contained only, 'That the most Christian King hoped his brother would not break with him upon one or two towns, to which England had no pretension; but, however, he would send orders to his Ambassador at London to treat with his Majesty himself.' It is known the King of France offered Mr. Montague, the English Ambassador, large sums for the King and the Treasurer, which were not accepted, at least openly; but, on the other

hand, the King suffered himself to be so mollified by the offers or articles of France, that the scheme of peace, agreed on with the Prince of Orange, was at last reduced to nothing, and no more heard of.

From the Lord Duras's return, to the meeting of the Parliament, the King was actually negotiating, with the King of France, the terms on which he was to resist the solicitations of his Parliament, and prevent his declaring for the allies. This appeared openly in the Parliament itself, by the letters of the Lord-treasurer Danby, produced before the Commons, in 1678, by Mr. Montague, Ambassador at the French Court; and, since that, a fuller conviction has been given of this by Mr. Montague's letters, published by the Earl of Danby, in the reign of William III. I shall transcribe the extracts of these letters, that the reader may be satisfied of what I say, without relying on my word; but I am to premise, that the King, after prolonging the adjournment to April 1678, thought proper to assemble the Parliament, the 15th of January, and, as soon as they met, to adjourn the Commons, by a message, to the 28th of the same month. The letters I mentioned were as follow:

Extract of a letter from Mr. Montague to the King, from Paris, in the year 1677.

— I AM sure the greatness of the King of France is supported only by your Majesty's connivance at what he does, and the good-will Christendom sees you have for him. The advantage he has by it, even in point of revenue, by his conquests, does amount to five times the sum you have now from him: And, though after games are hard to play, I think I understand this Court so well, and, if you care to have it done, I am confident I could get you by agreement a million of livres a year, to be paid while the war shall last, and four millions after the peace shall be made, I mean, Sir, over and above what you have from France now.'—

Extract of a letter from Mr. Montague to the Lord treasurer Danby, writ a little after the former.

— I Expect his Christian Majesty's answer to the demands I made, by the King's direction, of two hundred thousand pounds sterling, to be paid till the general peace is concluded, taking for granted, that it will be conform to my orders from the King to insist upon two millions of livres a year during the war, and four millions after the peace, or else two hundred thousand pounds sterling during the war: But I am told, this morning, that Mr. Courtin has agreed

this matter with the King, my master; and that his Majesty will be contented with two millions of livres a year only during the war; which I confess surprised me extremely, considering the necessity of his Majesty's condition, and the positiveness of his commands to me to insist upon two hundred thousand pounds sterling; which I had done very effectually, and must have succeeded in, considering the reasonableness of the demand, except the generosity of the King our master's nature, who values money so little, has already condescended to the lesser sum of two millions of livres, &c.'

Extract of a letter from the Lord-treasurer Danby to Mr. Montague, Ambassador in France, the 17th of January, 1677-8.

— Y Esterday young Ruvigny came to me with Mr. Barillon (having given me his father's letters the day before) and discoursed much upon the confidence the French King hath of the firmness of ours to him; of the good opinion his master hath of me; of his King's resolution to condescend to any thing, that is not infamous to him, for the satisfaction of our King; how certainly our King may depend upon all assistances and supplies from his master, in case the friendship be preserved.—The main of their drift was to engage me to prevail with the Prince of Orange, as to the town of Tournay.—The King must come to some declaration of his mind to the Parliament, when it meets. That which makes the hopes of peace less probable is, that the Duke grows every day less inclined to it, and has created a greater indifferency in the King than I could have imagined; which, being added to the French King's resolutions not to part with Tournay, does, I confess, make me despair of any accommodation. Nevertheless, I am assured, that one principal cause of this adjournment for 13 days has been to find an expedient for the peace; and the effect hath hitherto been, that no-body will now believe other, than that the peace is already concluded between us and France.'

Extract of another letter from the same hand to the same person, dated the 25th of March, 1678.

— I N case the conditions of peace shall be accepted, the King expects to have six millions of livres a year, for three years, from the time that this agreement shall be signed betwixt his Majesty and the King of France; because it will probably be two or three years, before the Parliament will be in humour to give him any supplies, after the making of any peace with France; and the Ambassador here

here has always agreed to that sum, but not for so long a time. If you find the peace will not be accepted, you are not to mention the money at all; and all possible care must be taken to have this whole negotiation as private as is possible, for fear of giving offence at home, where, for the most part, we hear in ten days after of any thing that is communicated to the French Ministers.' — At the bottom of the letter were these words, under the King's own hand: —

' This letter is writ by my order, C. R. '

I shall make no remarks on these letters, which plainly shew with what sincerity the King discharged the office of Mediator, and how much he favoured France. The best excuse for him is, that these secret proceedings and negotiations were only to get money; but when it is considered, that he would have received much more from his Parliament, if he had pursued the paths of uprightness, and might have had more left of what the Parliament would have granted him in one single year, than he hoped to draw from France in three, a man can hardly forbear thinking, that his blind attachment to the interest of France was for hidden designs which it was not yet time to discover; and, if it is said he took money from France, only to be freed from the trouble of applying to his Parliament, this does but confirm that he intended to render himself absolute.

The King had not prolonged the adjournment of the Parliament to the 28th of January, in order to find expedients for a general peace, as the Treasurer told Montague, in his letter of the 26th of January, but to have time to receive the news of a league with Holland, which was, indeed, signed the 16th of January. This league was very far from answering the desires of the Parliament; it was properly but defensive, to prevent the King of France from pursuing his conquests in the Netherlands; nay, it may be easily judged, considering the King's strict union with France, and the secret correspondences between the two Courts, whether he had any great desire to go to war with the King of France, in order to oblige him to restore what he had taken; he believed, nevertheless, that this league would be capable to impose upon the Parliament, and therefore had deferred their meeting to receive the news of its conclusion; and, supported by this league, which, according to him, was to produce wonderful effects, he made the following speech to both Houses, the 28th of January:

' My Lords and Gentlemen,

' When we parted last, I told you, that,

before we met again, I would do that which should be to your satisfaction. I have accordingly made such alliances with Holland as are for the preservation of Flanders, and which cannot fail of that end, unless prevented either by the want of due assistances to support those alliances, or by the small regard the Spaniards themselves must have to their own preservation. The first of these I cannot suspect, by reason of your repeated engagements to maintain them; and I know you are so wise as to consider, that a war, which must be the necessary consequence of them, ought neither to be prosecuted by halves, nor to want such assurances of perseverance as may give me encouragement to pursue it; besides, it will not be less necessary to let our enemies have such a prospect of our resolutions, as may let them see certainly, that we shall not be weary of our arms, till Christendom be restored to such a peace as shall not be in the power of any Prince alone to disturb.

' I do acknowledge to you, that I have used all the means possible, by a mediation, to have procured an honourable and safe peace for Christendom; knowing how preferable such a peace would have been to any war, and especially to this kingdom, which must necessarily own the vast benefits it has received by peace, while its neighbours only have yet smarted by the war; but, finding it no longer to be hoped for by fair means, it shall not be my fault, if that be not obtained by force which cannot be had any other ways. For this reason, I have recalled my troops from France, and have considered, that, although the Dutch shall do their parts, we cannot have less on ours than ninety sail of capital ships constantly maintained, nor less than thirty or forty thousand land men, with their dependencies, to be employed upon our fleets and elsewhere; and, because there shall be no fear of misemploying what you shall give to these uses, I am contented, that such money be appropriated to those ends as strictly as you can desire. I have given testimony enough of my care in that kind, by the progress I have made in building the new ships; wherein, for the making them more useful, I have directed such larger dimensions as will cost me above one hundred thousand pounds more than the act allows. I have gone as far as I could in repairing the old fleet, and in buying necessary stores for the navy and ordnance; and, in this and other provisions for better securing both my foreign plantations and the islands nearer home, I have expended a great deal more than the two hundred thousand pounds you enabled me to borrow upon the excise, although I have

have not found such credit as I expected upon that security. I have borne the charge both of a rebellion in Virginia, and a new war with Algier: I stand engaged to the Prince of Orange for my niece's portion, and I shall not be able to maintain my constant necessary establishments, unless the new imposts upon wine, &c. be continued to me, which would otherwise turn only to their profit to whom we least intend it.

‘ I hope these things will need little recommendation to you, when you consider your promises in some, and the necessity of the rest; and, to let you see that I have not only employed my time and treasure for your safety, but done all I could to remove all sorts of jealousies, I have married my niece to the Prince of Orange, by which I hope I have given full assurances, that I shall never suffer his interests to be ruined, if I can be assisted, as I ought to be, to preserve them. Having done all this, I expect from you a plentiful supply, suitable to such great occasions, whereon depends not only the honour, but, for aught I know, the being of the English nation, which will not be saved by finding fault afterwards, but may be prevented by avoiding the chief fault of doing, weakly and by halves, what can only be hoped from a vigorous and thorough prosecution of what we undertake. These considerations are of the greatest importance that ever concerned this kingdom, and therefore I would have you enter immediately upon them, without suffering any other business whatsoever to divert you from bringing them to good resolutions.’

It is very strange, that Charles II, with more extraordinary supplies than were ever granted to any King of England, with a revenue much larger than that of any of his predecessors (which, by the calculation of the Commons, amounted to sixteen hundred thousand pounds) was, nevertheless, always in want, and oppressed with debts, and in every speech told his Parliament, that he had expended, for the public, more than was granted him. He had, however, been engaged but in two wars, which he might have avoided, if he had pleased, and saved his subjects several millions, fruitlessly consumed in these wars; but this is not the only reflection which may be made upon this speech; there is another of much greater importance.

The whole speech was founded upon a supposition which naturally ought to have been true, but was not, namely, that his alliance with Holland could not fail to engage him in a war with France, though nothing was farther from his intention. His aim therefore was to represent his alliance

with Holland, and the war against France, as one and the same thing, or at least the war as the necessary consequence of this alliance, though he gave no positive hopes of the war. There was, indeed, a wide difference between the one and the other; for, if the Parliament had granted the immense sums he demanded, it is certain he might have made peace, when he pleased, without expending any of the money in preparations. He would only have had to declare against France, and peace would instantly have followed; for France was not in condition to resist, if England had been sincerely united with the rest of her enemies. Herein the King threw the Parliament into a great dilemma; for either they were to grant him the large sums he demanded, without having any other hope of a future war, than a consequence not absolutely necessary; or, in refusing the supply, they gave the King a plausible pretence to say it was not his fault, that England did not join with the enemies of France. But in the House of Commons were men of sufficient abilities to discover the King's artifices, and instruct their fellow Members; wherein they succeeded the more easily, as above two thirds of the House were little inclined to trust to the King's word.

It was therefore resolved, after great debates, to present an address to the King, the substance of which was: ‘ That they besought him not to admit of any treaty of peace whereby the French King should be left in possession of any greater dominion or power, than was left him by the Pyrenean treaty; that no trade be admitted with France, or any goods suffered to be imported from thence, on pain of forfeiture; and, when he should be pleased to communicate his alliances to them in Parliament, they would give such ready assistance, on all occasions, as might bring the war to a happy conclusion.’

This address threw the King, in his turn, into a great perplexity; he would have it believed, that he intended to make war upon France, though he had already resolved against it; he could not therefore answer this address, without a direct assent or dissent; and this is what he was willing to avoid. To extricate himself, he had recourse to the expedient he had formerly used, viz. to complain of the great invasion of his prerogative, in thus prescribing the methods he was to use; which, at the same time, he shewed to be ridiculous and impracticable. He said his speech was to both Houses, and the return ought to be from both: That, however, if, by their assistance, he had arms sufficient for such a work, he would never
be

be weary, till Christendom was restored to such a peace, that it should not be in the power of one Prince to disturb it: That the rights of making and managing war and peace belonged solely to him; and they were mistaken, if they thought he would ever depart from that right: That, if the Commons would encourage him to go farther in alliances, they must consider of raising speedy supplies; for from the consideration of those he must take his measures.

The meaning of this answer was easily understood, namely, that the King studiously avoided to say, positively, he intended to declare war against France, though he wished that consequence to be drawn from his alliance with Holland: An alliance, the contents whereof were not known, and which was not yet imparted to the Parliament. He pretended, however, that, on his bare declaration or information of an alliance with Holland, the Parliament should enable him to maintain ninety large ships, besides thirty others, and forty thousand land forces; and yet, when the articles of this treaty, shortly after, came to be known, the Commons voted, that it was not pursuant to their desires. It is easy to see wherein the difference between the King and the Commons consisted: The King feared, or feigned to fear, that the Parliament, after engaging him in a war with France, would leave him destitute of means to support it: The Commons really feared, that, after receiving the money, he would

think no more of war, but suffer an unsafe peace to be concluded. Let the reader determine for either of these; I shall only say, that, if the reigns of Henry III. and Richard II. are excepted, England had never seen, till within the last sixty years, such mutual distrust between her Kings and Parliaments. It must be imputed to this, that James I, Charles I, and Charles II, were no slaves to their word; and, while they pretended to save their sincerity by generals, restrictions, and obscure or ambiguous expressions, they intirely lost the confidence of their subjects. Every King of England is in danger of being very unhappy, when, by such artifices, he renders the sincerity of what he says, in full Parliament, suspected.

However this be, the Commons resolved to grant the King a supply, but with strict limitations; at the beginning of this session, they had granted him seventy thousand pounds for a solemn funeral of his father, whose body could not be found, tho' it was certainly known to be interred in Windsor chapel; I do not know, whether it was ever discovered, or the intended obsequies performed.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, after thirteen months confinement in the Tower, was at last discharged; but not till he had begged pardon on his knees at the bar of the House of Lords, as well for his fault, as his obstinacy in not acknowledging it.

[To be continued.]

The I D L E R, Numb. 31.

THE desires of man increase with his acquisitions; every step which he advances brings something within his view, which he did not see before, and which, as soon as he sees it, he begins to want. Where necessity ends, curiosity begins, and no sooner are we supplied with every thing that nature can demand, than we sit down to contrive artificial appetites.

By this restlessness of mind, every populous and wealthy city is filled with innumerable employments, for which the greater part of mankind is without a name; with artificers, whose art and labour is exerted in producing such petty conveniences, that many shops are furnished with instruments, of which the use can hardly be found without inquiry; but which he that once knows them, quickly learns to number among necessary things.

Such is the diligence, with which, in countries completely civilised, one part of mankind labours for another, that wants are supplied faster than they can be formed,

and the idle and luxurious find life stagnate, for want of some desire to keep it in motion. This species of distress furnishes a new set of occupations, and multitudes are busied, from day to day, in finding the rich and the fortunate something to do.

It is very common to reproach those artists as useless, who produce only such superfluities as neither accommodate the body, nor improve the mind; and of which no other effect can be imagined, than that they are the occasions of spending money, and consuming time.

But this censure will be mitigated, when it is seriously considered, that money and time are the heaviest burthens of life, and that the unhappiest of all mortals are those who have more of either than they know how to use. To set himself free from these incumbrances, one hurries to New-market, another travels over Europe; one pulls down his houses, and calls architects about him; another buys a seat in the country, and follows his hounds over hedges and through

through rivers; one makes collections of shells, and another searches the world for tulips and carnations.

He is surely a public benefactor, who finds employment for those to whom it is thus difficult to find it for themselves. It is true, that this is seldom done merely from generosity or compassion; almost every man seeks his own advantage in helping others; and therefore it is too common for mercenary officiousness to consider rather what is grateful, than what is right.

We all know, that it is more profitable to be loved than esteemed; and ministers of pleasure will always be found, whose intention is only to make themselves necessary, and to supplant those who are endeavouring to court attention by the same arts.

One of the amusements of idleness is reading, without the fatigue of close attention; and the world therefore swarms with writers, whose only wish is to be read.

No species of literary men has lately been so much multiplied as the writers of news. Not many years ago, the nation was content with one Gazette; but now we have not only in the metropolis papers for every morning and every evening, but almost every large town has its weekly Historian, who regularly circulates his periodical intelligence, and fills the villages of his district with conjectures on the events of war, and with debates on the true interest of Europe.

To write news in its perfection requires such a combination of qualities, that a man completely fitted for the task is not always to be found. In Sir Henry Wotton's jocular definition, an Ambassador is said to be 'a man of virtue, sent abroad to tell lyes for the advantage of his country;' a News-

writer is 'a man without virtue, who writes lyes at home for his own profit.' To these compositions is required neither genius nor knowledge, neither industry nor sprightliness; but contempt of shame, and indifference to truth, are absolutely necessary. He who, by a long familiarity with infamy, has obtained these qualities, may confidently tell, to-day, what he intends to contradict to-morrow; he may affirm fearlessly what he knows that he shall be obliged to recant, and may write letters from Amsterdam, or Dresden, to himself.

In a time of war, the nation is always of one mind, eager to hear something good of themselves and ill of the enemy. At this time, the task of News-writers is easy; they have nothing to do, but to tell, that a battle is expected, and, afterwards, that a battle has been fought, in which we and our friends, whether conquering or vanquished, did all, and our enemies did nothing.

Scarce any thing awakens attention like a tale of cruelty. The Writer of news never fails, in the intermission of action, to tell how the enemies murdered children and ravished virgins; and, if the scene of action be somewhat distant, scalps half the inhabitants of a province.

Among the calamities of war may be justly numbered the diminution of the love of truth, by the falsehoods which interest dictates, and credulity encourages. A peace will equally leave a warrior, and relator of wars, destitute of employment; and I know not, whether more is to be dreaded from streets filled with soldiers accustomed to plunder, or from garrets filled with scribblers accustomed to lye.

A Demonstration of the Utility of a general Acquaintance with the Laws of the Land, in all considerable Situations of Life; extracted from the Introductory Lecture on the Study of the Law, read in the Public Schools, October 25, 1758, by William Blackstone, Esq; D. C. L. Barrister at Law, and Vinerian Professor of the Laws of England in the University of Oxford.

TO demonstrate the utility of some acquaintance with the laws of the land, let us only reflect a moment on the singular frame and polity of that land, which is governed by this system of laws. A land, perhaps the only one in the universe, in which political or civil liberty is the very end and scope of the constitution*. This liberty, rightly understood, consists in the power of doing whatever the laws permit†; which is only to be effected by a general conformity of all orders and degrees to those equitable rules of action, by which the

meanest individual is protected from the insults and oppression of the greatest. As therefore every subject is interested in the preservation of the laws, it is incumbent upon every man to be acquainted with those at least, with which he is immediately concerned; lest he incur the censure, as well as inconvenience, of living in society without knowing the obligations which it lays him under. And thus much may suffice for persons of inferior condition, who have neither time nor capacity to enlarge their views beyond that contracted sphere in

* Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws. b. II. ch. 5.

† Facultas ejus, quod cuique facere libet, nisi quid vi, aut jure prohibetur. Inst. I. 3. 1.

which they are appointed to move. But these, on whom nature and fortune have bestowed more abilities and greater leisure, cannot be so easily excused. These advantages are given them, not for the benefit of themselves only, but also of the public: And yet they cannot, in any scene of life, discharge properly their duty either to the public or themselves, without some degree of knowledge in the laws. To evince this the more clearly, it may not be amiss to descend to a few particulars.

Let us therefore begin with our Gentlemen of independent estates and fortune, the most useful as well as considerable body of men in the nation; whom even to suppose ignorant in this branch of learning is treated by Mr. Locke *, as a strange absurdity. It is their landed property, with its long and voluminous train of descents and conveyances, settlements, entails, and incumbrances, that forms the most intricate and most extensive object of legal knowledge. The thorough comprehension of these, in all their minute distinctions, is perhaps too laborious a task for any but a lawyer by profession: Yet still the understanding of a few leading principles, relating to estates and conveyancing, may form some check and guard upon a Gentleman's inferior agents, and preserve him at least from very gross and notorious imposition.

Again, the policy of all laws has made some forms necessary in the wording of last wills and testaments, and more with regard to their attestation. An ignorance in these must always be of dangerous consequence, to such as by choice or necessity compile their own testaments without any technical assistance. Those who have attended the Courts of justice are the best witnesses of the confusion and distresses that are hereby occasioned in families; and of the difficulties that arise in discerning the true meaning of the testator, or sometimes in discovering any meaning at all: So that in the end his estate may often be vested quite contrary to these his enigmatical intentions, because perhaps he has omitted one or two formal words, which are necessary to ascertain the sense with indisputable legal precision; or has executed his will in the presence of fewer witnesses than the law requires.

But to proceed from private concerns to those of a more public consideration. All Gentlemen of fortune are, in consequence of their property, liable to be called upon to establish the rights, to estimate the injuries, to weigh the accusations, and sometimes to dispose of the lives of their fellow-subjects, by serving upon juries. In this

situation they are frequently to decide, and that upon their oaths, questions of nice importance, in the solution of which some legal skill is requisite; especially where the law and the fact, as it often happens, are intimately blended together. And the general incapacity, even of our best juries, to do this with any tolerable propriety has greatly debased their authority; and has unavoidably thrown more power into the hands of the Judges, to direct, control, and even reverse their verdicts, than perhaps the constitution intended.

But it is not as a juror only that the English Gentleman is called upon to determine questions of right, and distribute justice to his fellow-subjects: It is principally with this order of men that the commission of the peace is filled. And here a very ample field is opened for a Gentleman to exert his talents, by maintaining good order in his neighbourhood; by punishing the dissolute and idle; by protecting the peaceable and industrious; and, above all, by healing petty differences and preventing vexatious prosecutions. But, in order to attain these desirable ends, it is necessary that the Magistrate should understand his business; and have not only the will but the power also (under which must be included the knowledge) of administering legal and effectual justice. Else, when he has mistaken his authority, through passion, through ignorance, or absurdity, he will be the object of contempt from his inferiors, and of censure from those to whom he is accountable for his conduct.

Yet further; most Gentlemen of considerable property, at some period or other in their lives, are ambitious of representing their country in Parliament: And those, who are ambitious of receiving so high a trust, would also do well to remember its nature and importance. They are not thus honourably distinguished from the rest of their fellow-subjects, merely that they may privilege their persons, their estates, or their domestics; that they may lift under party banners; may grant or withhold supplies; may vote with or vote against a popular or unpopular administration; but upon considerations far more interesting and important. They are the guardians of the English constitution; the makers, repealers, and interpreters of the English laws; delegated to watch, to check, and to avert every dangerous innovation; to propose, to adopt, and to cherish any solid and well-weighed improvement; bound by every tie of nature, of honour, and of religion, to transmit that constitution and those laws to

* Education. §. 187.

their posterity, amended if possible, at least without any derogation. And how unbecoming must it appear in a Member of the Legislature to vote for a new law, who is utterly ignorant of the old! What kind of interpretation can he be enabled to give, who is a stranger to the text upon which he comments!

* Indeed it is really amazing, that there should be no other state of life, no other occupation, art, or science, in which some method of instruction is not looked upon as requisite, except only the science of legislation, the noblest and most difficult of any. Apprenticeships are held necessary to almost every art, commercial or mechanical: A long course of reading and study must form the divine, the physician, and the practical professor of the laws: But every man of superior fortune thinks himself born a Legislator. Yet Tully was of a different opinion: 'It is necessary, says he †, for a Senator to be thoroughly acquainted with the constitution; and this, he declares, is a knowledge of the most extensive nature; a matter of science, of diligence, of reflection; without which no Senator can possibly be fit for his office.'

The mischiefs that have arisen to the public, from inconsiderate alterations in our laws, are too obvious to be called in question; and how far they have been owing to the defective education of our Senators, is a point well worthy the public attention. The common law of England has fared like other venerable edifices of antiquity, which rash and unexperienced workmen have ventured to new-dress and refine, with all the rage of modern improvement. Hence frequently its symmetry has been destroyed, its proportions distorted, and its majestic simplicity exchanged for specious embellishments and fantastic novelties. For, to say the truth, almost all the perplexed questions, almost all the niceties, intricacies, and delays (which have sometimes disgraced the English, as well as other, Courts of justice) owe their original not to the common law itself, but to innovations that have been made in it by acts of Parliament; 'overladen (as Lord Coke expresses it ‡) with provisos and additions, and many times on a sudden penned or corrected by men of none or very little judgment in law.' This great and well-experienced Judge declares that in all

this time he never knew two questions made upon rights merely depending upon the common law, and warmly laments the confusion introduced by ill-judging and unlearned Legislators. 'But if, he subjoins, acts of Parliament were after the old fashion penned, by such only as perfectly knew what the common law was before the making of any act of Parliament concerning that matter, as also how far forth former statutes had provided remedy for former mischiefs and defects discovered by experience; then should very few questions in law arise, and the learned should not so often and so much perplex their heads to make atonement and peace, by construction of law, between insensible and disagreeing words, sentences, and provisos, as they now do.' And, if this inconvenience was so heavily felt in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, you may judge how the evil is increased in later times, when the statute book is swelled to ten times a larger bulk; unless it should be found, that the penners of our modern statutes have proportionably better informed themselves in the knowledge of the common law*.

What is said of our Gentlemen in general, and the propriety of their application to the study of the laws of their country, will hold equally strong, or still stronger, with regard to the Nobility of this realm, except only in the article of serving upon juries. But, instead of this, they have several peculiar provinces of far greater consequence and concern; being not only, by birth, hereditary Counsellors of the Crown, and Judges, upon their honour, of the lives of their brother-Peers, but also arbiters of the property of all their fellow-subjects, and that in the last resort. In this their Judicial capacity, they are bound to decide the nicest and most critical points of law; to examine and correct such errors as have escaped the most experienced sages of the profession, the Lord Keeper, and the Judges of the Courts at Westminster. Their sentence is final, decisive, irrevocable; no appeal, no correction, not even a review can be had; and to their determination, whatever it be, the inferior Courts of justice must conform; otherwise the rule of property would no longer be uniform and steady.

Should a Judge, in the most subordinate jurisdiction, be deficient in the knowledge

* The several passages, which are printed between two asterisks, were omitted at the public request, as they would have extended the lecture to a very inconvenient length.

† De Legg. III. 18. Est senatori necessarium nosse rempublicam; idque late patet: — genus hoc omne scientiæ, diligentiae, memoriæ est; sine quo paratus esse senator nullo pacto potest.

‡ 2 Rep. Pref.

of the law, it would reflect infinite contempt upon himself, and disgrace upon those who employ him; and yet the consequence of his ignorance is comparatively very trifling and small: His judgment may be examined, and his errors rectified by other Courts. But how much more serious and affecting is the case of a superior Judge, if, without any skill in the laws, he will boldly venture to decide a question, upon which the welfare and subsistence of whole families may depend! where the chance of his judging right, or wrong, is barely equal; and where, if he chances to judge wrong, he does an injury of the most alarming nature, an injury without possibility of redress!

Yet, vast as this trust is, it can no-where be so properly reposed, as in the noble hands where our excellent constitution has placed it; and therefore placed it, because, from the independence of their fortune, and the dignity of their station, they are presumed to employ that leisure, which is the consequence of both, in attaining a more extensive knowledge of the laws, than persons of inferior rank; and because the founders of our polity relied upon that delicacy of sentiment, so peculiar to noble birth; which, as, on the one hand, it will prevent either interest or affection from interfering in questions of right, so, on the other, it will bind a Peer in honour, an obligation which the law esteems equal to another's oath, to be master of those points, upon which it is his birthright to decide.

The Roman pandects will furnish us with a piece of history not unapplicable to our present purpose. Servius Sulpicius, a Gentleman of the patrician order, and a celebrated Orator, had occasion to take the opinion of Quintus Mutius Scævola, the oracle of the Roman law; but, for want of being conversant in that science, could not so much as understand even the technical terms, which his Council was obliged to make use of. Upon which, Mutius Scævola could not forbear to upbraid him with this memorable reproof*, ‘That it was a shame for a Patrician, a Nobleman, and an Orator, to be ignorant of the law under which he lived.’ Which reproach made so deep an impression on Sulpicius, that he immediately applied himself to the study of the law; wherein he arrived to that proficiency, that he left behind him about a hundred and fourscore volumes, of his own compiling, upon the subject; and became, in the opinion of Cicero†, a much more complete Lawyer, than even Mutius Scævola himself.

I would not be thought to recommend to our English Nobility and Gentry to become as great Lawyers as Sulpicius; tho' he, together with this character, sustained likewise that of an excellent Orator, a firm Patriot, and a wise indefatigable Senator; but the inference which arises from the story is this, that ignorance of the laws of the land hath ever been esteemed dishonourable, in those who are intrusted by their country to maintain, to administer, and to amend them.

But, surely, there is little occasion to in-
force this argument any farther to persons
of rank and distinction, if we of this place
may be allowed to form a general judg-
ment from those who are under our inspec-
tion ; happy, that, while we lay down the
rule, we can also produce the example. You
will therefore permit your Professor to in-
dulge both a public and private satisfac-
tion, by bearing this open testimony, that,
in the very infancy of these studies among
us, they were favoured with the most dili-
gent attendance, and pursued with the most
unwearied application, by those of the no-
blest birth and most ample patrimony :
Some of whom are still the ornaments of
this seat of learning ; and others, at a
greater distance, continue doing honour to
its institutions, by comparing our polity and
laws with those of other kingdoms abroad,
or exerting their Senatorial abilities in the
Councils of the nation at home.

Nor will some degrees of Legal knowledge be found in the least superfluous to persons of inferior rank, especially to those of the learned professions. The clergy, in particular, besides the common obligations they are under, in proportion to their rank and fortune, have also abundant reason, considered merely as clergymen, to be acquainted with many branches of the law, which are almost peculiar and appropriated to themselves alone. Such are the laws relating to advowsons, institutions, and inductions; to simony and simoniacal contracts; to uniformity, residence, and pluralities; to tithes and other ecclesiastical dues; to marriages (more especially of late) and to a variety of other subjects, which are consigned to the care of their order by the provisions of particular statutes. To understand these aright, to discern what is warranted or enjoined, and what is forbidden by law, demands a sort of Legal apprehension; which is no otherwise to be acquired, than by use and a familiar acquaintance with Legal writers.

For the Gentlemen of the faculty of phy-
H h sic.

* Ff. I. 2. 2. § 43. Turpe esse patricio, & nobili, & causas oranti, jus in quo versaretur ignorare.
† Brut. 41.

† Brut. 41.

fic, I must frankly own, that I see no special reason, why they, in particular, should apply themselves to the study of the law; unless in common with other Gentlemen, and to complete the character of general and extensive knowledge; a character which their profession, beyond others, has remarkably deserved. They will give me leave, however, to suggest, and that not ludicrously, that it might frequently be of use to families, upon sudden emergencies, if the physician were acquainted with the doctrine of last wills and testaments, at least so far as relates to the formal part of their execution.

But those Gentlemen who intend to profess the civil and ecclesiastical laws in the spiritual and maritime Courts of this kingdom, are of all men (next to common lawyers) the most indispensably obliged to apply themselves seriously to the study of our municipal laws. For the civil and canon laws, considered with respect to any intrinsic obligation, have no force or authority in this kingdom; they are no more binding in England, than our laws are binding at Rome. But, as far as these foreign laws, on account of some peculiar propriety, have in some particular cases, and in some particular Courts, been introduced and allowed by our laws, so far they oblige, and no farther; their authority being wholly founded upon that permission and adoption. * In which we are not singular in our notions; for even in Holland, where the Imperial law is much cultivated, and its decisions pretty generally followed, we are informed by Van Leeuwen†, that 'it receives its force from custom and the consent of the people, either tacitly or expressly given; for otherwise, he adds, we should no more be bound by this law, than by that of the Almain, the Franks, the Saxons, the Goths, the Vandals, and other of the ancient nations.' Wherefore in all points, in which the different systems depart from

each other, the law of the land takes place of the law of Rome, whether ancient or modern, imperial or pontifical. And, in those of our English Courts wherein a reception has been allowed to the civil and canon laws, if either they exceed the bounds of that reception, by extending themselves to other matters than are permitted to them; or if such Courts proceed according to the decisions of those laws, in cases wherein it is controlled by the law of the land; the common law, in either instance, both may, and frequently does, prohibit and annul their proceedings‡; and it will not be a sufficient excuse for them to tell the King's Courts at Westminster, that their practice is warranted by the laws of Justinian or Gregory, or is conformable to the decrees of the Rota or Imperial chamber*. For which reason, it becomes highly necessary for every Civilian and Canonist, that would act with safety as a Judge, or with prudence and reputation as an Advocate, to know in what cases, and how far, the English laws have given sanction to the Roman; in what points the latter are rejected; and where they are both so intermixed and blended together, as to form certain supplemental parts of the common law of England, distinguished by the titles of the King's Maritime, the King's Military, and the King's Ecclesiastical law. The propriety of which enquiry the University of Oxford has, for more than a century, so thoroughly seen, that, in her statutes§, she appoints, that one of the three questions, to be annually discussed at the act by the jurist inceptors, shall relate to the common law; subjoining this reason, 'Quia juris civilis studiosos decet haud imperitos esse juris municipalis, & differentias exteri patrique juris notas habere.' And the University of Cambridge, in her statutes§, has declared herself to the same effect.

† Dedicatio Corporis Juris Civilis. Edit. 1663.

Fletam. 5 Rep. Caudrey's Case. Coke on Artic. Cler. 2 Inst. 599.

§ 2. § Cowell's Inst. Jur. Anglican. in Proëmio.

‡ Hale's Hist. C. L. c. 2. Selden in

|| Tit. VII. Sect. 2.

From the MONITOR. Number CLXXIII.

To the MONITOR.

SIR,

THERE can be nothing so well concerted, nothing so necessary to be done, but is liable to be traduced by an invidious heart. He that has forfeited the esteem of the public by a succession of blunders and bad measures, is ready to improve every circumstance in the administration of his successor to depreciate him in their good

opinion. His most shining virtues are too often introduced to lessen some other necessary qualification. With this spirit a late pamphleteer has attempted an essay to discover his proficiency in the art of traduction; he confesses that we have 'A Minister, whose redundancy of speech, like a torrent, breaks down the fences of opposition, and bursts the barriers of party and faction.' But after so valuable a character, he

he adds, 'That seldom or ever does a solid and discerning judgment attend an overflow of words, and too impetuous a volubility of tongue: For, continues he, it is observable, that where these prevail, a solidity of understanding and reach of thought are greatly wanted, or at least defective and scanty.' Then he introduceth the affair, in the late expedition at St. Cas, as a proof of the Minister's want of discernment, in his advice to his Majesty, to commit the care of that expedition to Lieutenant-general B—h.

This writer sets out with a declaration of regard for truth, and concern for the welfare and interest of his country; and then, without mercy, lets go his talons upon the Commander in Chief, whom he divests of every quality requisite for such a service.

He calls his conduct in question for landing at a port, where in case of an emergency, the troops could not be reembarked with the same facility; or on a neck of land, which, running into the sea at a distance of several miles from the place of landing, gave the enemy time to collect their forces, and to attack the invaders with advantage.—He after emblazoning the characters of the French Officers on that coast, with bold strokes of courage and conduct, their principle of honour and zeal for the glory of their Monarch; and taxing L—G—B—h with previous intelligence of the great preparations made by France to cover that coast; accuses him of neglect in counteracting the stratagems and operations of the enemy. In particular, he blames the fluctuating and undermined disposition of the principal Commanders, with regard to the attack of St. Maloes, when the forces had landed at St. Lunaire, which he would insinuate to be impracticable; though he allows, that there were people on board the *Essex*, well acquainted with the place: He rings the chimes on the vigilance and care of the French, and the impropriety of our forces marching into the country, so as to lose sight of the fleet; and entering Matignon, an island town, with drums beating and sound of trumpet.

He charges the Commander in Chief with neglect, for not making a requisition of an additional force, such as the Commodore could have supplied, and such as might have animated his troops to maintain their ground on the shore, till the night should favour their reembarkation; and with want of skill in the military art, because some of his troops under the command of Colonel D—y passed a hollow way.

These are things complained of by the populace, says the letter-writer to L—t

G—l B—h, at whom (he adds) their resentment and clamour at this time are levelled. But by a transition, common to those, who envy their superiors, he, in the same period, acquits him, whom he has been degrading through eighteen pages, and casts the whole miscarriage, mistakes, and misconduct, upon another, in a higher and more exalted station.

Now, though it is not my intention to vindicate the conduct of the Commanders, it is an act of justice to hear their defence; besides, that will lead us to discover the malice and evil tendency of imputing the miscarriages of a chief Commander, especially in this expedition, to the incapacity or bad advice of the Minister.

By his Majesty's instructions it appears that the L—t G—l was confined to certain operations for alarming the coast of France, and to make descents, &c. where practicable, from the easternmost point of Normandy, as far westward as Morlaix, inclusive. Now, after the destruction made at Cherbourg, he was deterred from attacking Granville by the extraordinary preparations that had been made both by land, and at the mouth of the harbour for its defence: Neither was he strong enough to attempt Morlaix, where he might be easily overpowered by the superiority of the forces quartered at Brest, and in that neighbourhood.

He, by these circumstances, being reduced to the narrow compass of the intermediate country, and informed that he might probably meet with a vast number of shipping at St. Briac, in the neighbourhood of St. Maloes, which might probably have been taken, by cutting off the pipes of the common aqueduct, and bombarding the town; or by opening the wall to take it by storm at low water; resolved to land at St. Briac, to burn the ships in that bay, as a necessary step; which was accordingly done on the 4th of September.

But when the troops were landed, many difficulties retarded the execution of this plan; in particular, the weather not only confined the troops ashore, but forced the fleet to seek for a safe harbour in the bay of St. Cas.

This, at once, put off the attempt upon St. Maloes, and obliged the land forces to take the rout to that part of the coast, where the fleet was gone before; and the stay at Matignon, about a league from St. Cas, was protracted, in order to create a diversion, alarm the country, and thereby to contribute to the recalling troops from Germany.

During his stay at Matignon, he took every step that an experienced and skillful

Officer could do to maintain his ground in case of necessity, or secure a retreat to the beach of St. Cas; and did not think of reembarking, till the General Officers informed that the enemy was greatly superior to our army, and encamped within two leagues of it.

It being resolved to reembark, and notice thereof being dispatched to Commodore Howe, the whole army marched off the ground by break of day in one column; for, it consisting of no more than six thousand five hundred men, the L——t G——l apprehended that in case of an attack they could be quickly formed, and otherwise, that this method would bring the battalions faster to the beach, than it was possible for them to embark.

The embarkation began at nine, and four battalions were on board before there was any appearance of the enemy; and afterwards the ships fired so sharply upon the French, that Moyken's, Boscawen's, and Elliot's brigades got on board, and the greatest part of Drury's was embarked without much loss.

L——t G——l B——h, whose station required his going off much sooner, shewed great courage, resolution, and anxiety for the troops, by staying on the shore, till all the forces, except the rear-guard and a few more, were embarked. After which began the engagement between the enemy, who poured down from the high grounds upon the rear-guard: Colonel Drury hastened with three companies of his brigade, not yet embarked, to their assistance; and for some time this little army, reduced by the embarkation to about fourteen hundred men, did great execution, till being overpowered by numbers of fresh troops, they were obliged to retire to their boats with the loss of about one half killed or made prisoners.

These are facts alledged in favour of the chief Commander, and ought to carry their due weight: 'For though there is no other way of pleasing the mob but by success; yet men of sense, and people in power, ought to judge in a different manner; if not out of humanity and regard for the General, at least upon account of the interest of their country. Whenever it is otherwise, it must arise either from the views of particular connections, and from little motives of envy and jealousy, or from a violent spirit of faction, with design to clog the springs of government, and bring ruin and destruction upon the state.'

What then ought we to think of those, who declaim with so much heat and acrimony against the Great Man, to whom

they ascribe the choice of L——t G——l B——h to command the late expedition, for giving the command to one of his great age and infirmities; and who declare for a parliamentary enquiry after the Ministers, who advised his Majesty to appoint such a Commander in Chief? Are not these the men, with whom his crime is, that he has done too much, not too little; and from whom he might have expected friendship and protection, had he acted the part of an ignorant coward or a dishonest man?

L——t G——l B——h cannot be supposed infallible. The greatest Generals have retired when they ought to have fought; and sometimes fought when they ought to have retired. But this is certain, L——t G——l B——h has brought more disgrace upon the French, and more honour to his country, than has been done by any enterprise on the coast of France for several centuries past. What then can be the views and motives of those writers and others, who co-operate more or less with our enemies in sinking and depressing the spirits of the state in their invectives against the Commander in Chief, and against the Minister, to whom they ascribe this appointment?

The Minister is evidently the butt of their envy. The national interest and glory may sink, provided they could disgrace and ruin him in the opinion of his royal Master, and of his fellow-subjects.

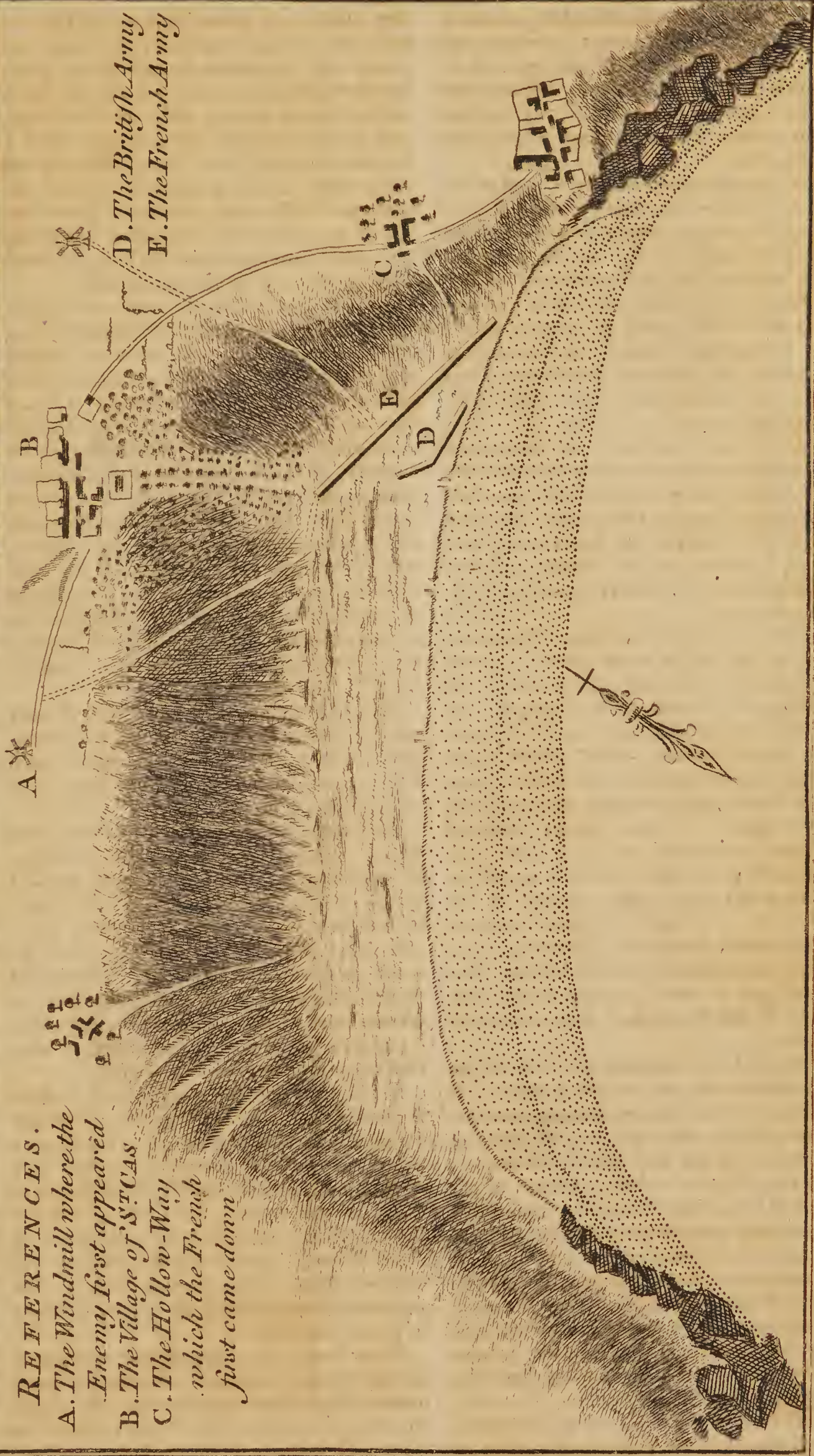
But two things ought to be well weighed by us, before we hearken to their cavillings. Should it not be proved, That L——t G——l B——h was so aged and infirm that he was incapable both in strength of body and mind to be placed at the head of an army? Should it not also be shewn beyond contradiction, That his Excellency was recommended to the command of this expedition, in preference to the Officers, who had lately landed near St. Maloes?

To argue from the great age of his Excellency, that he could not be a proper Commander, would be proving too much: What might not be said of Sir J——L——r in England, and of Count Daun in Germany, whose years equal those of L——t G——l B——h at least. So that, except it could be made appear that his military genius was impaired by his age, this kind of argument, as it proves too much, it ought to go for nothing.

That there was no appearance of a decay in his military capacity, is strongly presumed from the intention of his royal Master, who called him from Ireland, to command the troops going then to Germany: And his Majesty's good opinion of his

REFERENCES.

- A. The Windmill where the Enemy first appeared.
- B. The Village of ST. CAS.
- C. The Hollow-Way which the French first came down



D. The British Army
E. The French Army

his judgment and activity was confirmed soon after by his conduct at Cherbourg; which being the only particular point prescribed in his instructions, he then, greatly above the stile of the present times, might have returned, after cruising along the coast, without landing a second time, and risking the glory of that action by some unforeseen and unavoidable accident. But his future endeavours to enforce the intention of his instructions must convince the impartial, that he neither wanted vigour nor zeal in the service, upon which he was sent.

So far nothing appears to raise any suspicion of a want of spirit and activity requisite in an expedition of such importance, as that on which L——t G——l B——h was sent; even if his appointment had been owing intirely to the advice and choice of the Minister, whose speech breaks down the fences of opposition, and bursts the barriers of party and faction.

But leaving the Commander's actions to plead for his activity and conduct, for which Mr. P—— has no more to answer than the Ministry in a former reign had for the miscarriages of our arms in Spain, when those in Flanders were crowned with laurels; it is very certain that the appointment of Mr. B——h to the command of this expedition was not of Mr. P——'s seeking; neither was it a matter of choice in that Minister, but it proceeded merely from a disappointment, or from a refusal in those, who were young, active, and expe-

rienced upon the French coast; but declined going any more on such expeditions.

Thus, without any necessity to palliate the choice of L——t G——l B——h, it is evident, that the Great Man, who is at the head of those Councils, which have reduced the power of France lower than it has been for a century past, and restored the British flag to the sovereignty of the seas, has nothing to answer either for the real or supposed misconduct of an Officer, who had never incurred the least censure for courage or integrity; and who, notwithstanding the disadvantage he laboured under, from the shortness of the time to plan the execution of his instructions, and from the diminution of the land forces, which were considerably less than those in the former expedition, resolved upon a principle of duty, to obey his Majesty, 'who was obliged to have recourse to him, and to desire him to accept of a command,' which had been refused by so many General Officers; a circumstance, which more properly demands a parliamentary inquiry, that justice may overtake those who deserve punishment, than the imaginary cause of those clamours, raised against the Minister for L——t G——l B——h's conduct, at the bay of St. Cas: Which, I cannot avoid thinking, is much more justifiable than some operations on the French coast, which have been screened from popular clamour and national justice by parliamentary interest and connections.

Precepts of Health peculiar to Infancy, Youth, Manhood, and Old-age, extracted from Dr. James Mackenzie's History of Health, and the Art of preserving it.

HAD the philosopher, 'whom Aulus Gellius introduces declaiming against the unnatural behaviour of mothers, who neglect to suckle their own children,' lived in our days, and known, that men of rank and fashion frequently chuse their wives, not for the graces of their person, or the virtues of their mind, but only for the largeness of their fortune, he would, perhaps, in compassion to the infant, have preferred a healthy discreet nurse to a weakly capricious mother. Such parents, therefore, as have not taken care, by their own temperance, good humour, and health, to secure a vigorous and happy constitution to their children, may surely be permitted to make up that deficiency, as well as they can, in the choice of a proper nurse.

The first care to be taken of the infant (in case the mother should not be fit for the momentous task) is to chuse a virtuous, healthy, chearful, cleanly, and experienced nurse. Her milk should be white, sweet,

and of a good flavour, untainted with any foreign taste or smell, between two and six months old, and of a thin rather than a thick consistence. The child's other food should be simple, and of very easy digestion; his cloaths should neither be straight nor too warm, and the nurse should be discharged from using pins in dressing him, where there can be any danger of pricking his skin; and she must give as much as he can bear of air and exercise.

To prevent rickets, scrophulous disorders, coughs, and broken bellies, to which children are very liable in this island, the most likely means would be to introduce the custom of dipping their whole bodies every morning in cold water; after which they should be immediately rubbed dry and dressed; deferring, nevertheless, the commencement of this practice for some months, or to the next summer after the infant is born, lest there should be too quick a transition from the warmth in which the foetus was formed;

formed, to the extreme coldness of the water. If the infant becomes warm and lively upon rising out of the bath, there can be no danger in this immersion; but, in case he should remain chilly and pale for a considerable part of the day, the use of the cold bath must be laid aside for some time, and may be tried again, when the child grows stronger.

When the first dawn of reason appears in children, the parents should take the earliest care possible to make their minds obedient to discipline, and 'gradually * insil into them that great principle (as Mr. Locke calls it) of all virtue and worth, viz. to deny themselves their own desires, and purely follow what reason dictates as best, though the appetite should lean the other way. We frequently see parents, by humouring them when little, corrupt the principles of nature in their children, and wonder afterwards to taste the bitter waters, when they themselves have poisoned the fountain: Why should we think it strange, that he who has been accustomed to have his will in every thing, when he was in coats, should desire it, and contend for it, when he is in breeches?'

And, in this, our judicious author has adopted, or confirmed, the remark which the admirable Quintilian made long before him, part of whose words † I have quoted at the bottom of the page; and, indeed, we frequently see, that those indulgences to the child have grown into settled habits, and proved the ruin of the man, with respect both to his health and his morals.

OF YOUTH.

The diet of youth should be indeed plentiful, as Hippocrates advises ‡, but simple, and of easy digestion; because food which cannot be well digested breeds gross humours, and imperceptibly lays a foundation for scurvy, stone, rheumatism, and other very bad distempers. Wine also, or strong drink, should never, or very sparingly, be allowed to youth. They should be kept intirely from unripe fruit, and from too much of what is ripe. Their exercise should be moderate; for too little would bloat them, and make them short-breathed; and too much would waste their strength. Too much sleep also (like too little exercise) would stupefy them; and too little would render them thin and subject to fevers.

* Locke on Education.

† Utinam liberorum nostrorum mores ipsi non perderemus, infantiam statim deliciis solvimus. Mollis illa educatio, quam indulgentiam vocamus, nervos omnes & mentis & corporis frangit.—Fic ex his consuetudo, deinde natura. Inst. orat. lib. 1. cap. 2.

‡ Sect. 1. aph. 13.

|| De San. tuend. lib. 1. cap. 12. Vide insuper ejusdem libellum de cognoscend. & curand. Animalis Morbis, cap. 7.

But, above every other care and consideration, youth is the most proper season to inure the mind to the practice of virtue upon which their future health and reputation must depend, and without which it will be impossible to deliver their constitutions unbroken to manhood and old-age. Many vices are absolutely inconsistent with health, which never dwells where lewdness, drunkenness, luxury, or sloth, have taken possession. The life of the rake and epicure is not only short, but miserable. It would shock the modest and compassionate to hear of those exquisite pains and dreadful agonies, which profligate young persons suffer under the reiterated courses of their debauchery, before they can reach the grave, into which they often hurry themselves; or, if some stop short in their career of riot, before they have quite destroyed the springs of life, yet these springs are generally rendered so feeble and crazy, by the liberties which they have already taken, that they only support a gloomy, dispirited, dying life, tedious to themselves, and troublesome to all about them; and (which is still more pitiable) often transmit their complaints to an innocent unhappy offspring.

The expediency of virtue, towards the preservation of health, is no new doctrine with those who studied and recommended that art; it was taught many years ago by Galen, who, speaking of youth, expresses himself in the manner following: 'This is the proper season to discipline the mind, and train it up in virtuous habits, especially in modesty and obedience, which will prove the most compendious method to attain whatever may be necessary towards the health of the body in the future periods of life.'

But how shall giddy youth, hurried away by strong appetites and passions, be prevented from running into those excesses which may cut them off in the prime of their days, or, at least hoard up diseases and remorse for old-age? I answer, that their passions and appetites must be restrained early by proper discipline and example. This is to be done by their parents, whose first care should be to train up their children at home in 'the way they should go, that, when they are old, they may not depart from it.'

In the next place, such as can afford their sons a liberal education, ought to send them,

for instruction and example, to those seminaries of learning where religion and virtue are held in the highest esteem, and practised with the greatest care and decency; for such an education will not only prove a benefit to the youth themselves, but a blessing also to the community, which is always ready to imitate as well the good as the bad example of their superiors.

We have reason to felicitate our youth upon the many opportunities which they have of a virtuous education, in the excellent Universities of Great Britain. Oxford is certainly one of the most commodious residences for study on the face of the earth. I was never so charmed with any place of public resort, as I was with that University. There religion, learning, and good manners appear in all their beauty; there ignorance, vice, and infidelity are reputed clownish and contemptible; and there the Virtues and the Graces are united, or, in other words, the knowledge of the scholar is joined with the politeness of the Gentleman. I never, indeed, had the good fortune to be at Cambridge; but, from the great and good men which that University has produced, it is reasonable to conclude, that she is not inferior to her sister of Oxford. Nor have the several Universities of Scotland been at any time destitute of masters, or scholars, conspicuous for genius, literature, or virtue.

Those Gentlemen, therefore, who send their sons abroad for a foreign education, before they are grounded in virtue and learning at our own Universities, seem to have no great value for the future health and dignity of their children, or (give me leave to add) for the prosperity of their country*.

OF MANHOOD.

To this period belong all the general rules of health beforementioned, and, in a word, all these rules that are not distinctly appropriated to infancy, youth, or old-age.

The best security to health, in this period, is the good habit of temperance and moderation, transmitted to it from childhood and youth; for a man, arrived at the perfect use of his reason, is not very apt (unless he lays reflection quite aside) to indulge any vicious appetites, over which he had an absolute command in the former part of his life.

It is also reasonable to expect, that a per-

son will, in this period, attend to the temperament most predominant in himself, whether it inclines to the choleric, melancholic, phlegmatic, or sanguine; and will regulate his way of living in such a manner, that his peculiar temperament shall be kept within the bounds necessary to the conservation of health; or (which is the same thing) that he will be careful to avoid whatever he finds by experience to be detrimental to his health, and will persist in the use of such things as he finds, by the same experience and observation, to agree with him; seriously reflecting how easy it is, either by a supine indolence, or by criminal excesses, to destroy even a good constitution in the prime and vigour of life, beyond the possibility of repair: Of this unhappy conduct too many sad examples fall within the circle of every man's acquaintance.

OF OLD-AGE.

Health is an invaluable blessing in age, when the judgment, arrived at full maturity, displays more strength and beauty, than ever it did before; and therefore it should be secured, as far as lies in our power, by a diligent observation of the following plain rules, which point out to the aged, first, what they ought to avoid, and, secondly, what they ought to pursue.

In the first place, old people must be careful to avoid whatever they have, by experience, found always hurtful to them in the former part of their lives; for age is not the proper season to struggle with new or unnecessary evils. They must also shun every excess that has a natural tendency to impair their remaining strength; for, though men may, sometimes, escape the bad effect of those excesses in the vigour of life, old-age would quickly be demolished by them; such are too much care and anxiety about wealth, an over assiduous application to study, habitual fretfulness, or, in a word, whatever is known to weaken † a good constitution.

Secondly, As to what they ought to pursue. Old men should be careful to practise the following important rules: First, To chuse a pure and healthy air for the place of their residence. Secondly, To adjust their diet to their exercise; to be moderate in both; to retrench a little in their solid food, and add proportionably to their drink; and to rise from meals always with some appe-

* 'What can be expected from those young adventurers, but an importation of all the follies, fopperies, vices, and luxuries of the several countries through which they have passed?' Sherridan on British Education, Book I. chap. 2. pages 32, 33.

† Excessive venery enervates old men extremely. The Adventurer, in one of his admirable essays, humorously applies to them what Virgil reports of his fighting bees, 'animasque in vulnere ponunt.'

tite to eat more; but, in case of any accidental excess one day, to retrench the next, or for a longer space, unless the stomach is quite easy. Thirdly, To contrive, that their evacuations be regular by nature, or by art. Fourthly, To study every means that can contribute to make their night's rest sweet, and their sleep sound; for quiet sleep wonderfully cherishes old people. Fifthly, To be clean and neat in their per-

sons, and to keep their bodies well cloathed, especially their stomach, legs, and feet; without which they cannot enjoy a good state of health. And, sixthly, To be of a contented, chearful mind; and endeavour to render their behaviour and conversation agreeable to, and courted by young people; and to be frequently in their company.

The BRITISH MUSE, containing original Poems, Songs, &c.

A New SONG, sung by Mr. LOWE at Vauxhall.

Dear Chlo—e, come give me sweet kis—ses, for

sweet—er so girl e—ver gave; But

why, in the midst of my blif—ses, do you

ask me how ma—ny I'd have? I am not to

be flint—ed in plea—sure, then pri—thee, dear Chlo—e, be

kind:

kind; for, since I love thee be—yond mea—sure, to

num—bers I'll ne'er be con—fin'd.

2.

Count the bees that on Hybla are playing;
 Count the flow'rs that enamel the fields;
 Count the flocks that on Tempe are straying;
 Or the grain that rich Sicily yields:
 Count how many stars are in heaven;
 Go number the sands on the shore;
 And, when so many kisses you've given,
 I still shall be asking for more.

3.

To a heart full of love let me hold thee,
 A heart which, dear Chloe, is thine;
 In my arms I'd for ever infold thee,
 And twist round thy neck like a vine:
 What joy can be greater than this is!
 My life on thy lips shall be spent;
 But the wretch who can number his kisses
 Will always with few be content.

A New COUNTRY DANCE.

COMMODORE HOWE'S RAMBLE.

Whole figure down and up $\underline{\quad} \underline{\quad}$; cross over two couple $\underline{\quad} \underline{\quad}$; lead to the top and cast off $\underline{\quad} \underline{\quad}$ foot
 contrary corners and turn $\underline{\quad} \underline{\quad}$; lead outides $\underline{\quad} \underline{\quad}$.

P S A L M CXXXIX.

GREAT God! thou guardian of each hour,
 Thou guide of all my ways;
 My morning steps confess thy pow'r,
 And night proclaims thy praise.

The secret purpose of my soul
 Is to thy wisdom known;
 Thine eye directs my walk by day,
 And sees my lying down.

On ev'ry side I find thy hand,
 Where-e'er I turn my view;
 And, 'ere my lips could speak my heart,
 Thou, Lord, my meaning knew.

Vainly to trace such wond'rous pow'r
 My grov'ling reason tries;
 Fruitless attempt! my strictest search
 Th' amazing subject flies.

I;

Should

Should hell inspire the blacken'd thought,

From thee, my God, to hide,
Where should a helpless mortal go,
In secret to abide?

If I to heav'n direct my course,
There thy full glories shine;
And hell's dark prison feels thy arm,
And owns the wrath divine.

If with the morning's early light
I seek the western sea;
There shall thine hand detect my flight,
And disappoint my stay.

If, favour'd with the ev'ning shades,
I court the rayless night;
The gloom, dispers'd at thy command,
Shall give me to thy fight.

Darkness and light (to thee the same)
Fulfil thy great design;
And suns and shades, before their God,
With equal brightness shine.

Before that God, whose piercing eye
This curious frame survey'd,
And in my embryo-state his skill
In ev'ry part display'd.

Thy boundless thought contriv'd the scheme,
And each proportion plann'd;
Before the clay, my future frame,
Was fashion'd by thy hand.

How shall my tongue describe my soul,
Or paint the love I bear?
Or count the num'rous thanks I owe
For thy surrounding care?

Less num'rous are the countless sands
That swell the lengthen'd shore;
And in the morning, when I wake,
I find the number more.

Search me, O God! with strictest view
Explore each secret part;
Know the recesses of my soul,
And frailties of my heart.

If error clouds my darken'd mind,
Remove the dismal gloom;
Conduct me with a father's hand,
And bring thy servant home. C. B.

ODE for his MAJESTY's Birth-day,
November 10, 1758.

*Written by William Whitehead, Esq. Poet-Lau-
reat, and set by Dr. Boyce, Master of the
King's Band of Music. The vocal Parts by
Mess. Beard, Savage, Wals, Cowper, Barrow,
and the rest of the Gentlemen and Children of
the Chapel Royal; the instrumental by his Ma-
jesty's Band, &c.*

* Bavaria.

† Henry the Lion, Duke of Bavaria, Saxony, &c. was one of the greatest Heroes of the XIIth century. He united in his own person the hereditary dominions of five families. His claims upon Italy hindered him from joining with the Emperor Frederic I. in his third attack upon the Pope, though he had assisted him in the two former, for which he was stripped of his dominions by that Emperor, and died, in 1195, possessed only of those duchies which lie between the Elbe and the Weser. From this Henry, and a sister or daughter of Henry II. of England, his present Majesty is lineally descended.

ARGUMENT.

About the Year 963, Ottoberto, of the family of Este, passed from Italy into Germany with the Emperor Otho the Great. Azo, his Descendant in the next Century, by a Marriage with the Daughter of Welfus Count Altdorf, inherited the Dominions of that Family in Suabia. Welfus, a Son of that Marriage, in the Year 1061, received the Dukedom of Bavaria from the Emperor Henry the IVth. The Descendants of Welfus became afterwards possessed of those Duchies which lie between the Elbe and the Weser (Brunswic, Wolfenbuttle, Lunenburg, Zell, Hanover, &c.) and, in the Year 1714, George the First, Duke and Elector of Hanover, succeeded to the Throne of Great Britain.

1.

WHEN Othbert left th' Italian plain,
And soft Ateste's green domain,
Attendant on Imperial sway
Where Fame and Otho led the way,
The Genius of the Julian hills
(Whose piny summits nod with snow,
Whose Naiads pour their thousand rills
To swell th' exulting Po)
An eager look prophetic cast,
And hail'd the Hero as he pass'd:
'Hail, all hail,' the woods reply'd,
And Echo on her airy tide
Roll'd the long murmurs down the mountain's
side.

2.

The voice resum'd again: 'Proceed,
'Nor cast one ling'ring look behind;
'By those who toil for Virtue's meed
'Be ev'ry softer thought resign'd;
'Nor social home, nor genial air,
'Nor glowing suns are worth thy care;
'New realms await thee in a harsher sky,
'Thee and thy chosen race from Azo's nuptial tie.

3.

'Tis Glory wakes; her active flame
'Nor time shall quench, nor danger tame.
'Nor * Boia's amplest range confine,
'Tho' Guelpho reigns, the Guelphic line.
'Yon Northern Star, which dimly gleams
'Athwart the twilight veil of eve,
'Must point their path to distant streams;
'And many a wreath shall Vict'ry weave,
'And many a palm shall Fame display
'To grace the warriors on their way,
'Till regions bow to their commands
'Where Albis widens thro' the lands,
'And vast Visurgis spreads his golden sands.

4.

'Nor rest they there. Yon guiding fire
'Still shines aloft, and gilds the main!
'Not Lion † Henry's fond desire
'To grasp th' Italian realms again,

'Nor

‘ Nor warring winds, nor wint’ry seas
 ‘ Shall stop the progress Fate decrees :
 ‘ For lo ! Britannia calls, to happier coasts
 ‘ And vales more verdant far than soft Atefè
 ‘ beasts !

5.

‘ Behold, with Euphrasy, I clear
 ‘ Thy visual nerve, and fix it there
 ‘ Where, crown’d with rocks grotesque and
 ‘ steep,
 ‘ The White Isle rises o’er the deep !
 ‘ There glory rests. For there arrive
 ‘ Thy chosen sons ; and there attain
 ‘ To the first title fate can give,
 ‘ The father Kings of freeborn men !
 ‘ Proceed. Rejoice. Descend the vale,
 ‘ And bid the future Monarchs hail !
 Hail, all hail, the Hero cry’d,
 And Echo on her airy tide
 Pursu’d him, murm’ring down the mountain’s
 side.

6.

‘Twas thus, O King, to Heroes old
 The mountains breath’d the strain divine,
 ‘ Ere yet her volumes Fame unroll’d
 To trace the wonders of thy line ;
 ‘ Ere Freedom yet on Ocean’s breast
 Had northward fix’d her halcyon nest ;
 Or Albion’s oaks, descending to the main,
 Had roll’d her thunders wide, and claim’d the
 wat’ry reign.

7.

But now each Briton’s glowing tongue
 Proclaims the truths the Genius sung ;
 On Brunswic’s name with rapture dwells,
 And hark, the general chorus swells !
 ‘ May years on happy years roll o’er,
 ‘ ‘Till glory close the shining page,
 ‘ And our ill-fated sons deplore
 ‘ The shortness of a Nestor’s age !
 ‘ Hail, all hail ! on Albion’s plains
 ‘ The friend of man and freedom reigns !
 ‘ Echo waft the triumph round,
 ‘ ‘Till Gallia’s utmost shores rebound,
 ‘ And all her bulwarks tremble at the sound.’

A New SONG,

Sung by Miss Stevenson at Vauxhall.

I.

WHEN, tutor’d under mamma’s care,
 Such charms I did inherit,
 She gave strict charge that none should dare
 To curb my growing spirit :
 My neck and bosom ne’er were hid,
 Romances ever reading ;
 To hold my head up I was bid,
 That I might shew my breeding.
 That I, &c.

2.

By turns I play’d the flirt and prude,
 Affected joy and sorrow ;
 And what to-day was monstrous rude
 I thought polite to-morrow :
 By Dukes and Earls I was address’d,
 Each for sure of succeeding ;
 Of ev’ry one I made a jest,
 That I might shew my breeding.

3.

Young Damon too confess’d a flame,
 And rivals I had many ;
 But, though I us’d him just the same,
 I lik’d him best of any :
 With tears and sighs he often swore
 For me his heart was bleeding ;
 I only plagu’d him still the more,
 That I might shew my breeding.

4.

Enrag’d, he vow’d to break his chain,
 And fly to smiling Kitty ;
 I could not bear to meet disdain
 For one not half so pretty :
 With gentler words I bade him stay,
 For pardon fell to pleading ;
 We went to church, and from that day
 I shew’d him better breeding.

*SUSPIRIA : Occasioned by the Death of
 that beloved Prince CHARLES SPENCER,
 Duke of Marlborough.*

*Inscribed, by Permission, to the Right Honourable
 Lord Viscount Ligonier.*

Ardans evexit ad Æthera Virtus.

NOT the dread pangs which Nature dis-
 unite,
 ‘ Ere, urg’d by Death, the spirit wings its flight,
 When dire convulsions shake the human frame,
 Glow on each limb, and ev’ry nerve inflame ;
 Not latest groans of all I dearest prize,
 Or pendant ruin hov’ring o’er my eyes,
 Could grief sincerer in my breast create,
 Than noble Spencer’s unexpected fate.

When sleep assumes dominion o’er the sense,
 And horrid dreams alternately commence.
 What new-born joy the rising morn attends,
 When, ‘midst a conflict, the delusion ends !
 Oh ! could some angel to my soul proclaim
 Thy death, lamented Hero, but a dream !
 Thy life (Britannia’s choicest gem) restore,
 Lost on a bleak unhospitable shore ;
 This loath’d existence for a while endear,
 By fond persuasions Virtue still was here ;
 That still a patron injur’d worth might find,
 Still thy example rectify mankind ;
 Lost, in a torrent of unbounded joy,
 I’d chafe these sorrows, which content destroy.

Not, ever-honour’d Malbro’, that thine ear
 Was prompt as Providence my plaint to hear ;
 Not that thy bounty, like the rapid main,
 Scarce limits found its ardour to restrain ;
 ‘Midst ruin’d fortune, helpless genius priz’d,
 Nor my afflicted mother’s woe despis’d.
 To know thy virtues, by minute detail,
 Bids us, at once, to human-kind appeal ;
 Each day, each hour, each interval of thine,
 Gave some great instance of a heart benign ;
 Whether you wip’d the agonizing tear,
 Or bid dejection be of better cheer ;
 Plann’d patriot systems in Britannia’s cause,
 Or gave to science succour and applause ;
 Shone in domestic, or in social light ;
 In acts of tenderness, or acts polite ;

The finish'd Hero, Gentleman, and Friend,
To form the whole unanimously blend.

While Fame and Conquest all their laurels spread,
To form a deathless chaplet for his head;
While wasteful ruins, on the Gallic plain,
The recent marks of his success remain;
While earth rever'd, and wond'ring pow'rs
above

Hail'd him the pattern of connubial love;
By all regretted, and by all admir'd,
Immortal Marlbro' from the world retir'd:
Bear him ye cherubs, to eternal rest,
A bright, seraphic, unpolluted guest,
Fidly adapted to adorn that sphere,
Who gain'd the summit of perfection here.
October 29, 1758. J. C. Pilkington.

PARADISE REGAINED: *To a Friend.*

From Mr. William Thompson's Poems.

1.

LORD of himself, and sole of humankind,
In rectitude of reason Adam shone:
Till the still voice infus'd into his mind,
'It is not good for man to be alone.'

2.

By God's own hand his virgin Eve was led.
Now Paradise with fresher beauties glows:
The conscious roses form a blushing bed:
Consenting nature soothes them to repose.

3.

A single is an inconsistent life:
Completely blest, O friend! to thee is given,
A sweet, a fair, a wife, a modest wife,
The bloom of innocence, and blush of heav'n!

4.

May Eden-life in bright succession flow,
When all was happiness, for love was all:
Her beauties will a Paradise bestow,
And both your virtues guard you from a fall.

Answer to the RIDDLE in June last.

A Wanton STREAM expanded lay,
Without the least reserve,
Upon her native bed of clay,
Each comer's turn to serve:
Bright PHOEBUS view'd, and, hot with love,
Exhal'd the silver dame
To airy regions far above,
And softer beds of fame.

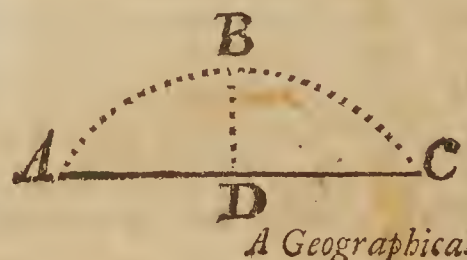
* * Several poetical Pieces, from different Correspondents, are come to Hand; the Publication of which we are obliged to defer till another Opportunity.

N. B. The Proprietors of the Universal Magazine offer HALF A GUINEA to the Person who shall first send an Answer to the Rebus in the Magazine for July 1757.

A QUESTION. By T. BARKER of Westhall in Suffolk.

GIVEN the chord of an arch (ABC) = 40.

Q.ue the segment's area, when the versed sine, chord, and arch are in geometrical progression?



But FROST the am'rous SUN beguil'd,
While absent from his place;
Begot on her a snowy child,
By cold constrain'd embrace:
The FLAKY babe, of roving mind,
Soon left its place of birth,
And fleets about, in hopes to find
Its mother's seat on earth:
PHOEBUS descry'd the maiden SNOW,
On her prolific smil'd;
Then she brought forth her mother too,
That was before her child.

C, R, & A.

An ÆNIGMA.

YE enigmatic sons, I am your friend,
And at your pleasure readily attend:
When on my parent's bosom I did rest,
Of small perfection then was I possess;
But now you'll find great favours I bestow
On young and old, as well as belle and beau:
A worthy patri t I am truly found,
And can assist in science most profound;
With ancient and with modern poets I
Esteem did gain, and did their wit descry:
The parson, lawyer, and the rustic swain
My qualities display and worth proclaim;
My universal pow'r is oft caress'd,
And in the Court am found a constant guest.
Both pain and joy alternately I show,
And oft have fill'd the lightest heart with woe:
When smitten lovers cease to make address,
Or inability their thoughts suppress,
Then by my wonted aid they can reveal,
What modesty or presence dares conceal:
So obvious I'm describ'd that, without doubt,
'Tis not a thoughtful work to find me out.
Ilminster. W. Bamfield.

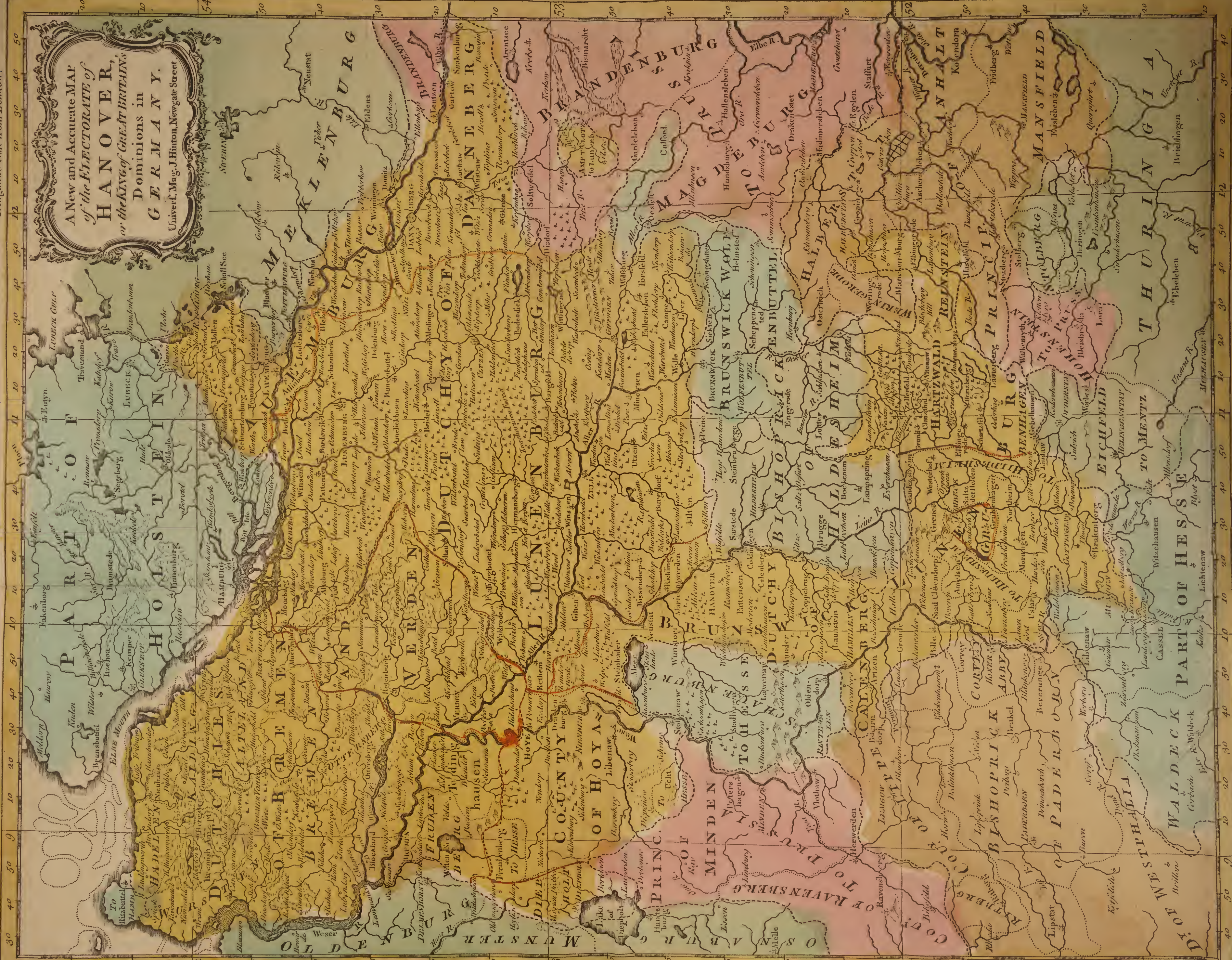
An ACROSTIC, on Miss ———.

P-ARNASSIAN Nymphs, harmonious
Nine!
O-nce more assist my bold design;
L-et me in tender am'rous lays,
L-ike Ovid, sing my charmer's praise:
Y-e Gods! she's just, like Venus fair,
H-as all her bloom, her shape, and air;
E-xcels each nymph in grace and mien,
A-and reigns triumphant beauty's Queen:
T-o win her heart I've strove in vain;
H-er slave I am, and must remain.

J. T. York.

A New and Accurate MAP
of the **ELECTORATE of**
HANOVER,
or the **KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN'S**
Dominions in
GERMANY.

Univerf. Mag. J. Hinton, Newgate Street



A Geographical Description of the Electorate of Hanover, or the King of Great Britain's Dominions in Germany (which is a Continuation of the Accounts already given of Saxony, Brandenburg, Silesia, Poland, and Bohemia, Vol. XIX, Page 193; of Prussia, Pomerania, &c. Vol. XX, Page 49; of the Circles of Lower Saxony and Westphalia, Vol. XXII, Page 169; of the Circles of Austria and Bavaria, with a Part of Franconia and Bohemia, and the Marquisate of Moravia, Vol. XXII, Page 273; and of the South-west Part of Germany, comprehending the Circles of the Upper and Lower Rhine, Swabia, Franconia, Burgundy, Lorrain, and the Countries adjacent, in this Volume, Page 105; to which Maps are annexed) in order to exhibit the present State of the War between the King of Prussia and the Austrians, &c.

Illustrated with a new and accurate Map of those Countries, and others adjacent, finely coloured.

N. B. Though this Electorate has been already exhibited in the Map of the Circles of Lower Saxony and Westphalia, Vol. XXII, Page 169; we have judged it expedient to present the Reader with a View of it on a larger Scale, not only on Account of its Alliance and Connexion with Great Britain, but because it has lately been the Scene of the present War in Germany, and lies contiguous to the Landgraviate of Hesse, which is still occupied by the French; but, as to the Geographical Description thereof, to avoid Repetition, we shall refer to Vol. XXI, Page 80; and Vol. XXII, Page 171.

AS to the German Empire in general, and its several Princes and States in particular, it has ever been a maxim of British policy to maintain a fair correspondence with them, and manifest, in cases of necessity, a just concern for their liberties; and the same conduct will be always necessary, whilst Britons preserve a respect for the Protestant religion, and that noble principle of independence, which, in no part of the world, is so tenderly and zealously cultivated as in Germany, and where it still continues to make an illustrious appearance. This is the foundation of the close and intimate alliance between their Britannic and Prussian Majesties, the principal object whereof is to defeat the grand conspiracy formed by several arbitrary Princes for the utter destruction of the Protestant religion, and the total subversion of the liberties of Europe; and it has already been a great check to the French and Austrians, and may, in process of time, reduce their exorbitant power to reasonable limits; which directly tends to promote the particular interest of Great Britain, as well as the common cause of the Protestant religion.

But there is yet a nearer commercial connexion between us and the electorate of Hanover, arising from the very considerable advantages we reap by trading with this part of Germany; as has been before hinted, in the geographical description thereof. The Swedes continued masters of the duchies of Bremen and Verden till 1712, when they were conquered by the King of Denmark; and this Prince soon mortgaged them to George I, who, in 1715, had 250,000*l.* granted him by Parliament, to

enable him to purchase the same; for, however convenient they might be for this Elector, whose family was possessed of Bremen once before, the British Legislature wisely judged, that it might be of the most dangerous consequence to the Crown of Great Britain, that any foreign Prince, especially a maritime power, should hold the key of the Elbe and the Weser; for any one, by a perusal of the maps of this country, will be convinced, that, whilst that Monarch was possessed of the duchies of Bremen and Verden, he was master of the sea-coast from Denmark almost to the seven United Provinces. The maps shew, that the Elbe runs, for above 500 miles, through Bohemia, Saxony, Brandenburg, and the rest of Germany; and that the Weser passes, for above 250 miles, through Hesse, Westphalia, Oldenburg, and some other German countries. Now, the vast importance of these rivers to the British trade will be confessed by every one who considers, that all our woollen and other manufactures, and almost all our commodities, both domestic and foreign, to the value of above 300,000*l.* a year, are by these streams conveyed to innumerable markets in the electorate of Hanover and the whole circle of Westphalia; and that, by the same navigation, a great part of our riches flows home to England. This is a trade too precious to lie at the mercy of any foreign power, either to lock it from us, or to lay what imposition they please thereon; as might have been the case, if his late Britannic Majesty had not got Bremen and Verden out of the hands of the King of Denmark. From what has been said it evidently appears,

appears, that the commerce of Great Britain is promoted by its connexion with the electorate of Hanover, and consequently its national interest; for the interest and commerce of the British Empire are so inseparably united, that they may be justly considered as one and the same.

In the geographical description of this electorate, we have taken notice of the annual amount of the Elector's revenues, and shewn from whence they arise; and, as to the mines of Clausthall, with those of St. Andrew and Altena, they yield near 200,000 l. a year. There are few Sovereigns, whose finances are said to be in so good a condition as those of this Elector; which is ascribed to the wise œconomy of the three last Princes of the electoral family, who have, nevertheless, maintained a splendor suitable to their high birth and rank in the Empire, without oppressing their subjects; for it is allowed, that this Court is one of the most splendid in Germany, and likewise the most civil to strangers, who never fail of being entertained according

to their quality. The present Elector has some troops of life-guards, and two regiments of foot-guards, of one battalion, each clothed in red lined with blue; and he has the Officers of state, usual in the Courts of crowned Heads. He has 6 Courts, or Councils, the principal whereof is the Council of state, to which all the dominions of Hanover are accountable; it receives its orders immediately from the Elector, countersigned by one or other of the German Ministers who attend his person. The Sovereigns of this country, as well as their subjects, are Lutherans; but a Jewish synagogue and a Roman-catholic church are tolerated, in Hanover, for several wealthy families of both these religions. The clergy here, and in the dominions of Brandenburg and Hesse-Cassel, are the best provided for, as they are the most able and learned of any in Germany; but, though the national religion is Lutheran, free liberty of conscience is enjoyed by the Calvinists and all other persuasions.

To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

The Magdalen Charity, for the Reception of those unhappy young Women, who, being once seduced by artful Men, and having thereby sullied their Virtue, lost their Character and the Protection of their Friends, have ever since lived in a State of Prostitution, Infamy, and Sin; but are penitent for their past Conduct, and willing to lead sober, industrious, and pious Lives, and thereby regain their lost Reputation; having been opened some Time, and seventy-six Women admitted, who, we are informed, shew the most evident Marks of their Abhorrence of their former Lives, by behaving in a decent, orderly, and industrious Manner; it may not be displeasing to your Readers to insert a List of those worthy Persons who, by their Bounty, have set on Foot so benevolent a Design.

THE Committee meet, for reception of these unhappy objects, every Thursday, at 5 o'clock, at their House in Prescott-street, Goodman's-fields; where all such as are desirous to be admitted may apply by petition (to be had gratis, at the House) and, if judged deserving, are admitted: But, in order that every means of encouragement may be given, to reclaim these unhappy creatures from their otherwise lost state; if any one, whose situation is such that she cannot have an opportunity to come on the Thursday; or is desirous to escape from the hands of those most infernal monks,

the bawds, but is fearful, should not she take the first opportunity, some illicit means would be taken to detain her; in any such cases, the unhappy woman, by application at the House, if her circumstances and condition seem deserving to the Treasurer, may be immediately admitted into the House, till the next meeting of the Committee, when she will be finally admitted or rejected, according to the merits of her case; and, if admitted, no person will be ever permitted to see her, but such as she voluntarily desires; nor will her name or circumstances be ever divulged to the world.

Number 34,987, a Ticket in this present Lottery, drawn a Prize of 500 l. was a Benefaction to this Charity by an humane and worthy Lady unknown.

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Carried over	2331	0	0	Carried over	3218	0	0

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
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Mr. John Staples	10	10	0	John Coap, Esq; 2d subscript.	1	0	0
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Joseph Percival, Esq;	20	0	0	A Lady, by Mr. James	1	1	0
Mr. Wally Boog	2	12	6	Mrs. Andrews, annually	3	3	0
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A Lady unknown, by Mr. Hanway	5	5	0				
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Any benefactions from those who do not chuse to become stated Subscribers, will be gratefully received by the persons after mentioned.

Such as chuse to be Benefactors by their last will, have the following form of a legacy, recommended to them.

Item, I give and bequeath unto A. B. and C. D. the sum of upon trust, and to the intent that they, or one of them, do pay the same to the Treasurer or Treasurers for the time being, of a Society who now call themselves the Governors of the Magdalen-house, for the reception of penitent prostitutes, which said sum of I will and desire may be paid out of my personal estate, and applied towards carrying on the charitable designs of the said Society.

Benefactions to this charity are received by the Treasurer, Robert Dingley, Esq; in Little St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, London, and the following Bankers:

Sir Charles Asgill, Nightingale, and Wickenden; Mess. Brasley, Lee, and son; Mess.

Mess. Ironside, Belcher, and Howe ;
Mess. Henton, Brown, and son ; Mess.
Martin, Stone, and Blackwell, in Lombard-street.

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Mess. Colebrook and co. in Threadneedle-street.

Mess. Hoares and Arnold ; Mess. Gosling, Bennet, and Gosling ; Mess. Child, and co. in Fleet-street.

Mess. Drummond, and co. at Charing-cross.

Mess. Blackwell, Hart, Darrel, and Croft, in Pall-mall.

The humble Petition of the Prisoners in the ——— for Debt, addressed to the Humanity of the Nation in P———t assembled. Extracted from a Pamphlet, intitled, Reflections on the different Ideas of the French and English, in regard to Cruelty.

‘ **W** E the prisoners in the ——— for debt, in behalf of ourselves and all others in, or likely to be in, the same unhappy circumstances ; and apprehensive, from the present enormous price of every thing necessary to the support of life, of greater numbers than ever being forced to follow our steps hither ; and conceiving that, however criminal it may be to owe, we have still a right of appealing to our fellow-creatures, in most humble wise presume to represent,

‘ That, considering by our present condition we are rendered a burden to the public, useless to ourselves, and incapable of satisfying our creditors in any thing, but their revenge ; tho’ we are far from charging them all with having any, as we are thoroughly convinced a great part of them has intirely forgot, that any one is under confinement, at their suit ; and, at the same time, being informed, that there is at present, in these kingdoms, the utmost want of men for the service at sea, and as many of us yet, by means of air, exercise, and nourishment, might become able-bodied, our most humble request is, That it may be lawful for any press-gang to demand entry of any prison for debt, and a sight of every prisoner therein detained, and all or any such prisoners as to them shall seem meet, without any consent of the said prisoners asked or had, then and there to press, and (after receipt given for their bodies) aboard their respective ships immediately to convey, and in the service of the same thenceforth to employ ; and, lest the running the constant risques of sea, wounds, sickness, and death, should be thought so over happy a situation (considering our demerits) as to be defrauding our creditors of the right they have to our complete misery, we, on our sides, are willing and desirous, that such proportion of our pay, as shall be judged proper, be stopped towards their respective satisfactions ; and we shall esteem ourselves happy, if those laws, whose victims we are, shall think fit to make this use

of us, as a counterbalance to those mischiefs which the dread of them has brought upon our country, by not only building, but manning our enemy’s ships ; it not being to be expected, that such as could escape should prefer perishing at home in a prison, for the want of a few shillings, when they may enjoy freedom abroad, and encouragement, sheltered from the rigour of our laws, under the milder treatment of popery, of arbitrary power, nay, of the Inquisition.

‘ That, in case we shall be deemed to ask terms too favourable to ourselves, our most humble petition is, inasmuch as it has been the opinion of many wise and skilful persons in sea affairs, that galleys might be of great utility in our seas, were they but consistent with our liberty ; a scruple at which we cannot help wondering ; that such be forthwith constructed, and we therein employed, subject to the same conditions as galley-slaves universally are abroad, we, for our parts, being most ready to make our country a compliment of the term Liberty, which, to our cost, we find not worth our consideration ; beseeching our country to be so good for the future, whether it shall please to accept or reject our humble proposal, as to make no manner of difficulty to call us, what we already are to the extremity of the sense of the word, Slaves.

‘ And, in case we should still be so unfortunate, as to have this looked upon as dealing too mercifully with us, then our most humble and earnest petition is, That it may please the humanity of the nation to enact, that for the time to come, and for forty years retrospective, all debts that in such course of time shall have been, or for the future may be contracted, exceeding the sum of forty shillings of lawful money of Great Britain, be deemed, construed, and punished as felony, without benefit of clergy. And, in return for such great lenity to us had, in being no worse dealt withal than highwaymen, either by transportation, which might give us a chance of acquiring a considerable fortune ; or by death, which

has proved the only real jail-delivery to men in our situation; we your Petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.'

Whether we shall have any compassion upon these unfortunate people, or no, or whether they deserve any, let us at least have some upon ourselves, that is, our country. The number of those detained in our prisons, surprising and shocking as it is, is but a trifle, in comparison of the droves that, in terrors of the same fate, have constantly been, and still are flying from us on every side, and at every port. Arts, trade, and manufactures make their escape along with them, and, whenever they happen to take root again, it is from our vitals, at the long run, that their nourishment is supplied; there was a time, when one might have added the danger, contracted to our religion by the perversion of so many into its virulent enemies. We have not that enemy in the world (and do but reflect how great a part of it that implies) whose arms by sea or land, or both, are not assisted by our fugitives. The English are dispersed as far and wide as the Jews, though not always under the same curse of growing rich. At home, we are shrinking into depopulation to a degree melancholy to those who observe and reflect. What difficulties do we not find in raising the few forces necessary to our defence! Can any thing, but the absolute scarcity of men, account for the incompleteness of our militia? For it cannot be supposed that we, every one of us, wished for it with so much zeal and ardour, with an exception to our own particular service in it. A kingdom like this, when it has not a hundred thousand men to spare upon an emergency, is an estate that can only make shift to support its owner, until he has a fit of sickness, but then cannot pay the doctor's bill. We have been drained and wasted by commerce, colonies, gin, debauchery, transportation, and the lavish use of the gallows, until the skin of what we were hangs loose about us in plaits; and yet we talk on, as when we were all muscle and nerve. As long as the streets of London continue a little shew of hurry and business,

we judge the whole country to be full of vigour, not considering that, as long as any blood is left in us, the pulse of it will certainly beat there; nay, perhaps, will be found, in time, to palpitate a little while, like the heart of an eel, after the vitals are separated from it.

It would be easy, from Sir William Pettit's estimate of the annual value of every subject to the public, and from the number of actual prisoners for debt in Great Britain, allowing only five times as many to have fled for fear of becoming such, to shew that we generously are at the expence of millions to give the advantage over ourselves to our rivals in trade, and our enemies in war; and this at a time when we ought rather, in national prudence, to buy inhabitants to the land at a still greater rate than we already give to confine or scare away the scanty remains of ourselves.

But why, after all, though we have only called what we sue for 'an act of perpetual insolvency,' should not all men be treated alike, and the act of bankruptcy (under whatever new restrictions or penalties shall be thought proper) be thrown open equally to all? Is not that man's liberty as valuable to himself, who deals only for a dozen rows of pins, as his who is concerned in as many ships to either Indies? Why should the greatness of the debt, which ought rather to aggravate the penalty, become the security of the failer? I will not endeavour to vary the lights in which this might be exposed, lest I should dim the glaringness of the conviction; for such, unless I am quite fascinated with my new character of author, I take it to be. But do not let me be supposed proportionably sanguine of success; I am aware, that all of us, though we may listen to reason for a while, yet we never fail, at the conclusion, to give an audience, of at least an equal length, to our old prejudices; like the Jews, who, in the Pope's domain, are obliged to attend on certain days at a sermon preached for their conversion; from which they adjourn directly to their synagogue, and hear their own Rabbies hold forth as long against all they have been hearing before.

Extract of a Letter from Bradwell juxta Mare, in Essex, dated Nov. 1, 1758.

MOrrice Frisby, an inn-keeper, of this place, about eight years ago, having received a quarter of a moidore, put it into his mouth. An acquaintance of his, meeting him, told him he would have the piece from him; and, giving him a sudden chuck under the chin, it passed the epiglottis, and went down into his lungs. He

was, from that time, troubled with a violent and almost continual cough, and was frequently in very great danger of being strangled. He had indeed, sometimes, intervals of tolerable ease, for three weeks or a month together; which he supposed might happen, when the piece, being raised by coughing, fell edgeways down again, and,

consequence

consequently, was not so great an impediment. He said he could feel it rise, very frequently, to the upper part of his wind-pipe, during a fit of coughing, and flattered himself, that, at one time or other, he should cough it out. He continued in this miserable situation till about a fortnight ago, when he died of a slight fever, attended with no dangerous symptoms, except his cough, and that not so violent as usual.

His lungs being taken out very carefully, the piece of money was found in the left lobe, about two inches below the division of the trachea; where, I presume, it had not staid so long, as there was no purulent matter lodged near it, and that part

of the lungs appeared to be very sound.

The piece had a considerable crust upon it; I therefore weighed it first in air, and found, that it had gained near four pence above the original value; I then weighed it in water, and found it weighed near three pence less than the original value. Mr. Thomas of Malden, Mr. Bridge of Southminster, and Mr. Fox of Tillingham, were the Gentlemen appointed by will to take out the money. I have only related the plain matter of fact, and shall think myself happy, if it may serve as a caution for people to put their money, not into their mouths, but into their pockets.

Translation of the Brief, which the Pope addressed to the Empress-Queen, when he conferred upon her the Title of Apostolic Queen of Hungary.

THE Roman Pontiffs, whom we have succeeded notwithstanding our want of merit, wisely applied themselves, and greatly to their honour, amidst different regulations, paternally to distinguish and load with favours, as occasion offered, the countries situated on the frontiers of the perpetual enemies of the Christian name, and have always regarded these countries as the bulwarks which can alone secure Christianity from hostile invasions. We have regarded, in the same light, the most flourishing kingdom of Hungary, possessed by our dearly beloved daughter in Jesus Christ, which, both by its situation and the bravery of the people, is the most proper for the propagation of the Christian splendor and name. All the world knows how the noble Hungarians have contributed, by their valour, to the extending and defending the Christian religion; how often, and with what success, this same nation has fought against the hereditary enemy. Who knows not the signal, and almost incredible, victories which it has gained, when Christendom was in danger of being totally ruined and overwhelmed by that enemy?

These actions are generally known. They are recorded in the most authentic annals, and will be handed down to posterity. Mean while, we ought to call to mind St. Stephen, that valiant Sovereign of Hungary, whose memory is precious to the Church; which has been inscribed in the catalogue of the Saints, and whom we particularly reverence. We talk, even in these parts, (to the honour of the Hungarian nation) of his virtues, his piety, and his magnanimity. The Princes, who have succeeded him, have exerted themselves at all times to imitate his virtuous example.

No wonder, then, that the sovereign Pon-

tiffs, having regard to the sincere and unshaken attachment of the Princes and Kings of Hungary to the Catholic faith, and calling to mind the services they have done to the Holy See, have, from time to time, heightened their merit, and granted them particular privileges. Among these, their Kings enjoyed the privilege of causing a cross to be carried before them by a Bishop, when they appeared in public on solemn occasions, as the most exalted sign of their Apostleship; a particular concession of the Holy See, which would thereby shew that the Hungarian nation, and its Kings, gloried only in the cross of our Saviour Jesus Christ, and have always been wont to fight and overcome for the Catholic faith, under this holy sign.

The Kings of Hungary have also, at divers times, acquired the privilege of being decorated and honoured with the glorious and magnificent title of Apostolic Kings, though we cannot precisely discover the true origin of this custom, and the authenticity of such a high prerogative.

We, for our part, though we cannot manifest the true spirit of our predecessors, have, nevertheless, made it our constant endeavours to follow their sentiments. We cannot, we imagine, more advantageously distinguish the beginning of our reign, than by conferring all possible honours and the utmost splendor on those Princes and Kings whom we know to be attached to the Holy See; and therefore we have thought proper to contribute particularly to the exaltation of your Apostolic Majesty, and of your kingdom of Hungary. We cannot do this more effectually, than by confirming, as far as in us lies, by our Papal authority and power, this Apostolical denomination. We therefore, of our own proper motion, cer-

tain knowledge, and plenitude of Apostolic authority, invest, honour, and decorate your Majesty, as Queen of Hungary, and your successors in that kingdom, with the title and denomination of Apostolic Queen; willing that all, and every one, shall name and acknowledge you, and your successors, for Apostolic Queen.

Receive then, dearly beloved daughter in Christ Jesus, this title with joy; not, however, as a mark of that power which the vanity of the age, and a deceitful ambition may invent, but as a symbol of a Christian submission to Jesus Christ, by whom alone the true glory of your kingdom can subsist for ever. This title you receive as a testi-

mony or recompence of your zeal for the propagation of the Catholic religion; a zeal, which has been transmitted to you through a long series of ancestors, which you have kept up, and which increases in you more and more. Transmit this title of honour and splendor to the best and best beloved son, that son who shall possess the whole glory of his mother's inheritance. Receive this brief as the pledge and the first fruits of our paternal love and affection, which we bear towards your Apostolic Majesty, and we give you, dearly beloved daughter in Christ Jesus, most tenderly our Apostolic benediction.

Rome, August 25, 1758.

The MONITOR, Number CLXXV.

They shall seek Peace, and there shall be none.

EZEKIEL vii. 25.

To the MONITOR.

SIR,

THIS is the language of a prophetic writer, to a nation whose ambition, perfidy, violence, and bloody crimes had provoked the Almighty to devote them to destruction: For, though a declaration of war be an act of human policy, we are to consider the sword to be an instrument in the hand of justice, not to be sheathed till the end for which it was drawn be obtained; and that the people who are engaged in a just and necessary war need not doubt of success, if they be not wanting to themselves, nor betrayed to their enemies.

As the end of a war ought to be for a recovery of our just rights, for the punishment of our enemies, and for procuring a lasting peace; so where the ambitious invader offers no restitution, or such as shall be only a commutation for an advantage improvable to the injury of the party aggrieved; where a peace shall provide no recompence for the dangers brought upon the innocent; and where it leaves the enemy in a condition to disturb the public tranquillity by the same means which had provoked the taking up of arms; they should have no peace, though they might seek it ever so earnestly: There can be no sincerity in such a request, nor any security for their peaceable behaviour. They who seek for peace, in order to recover an ability to rekindle the flames of war, should be treated after their own way, and judged according to their deserts; reduced to an incapacity of reviving false pretensions, and of supporting them with violence and bloodshed.

A peace, concluded upon other conditions, deviates not only from the rules of distributive justice, when the Almighty visiteth the nations of the earth for their iniquities; but

is deficient in human policy. To give peace to an enemy, that never seeks for it till he is brought to the brink of destruction by a war of his own hatching, without availing ourselves of his weakness, so far as to deprive him of the means to give us future trouble about the matters contended for, would be tempting of Providence, which favours our cause; and a neglect of those means, without which no peace can be preserved against the perfidy and ambition of a powerful neighbour.

In like manner, a peace, which at our expence and risque might be patched up in favour of an ally, reduced to great extremities by the miseries of war, is to be avoided by every state. Should France and her allies seek peace, at this juncture, with Great Britain, Prussia, and Hanover, there should be none granted, except upon such conditions as could be approved on by all the allies, and such as might most probably obtain the just and necessary end for which arms were taken up; and might secure their quiet and peaceable possession and enjoyment.

The war was begun, on the part of Great Britain, to procure satisfaction from the French for invading her dominions in North America, which the enemy had perfidiously seized upon, during the time of peace, without provocation or any just claim; and with a view to reduce the French to such a state, as never more to be able to disturb the peace, or to usurp upon the British territories in the new world. Therefore, whatever conditions may be proposed for putting an end to this war with France, if they do not effectually offer us satisfaction, and put the British empire in America above all apprehensions of danger, from a people who never make peace but to be better able

to renew war with their neighbours, they are to be rejected.

The principal support of the enemy's ambitious and unjust measures, for depriving us of the advantages we reap by the American trade and navigation, were their fortifications daily multiplying, and their navy, which served to convoy troops and all the necessaries of war. Nothing can prevent their success, except we shall be able to cut off their communication with Old France by sea, and conquer their strong holds in America: And, should we effect this necessary service for our country, and be prevailed upon, by any considerations, to hearken to a peace, whereby Great Britain shall be obliged to restore those fortifications she has or shall conquer, and to consent to any terms dishonourable to the British flag, and injurious to our trade and navigation, at a time the French marine is reduced to the lowest degree of imbecillity; it would be so far from pursuing the end for which Britain took up arms, that, after the blood spilt, and the immense treasure spent in this cause, it would expose our plantations and trade more to insults, loss, and ruin.

Long after the commencement of these hostilities we see another war fomented in Germany, and one part of the belligerents, attacked by France, seeking the friendship and aid of Britain: Sound policy advised our attention to every circumstance that might embarrass the French King; and a treaty is concluded under certain conditions to be performed by Great Britain, to prevent her allies from making a separate peace with the common enemy: But, as these conditions specifically confined our aid to men, money, and martial operations, which have been punctually supplied; they cannot expect that Britain is obliged, or in sound policy will ever be prevailed upon to give up to France the conquests she shall make, on the keeping of which depends her own safety, to procure any advantage to her allies.

It was the opinion of the greatest Civilian in the last age, 'That, in all leagues which a Prince enters into with his neighbours, upon the points of assistance and supplies, this exception ought always to be supposed, "If the condition and circumstances of my own kingdom will permit;" for that consideration ought always to overbalance, not only any private respect, but even the ties of blood and affinity; for, since it is impossible a Prince should be under nearer or stricter obligations to an ally than to his own subjects, it is evident that he can make no promise, which can be binding to any confederate, when it is manifestly in-

consistent with the good of his own subjects.'

This is the doctrine of Puffendorf, and this is the law of nature and nations; which makes advantage the basis of all confederacies between kingdoms or states. While it is consistent with the interest of the British dominions in America, which is the primary object of our war with France, it is generous, it is religious, it is good policy to assist the distressed, to defend the Evangelic Body, and to cut out work for our natural enemy upon their own borders, that we may attack him with greater advantage in his vital parts. But, after we have, by force of arms, possessed ourselves of such part of the enemy's power as enabled him to disturb the public peace, and to usurp upon our property, and without which he could never more be in circumstances to renew hostilities, it would be prodigal, nefarious, and an excess of folly to submit to any terms of peace, for the sake of an ally, which would deprive this nation of the special advantages it has gained by her own arms; and without which she could never be able to cover her own dominions and trade from invasion and incroachments.

What equivalent could our Hanoverian ally propose to Great Britain, should that Regency require a restitution of Cape Breton to our enemy, in order to get rid of their French invaders? Without Cape Breton the British empire in America will be a very precarious appendage to this nation; but with this fortress and its member forts, that have submitted to our arms, America will always be defended against the insults and false claims of our enemies, though Hanover should be reduced to be a province to France; an event inconsistent with the Germanic constitution, and more natural for the consideration of the Imperial Dyet than a British Parliament.

The same objection lies against all overtures of a peace in favour of Prussia, whereby the British interest must be sacrificed. What commerce can we expect from Germany, that shall balance the loss of those advantages gained in Africa by the conquest of Senegal, and by the success of our arms in America? What protection may we hope for from our allies on the continent, who disavow all obligation to assist us in the defence and recovery of our just claims beyond the Gulph of Florida? Yet such will be the situation of Britain; she will be deprived of the advantages gained both in trade and power on the sea, and in extent of dominion, should she, by evil counsel, be prevailed upon to purchase a peace for her German allies, at the expence of the barriers her
arms

arms have conquered for her trade, against the perfidy and power of France.

'Such a measure would be not only inconsistent with the interest of Great Britain, but the ready way to encourage and empower the common enemy to pursue the projects formed for the rooting out the reformation in Germany, and for destroying the liberties of Europe. A peace, concluded upon terms that should strengthen France and weaken Great Britain, would furnish the properest opportunity for carrying those impious and ambitious designs into execution, which they intended by this war, but are not in a capacity to accomplish. Put the Grand Monarch once more in possession of the means to recover and extend the commerce of his subjects, to give laws to the American navigation, and to repair the loss of his navy, and it will be found, that neither the sacred ties of peace, nor the united force of the British allies on the continent, shall be sufficient barriers against any future attempts upon their religion and liberty, when the glory, ambition, or bigotry of the Most Christian King shall prompt him to chastise his neighbours, add new territories to his conquered countries, and to extirpate the Gospel.

Therefore, should he seek peace upon these terms, Britain must not grant it. A peace, which will strengthen an enemy, will also produce another more dangerous and heavy war. What we have engaged to do towards the support of our allies, let it be done with the strictest regard to the honour of the public faith; and even, if that is not enough, let us go, as far as the condition and circumstances of our nation will permit, to preserve them from ruin; but let us hearken to no peace in which our all must be the price of their salvation.

Our German allies are neither principals nor auxiliaries in our American war. With what countenance then can they expect to avail themselves on our American conquests, to procure for themselves an advantageous peace? Or how barefaced must be the demand of the French Ministry, to ask their restitution in favour of Hanover and Prussia; with whom the interest of Britain, in the issue of that war, is no ways connected.

If they are tired of a war, into which they have been driven by necessity, and are dissatisfied with the aid they receive from Britain, let them make the best terms they can for themselves; and, if they reject the protection and subsidy given by our Parliament, I dare say it would be less grievous to these kingdoms, and infinitely more to our interest, for them to provide for their own peace upon any terms, than for Bri-

tain to pay so dear for it, by giving up Cape Breton, and thereby involving ourselves in fresh and continual troubles in America.

It is evident, from all circumstances, that Britain can stand alone against France; but it is not so with our allies. Necessity compels them to solicit our friendship and help; policy engages us to accept of their application. For, though our allies have not always dealt sincerely with us, as we have experienced in the conduct of those Princes and States, whose very existence is owing to the aid of Britain, and whose present attachment to, and union with France discovers, that they never heartily fought the welfare of their defender and deliverer; yet a little money and a few men, when opportunely granted to oppose the ambitious views and increasing power of our restless and perfidious neighbours, has been always considered good policy. But it was never known, that either this or any other nation renounced their peculiar advantages, to gratify an ally; for the states, which are most respectable for their antiquity and influence in the policy of Europe, never measure their alliances and friendships, otherwise than by the credit and interest they bring them.

Should Britain be reduced to the necessity of continuing the war alone with France, it would be preferable to any peace that should deprive her of her conquests; and it is greatly to be suspected, that the enemy, who is always meditating war in the time of peace; whose constitution includes a standing military force, and whose genius is of the martial kind; would never seek a peace, were they not reduced to a state of inability; and therefore more likely to accept of such terms as we might in honour give them, than to demand a restitution of those conquests, which nothing but force or treachery can make us evacuate.

There is yet another consideration, which should weigh with us against a peace with France. Who is not a witness of the bloody crimes and violence, with which our enemies have filled the land they have unjustly invaded? And shall we, who have drawn the sword in defence of the innocent, of our religion, and of our just rights, and been favoured by Providence in so eminent a manner, as to bring them to the brink of destruction, and to the necessity of suing for peace, frustrate the intention of the supreme Disposer of all things, when he has enabled us to put it out of the power of the French to make any future attempt upon the liberty and religion of their neighbours?

This is not a time to talk of peace with the professed enemy of our religion and na-

tion, when we see their misfortunes multiply, and a succession of losses cloath their palace with mourning, and fill the people of their land with trouble; we ought to consider the triumphant sword to be the in-

strument of divine Justice, not to be sheathed, till it has exacted due punishment upon those, that stick not at any means to rob God of his glory, and man of his liberty and property.

The Political State, of EUROPE, &c.

The LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

Whitehall, October 31.

Yesterday a mail arrived from New York, with letters from Major-general Abercromby to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated from the camp at Lake George the 8th and 10th past, giving an account, That Lieutenant-colonel Bradstreet, having proposed a plan against Cadaraqui or Fort Frontenac, had been detached to make an attempt on that place, with a body of men consisting of 154 regulars, 249 provincials, 27 of the royal regiment of artillery, 61 rangers, 300 batteauxmen, and 70 Indians, in all 313 men, including Officers: And the following copy of a letter from Colonel Bradstreet to Major general Abercromby, dated Oswego, August 31, contains the account of his success in that very difficult and most important enterprise.

‘I landed with the troops within a mile of Fort Frontenac, without opposition, the 25th: The garrison surrendered prisoners of war the 27th, between seven and eight in the morning:—It was a square fort of 100 yards the exterior side, and had in it 110 men, some women, children, and Indians; sixty pieces of cannon, (half of which was mounted;) sixteen mortars; with an immense quantity of provisions and goods, to be sent to the troops gone to oppose Brigadier-general Forbes, their western garrisons, Indians, and to support the army under the command of M. Levy, on his intended enterprise against the Mohawk river, valued by the French at 800,000 livres.—We have likewise taken nine vessels from eight to eighteen guns, which is all they have upon the lake, two of which I have brought here; one richly laden; and the rest and the provisions I have burnt and destroyed, together with the fort, artillery, stores, &c. agreeable to your Excellency’s instructions, should I succeed. The garrison made no scruple of saying, that their troops to the southward and western garrisons will suffer greatly, if not intirely starve, for want of the provisions and vessels we have destroyed, as they have not any left to bring them home from Niagara.

‘The terms on which the garrison surrendered were prisoners of war, until exchanged for equal numbers and rank.’

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

October 31.

An authentic Relation of what has passed at the King of Prussia’s Army since the Battle of Zorndorff, till the Action of the 14th of October 1758.

Berlin, October 21. The body of troops, under the King, left the camp of Blumberg the 2d of September, and joined the army, which was coming under the command of the Margrave Charles from Silesia, the 9th, at Grossenhayn.

On the 10th they marched on the heights between Moritzburg and Dresden; after which we pitched our camp at Schonberg; the enemy had theirs at Stolpen. They had detached General Laudohn to Fischbach, from whence he was dislodged by General Retzow. We made near 300 of the enemy prisoners. General Retzow encamped at Fischbach, after which our army made a motion to the left, and marched to Rammenau. This obliged the Prince of Dourlach to march to Bautzen. Two days after we dislodged General Laudohn from an eminence, which we were desirous of occupying, and encamped at Bischofswerda. Marshal Daun thought proper to make a march on his right, and then encamped in the mountains of Wilten. The King had previously given orders to General Retzow to take post at Bautzen, and, in consequence of the enemy’s motions, our army marched thither, while General Retzow pushed as far as Weissenberg. The Prince of Dourlach had posted himself upon the height of Arensdorff, and Marshal Daun was encamped at Kittlitz. The King’s army marched to Hochkirchen, from whence he dislodged the Austrians, and posted himself upon the eminences, which extend from Hochkirchen towards Groditz. In the night between the 13th and 14th Marshal Daun ordered an attack to be made on our right; and as the night was extremely dark, and the fog very thick, the Pandours having dislodged our free battalions, which were at the very extremity of our flank, by that means slipped into the village and set it on fire, and thereby obliged the battalions, which had covered the sides of it, to abandon it, and retire farther. The Austrians attempted, several times, to pass through it, but were repulsed both by our infantry and cavalry. General Retzow was at the same time attacked by the Prince of Dourlach; but after he had repulsed the enemy, and taken 300 prisoners, he was coming to join the army, the left of which was attacked at the time they received orders to reinforce the right, which was done by the whole, except the battalion of Kleist, which, having advanced too far in repelling the enemy, could not join the army again, and was obliged to lay down their arms. The post on the right was maintained from half an hour after four till ten, when the army received orders to retire. General Retzow joined it, and it now occupies the post of Biertitz and Dobreschutz. We have lost Marshal Keith and Prince Francis of Brunswick, whom we cannot sufficiently regret. Prince Maurice of Anhalt is wounded; and, as he was going in a coach to Bautzen, was made prisoner. General Geist is wounded in the arm, and Major-general Crockow, of the cuirassiers, in the shoulder. The King, the Margrave, and all the Generals, who were in the action, have either received contusions, or had

had their horses wounded. We cannot as yet make an exact estimate of our loss, but it may be depended on, that the whole does not exceed 3000 men. Night prevented the regiments on the right from striking their tents, by which we were greatly incommoded, and they consequently lost: But these are misfortunes which are sometimes unavoidable in the chances of war. We have about 500 of the enemy prisoners, among whom is the General Marquis de Vitteleschi. We hope soon to give the public better news.

We may add to this account, that, since it was written, our loss has greatly decreased by the return of a great number of soldiers, who were separated from their corps during the engagement. The loss of the enemy greatly exceeds ours.

The Russian army has lately left Stargard, and directs its march precipitately through Reets and Kalies, two towns in the New Marche, upon the frontiers of Poland.

Hague, October 27. Prince Ferdinand's army made a motion by its right, on the 21st instant, from Soest to Hoftadt, upon the Lippe, with its right to that place, and its left to Oisnighausen, in which camp Lieutenant-general Oberg arrived the same day, and was posted so as to cover the right flank of the army. The light troops had been engaged with the enemy, and had had good success, particularly Lieutenant-colonel Boist, of the Prussian hussars, who drew the French into an ambuscade at Soest, in which he killed and wounded a good number, and took several prisoners. Marshal Contades was about Werle. By letters from Prince Ferdinand's army, we are informed, that his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, Commander in Chief of the British forces in Germany, died, greatly regretted, on the 20th instant, at Munster.

Admiralty Office, November 14.

Captain Saumarez, of his Majesty's ship *Antelope*, having received intelligence in King Road, on the 31st past, that a French ship of war was lying in Lundy Road, he immediately weighed and went in quest of her, and though the wind was contrary, and blew hard, he beat down the Channel, and, on the 1st instant, saw her at anchor below Ilfracombe. Upon discovering the *Antelope*, she weighed and stood towards her, and, upon coming pretty near, hoisted her colours, and seemed prepared to engage, but soon after hauled them down. When the *Antelope* came within gun shot, she fired at the French ship, which she not returning, Captain Saumarez sent a boat, with his first Lieutenant, to know if they had surrendered; but, finding the boat did not return, he bore down under her stern, and asked if she had struck, and was answered they had. She proved to be the *Belliqueux*, pierced for 66 guns, and had 64 mounted, with 417 men.

November 18.

Constantinople, Oct. 2. There have been severe prohibitions against dress renewed here again lately by the Sultan's express order; and the late examples of severity are so recent in the minds of the people, that most conform to the rules prescribed. The Vizir, by his prudent administration, continues in full power. The Grand Seignior, who

seemed to be of a weak constitution on his accession to the throne, is now extremely active, and takes much exercise.

Dresden, Oct. 29. His Prussian Majesty having had notice, before he left Budissin, of the detachments sent from the Duke de Deux Pont's army to intercept the convoy of prisoners, &c. has, it is supposed, ordered that convoy, instead of coming to Dresden, to march directly to Francfort on the Oder. This conjecture is the more probable, as it now appears that these detachments from Deux Pont's army have not marched on, but occupy Bischoffswerda, Stolpen, and Radberg. By our advices of the 25th instant, the Prussians were encamped near Gorlitz, and Marshal Daun occupied the heights of Landes-Crone, within half a mile of the Prussian camp. The Prussian troops, under the command of Lieutenant-general Itzenplitz, remain in their camp near Dohna.

Dresden, Nov. 1. By the last accounts received from his Prussian Majesty's army, it appeared that there had been a skirmish between the Prussians and a body of Austrian cavalry, on the 26th past, near Gorlitz, to the advantage of the former, who began the attack, broke the Austrians, and drove them to a hill near Landes-Crone. The number of prisoners taken from the latter, in this affair, is said to be about 600 men, besides Officers.

November 21.

Rome, Oct. 24. The Pope, in the last Consistory, notified to the College of Cardinals, that he had confirmed to the Queen of Hungary, her heirs, and successors, the title of Apostolic. The Pope having fixed the 12th of November for the ceremony of his taking possession, great preparations are making for that purpose.

Hague, Nov. 14. Count Dohna, with a part of his army, passed through Berlin the 7th instant, on his way to Saxony, leaving a body of troops in Pomerania, to observe the Russians, and to check any incursions of light troops; whilst General Manteuffel, with another corps, is marched thro' Stetin, to oppose the Swedes, who continue about Prentzlow and Stromberg.

The Duke de Deux Ponts has recalled the detachments he had sent over the Elbe, and is moved to Freyberg, which has obliged General Itzenplitz, who commands in the absence of Prince Henry, to change his position: He is now encamped near Kesselsdorff.

It is confidently said, that the Russians have raised the siege of Colberg, after besieging it near a month: The detachment that formed the siege thereof, is retired towards Marienwerder, and the army under General Fermor towards Poland.

Hague, Nov. 17. The siege of Neiss has been raised; the news of his Prussian Majesty's marching that way having been sufficient to determine General Harsch to abandon it, which he did in the night between the 5th and 6th instant; and the garrison gained a considerable advantage over the besiegers, in a salley they made on that occasion. The King of Prussia, who slept upon this news at Gros-Nossen, between
Breslau

Breslau and Neiss, immediately returned to Lusatia, to oppose the army under the command of Marshal Daun, which, it is reported, had marched back towards Dresden, in order to take advantage of the King of Prussia's absence from those parts.

Marshal Contades has abandoned Hamm and the Lippe; and the army under his orders is hastening into winter-quarters. Prince Ferdinand has likewise ordered the army under his command into cantonments.

November 25.

Munster, Nov. 18. The British troops decamped this morning, and are marched into winter-quarters. M. de Contades's army was in full march to repass the Rhine, at Cologne, Dusseldorf, and Wesel; and there is no appearance of their intention of keeping troops on this side of that river. The Prince de Soubise's army had evacuated Munden; and from appearances there was reason to believe, that they had actually left, or soon would leave, Cassel.

Hague, Nov. 21. By accounts from Saxony we learn, that Dresden was invested by the Austrians since the 8th or 9th of this month. In the mean while the King of Prussia had marched with most surprising expedition from Silesia into Lusatia, and arrived with his army at Bautzen on the 13th; as about the same time General Wedel and Count Dohna did between Dresden and Torgau: And the whole force of the Prussians was to rendezvous near Dresden on the 16th. It was confidently said too, that the Prince of Deux Ponts had recalled his detachments from Halle and Leipzig, so that those cities are freed from their apprehensions of an assault.

From the GAZETTE.

Westminster, November 23.

This day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by Mr. Quarme, Deputy Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, desiring their attendance in the House of Peers; the Commons being come thither accordingly, the following speech of the Lords Commissioners, appointed by his Majesty, for holding this Parliament, was delivered by the Lord Keeper to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

In pursuance of the authority given to us by his Majesty's commission under the Great Seal, amongst other things to declare the causes of his holding this Parliament, his Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct us to assure you, that he always receives the highest satisfaction in being able to lay before you any events that may promote the honour and interest of his kingdoms.

That, in consequence of your advice, and enabled by that assistance which you unanimously gave him, his Majesty has exerted his endeavours to carry on the war in the most vigorous manner, in order to that desirable end, always to be wished, a safe and honourable peace. It has pleased the Divine Providence to bless his Majesty's measures and arms with success in several parts; and to make our enemies feel, that the strength of Great Britain is not to be provoked with impunity.

We have it also in command from his Majesty to acquaint you, that the conquest of the strong fortresses of Louisburg, with the islands of Cape Breton and St. John; the taking of Frontenac, of the highest importance to our operations in North America; and the reduction of Senegal; cannot fail to bring great distress upon the French commerce and colonies; and, in proportion, to procure great advantages to our own. That nation has also been made sensible, that, whilst their forces are sent forth to invade and ravage the dominions of their neighbours, their own coasts are not inaccessible to his Majesty's fleets and armies: This they have experienced in the demolition of their works at Cherbourg, erected at a great expence, with a particular view to annoy this country; and in the loss of a great number of ships and vessels; but no treatment, however injurious to his Majesty, could tempt him to make retaliation on the innocent subjects of that crown.

In Germany, his Majesty's good brother the King of Prussia, and Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, have found full employment for the armies of France and her confederates; from which our operations, both by sea and in America, have derived the most evident advantage. Their successes, owing, under God, to their able conduct, and the bravery of his Majesty's troops and those of his allies, have been signal and glorious.

His Majesty has further commanded us to observe to you, that the common cause of liberty and independency is still making noble and vigorous efforts, against the unnatural union formed to oppress it: That the commerce of his subjects, the source of our riches, has, by the vigilant protection received from his Majesty's fleet, flourished in a manner not to be paralleled during such troubles. In this state of things, his Majesty, in his wisdom, thinks it unnecessary to use many words to persuade you to bear up against all difficulties; effectually to stand by, and defend his Majesty; vigorously to support the King of Prussia, and the rest of his Majesty's allies; and to exert yourselves to reduce our enemies to equitable terms of accommodation.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The uncommon extent of this war, in different parts, occasions it to be uncommonly expensive. This his Majesty has ordered us to declare to you, that he sincerely laments, and feels deeply for the burdens of his people. The several estimates are ordered to be laid before you; and his Majesty desires only such supplies as shall be requisite to push the war with advantage, and be adequate to the necessary services.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

His Majesty has, in the last place, graciously commanded us to assure you, that he takes so much satisfaction in that good harmony which subsists amongst his faithful subjects, that it is more proper for him now to thank you for it, than to repeat his exhortations to it. This union, necessary at all times, is more especially so in such critical conjunctures; and his Majesty doubts not but the good effects we have found from it will be the strongest motives to you to pursue it.

The humble Address of the Right Honourable the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled; presented to his Majesty on Friday the 24th Day of November, 1758.

Most gracious Sovereign,

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords spiritual and temporal, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to approach your throne, with hearts full of that duty and affection to your sacred person and government, which become the most faithful subjects to the best of Kings.

That constant regard and attention, which your Majesty has shewn to the honour and interest of your kingdoms, have filled our minds with the most grateful sentiments; and we see, with real satisfaction, those active and vigilant efforts, which your Majesty, in your great wisdom, has made, to carry on the war with vigour, in order to the desirable end, which we all wish, a safe and honourable peace.

Justice and good policy required, that our enemies should feel how dangerous it is for them to provoke the spirit and strength of the British nation. We acknowledge, with becoming thankfulness, the goodness of the Divine Providence, in having crowned your Majesty's measures and arms with success, in several parts; and we joyfully congratulate your Majesty on the conquest of the strong fortress of Louisburg, with the islands of Cape Breton and St. John, the taking of Frontenac, and the reduction of Senegal. The high importance of these successes is apparent in the reputation thereby acquired to your Majesty's arms, and in the distress they cannot fail to bring upon the French commerce and colonies, as well as in the happy effects procured to those of Great Britain.

We have seen, with the warmest emotions of resentment, the exorbitant devastations committed by the armies of France, upon the dominions of your Majesty and those of your allies, in Germany. They must now have experienced how much, in consequence of their unbounded ambition to invade their neighbours, their own coasts are exposed, in the demolition of their expensive works at Cherburg, particularly intended for the annoyance of this country; and in the loss of so many ships and vessels, as well privateers as others, in their ports. At the same time we cannot sufficiently admire your Majesty's magnanimity and moderation, in not having hitherto retaliated, on the innocent subjects of that Crown, the injurious treatment which you have received.

We have a just sense of the real advantages derived to the operations of Great Britain in particular, as well as to the common cause in general, from the wise conduct of the King of Prussia and Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick; their great abilities, and the bravery of your Majesty's troops and those of your allies, have been signally conspicuous in the successes with which they have been attended, and must be acknowledged by all Europe.

Nothing can possibly be of greater national importance, than the navigation and commerce of your subjects; and we return your Majesty our dutiful thanks for that protection and security

which they have received from your royal care, in the disposition of your fleet, to which their present flourishing condition is so much owing: The stagnation of our enemy's trade, and the taking and destroying so many of their capital ships of war, ought, in this view, to be reckoned amongst the most happy events.

Permit us to declare our grateful sense of that paternal tenderness which your Majesty has expressed for the burdens of your people: We receive from thence the strongest encouragement to adhere the more firmly to the cause of the Protestant religion and public liberty, against any unnatural union formed to oppress it. In this just cause we will, to our utmost, effectually stand by and defend your Majesty; support the King of Prussia, and the rest of your allies; and vigorously exert ourselves to reduce our enemies to equitable terms of accommodation.

Our duty and fidelity to your Majesty, and our zeal for the Protestant succession in your royal family, are uniform and unalterable; our prayers for the prolongation of your precious life and auspicious reign over us are sincere and fervent: And we beg leave to give your Majesty the strongest assurances, that nothing shall be wanting, on our part, to improve union and good harmony amongst all your subjects, for promoting and securing these interesting and essential objects.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

My Lords,

I return you my hearty thanks for this very dutiful and affectionate address. The satisfaction which you express in my measures, and the zeal you shew for my honour and support, the true interest of my kingdoms, and the assistance of my allies, as well as for pursuing the war with vigour, are highly acceptable to me: They cannot fail to produce the best effects in the present conjuncture.

The humble Address of the House of Commons to the King; presented to his Majesty on Saturday the 25th Day of November, 1758.

Most gracious Sovereign,

We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, return your Majesty our most sincere and hearty thanks for the speech delivered, by your Majesty's command, to both Houses of Parliament.

We beg leave to congratulate your Majesty, with hearts full of the most unfeigned joy, upon the many signal successes with which it has pleased Divine Providence to bless your Majesty's measures and arms in several parts of the world; particularly in the important conquest of the strong fortress of Louisburg, with the islands of Cape Breton and St. John; the taking of Frontenac, so essential to our operations in North America; the reduction of the valuable settlement of Senegal; the total demolition of the harbour and works of Cherburg, erected at so great expence by the enemy, with a particular view to annoy this country; and the destruction of the shipping and privateers in the ports of France.

Your

Your Majesty's faithful Commons feel, with the highest satisfaction, how greatly these events redound to the honour and interests of your Majesty's kingdoms, to the upholding the reputation of the British arms, and to the maintaining and extending the glories of your Majesty's reign.

We have the most lively sense of these happy consequences (under God) of your Majesty's wisdom in the powerful exertion of the naval force of these kingdoms, to the annoyance and distress of the fleets, trade, and navigation of France, whilst the commerce of Great Britain flourishes in full protection and security; and, at the same time, of your Majesty's justice and magnanimity, in steadily supporting your allies, and in carrying on with vigour, in all parts, this arduous and necessary war.

It is with joy and admiration we see the glorious efforts made in Germany, by your Majesty's great ally the King of Prussia, and those made by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, seconded by the valour of your Majesty's troops, and those of your allies; and that full employment has thereby been given to all the armies of France, and of her confederates; from which our operations, both by sea and in America, have received the most evident and important advantages.

Permit us to assure your Majesty, that your faithful Commons, justly animated in defence of the rights of your Majesty's crown, and of the Protestant religion, and the common cause of liberty and independency, against the dangerous union which hath been formed to oppress them, will bear up against all difficulties, and exert themselves to the utmost, by granting to your Majesty such supplies as shall be necessary, effectually to stand by and defend your Majesty, and vigorously to support the King of Prussia, and the rest of your Majesty's allies; firmly relying on the wisdom and goodness of your Majesty, that the same will be applied, in the properest manner, to push the war with advantage, and to reduce the enemy to equitable terms of a safe, honourable, and lasting peace.

We beg leave, also, to express our most grateful sense of the paternal satisfaction your Majesty takes in that good harmony, which subsists among your faithful subjects; and of your Majesty's gracious acceptance of the universal zeal and affection of your people; which salutary union hath enabled us so effectually to exert our strength abroad, and hath preserved, at home, tranquillity, safety, and public credit; and we trust, that the continuance of the same truly national spirit will, by the blessing of God, be attended with the like happy effects for the future.

From the common Papers. November 14.

By the Purser of the York Indiaman, who arrived on Sunday evening last, we have the following account of the loss of that ship in Maharee bay, in the county of Kerry in Ireland:

That, on October 26, they spoke with a vessel 26 leagues from Cape Clear, and that night, a hard gale of wind coming on, they were parted from their consorts, the Prince Edward and Lord Anson. At seven A. M. of the 29th, it blowing

hard, and being then in lat. 52. 44. N. and not above 10 leagues to the westward of the land, the Captain, having the approbation of his first and second Officers, bore away for the river Shannon, steering S. E. as that course would carry him into the lat. 52. 24. or 52. 25. by noon, which was the latitude the entrance of that river is laid down in. At half past ten saw the land; at noon, by a good observation, lat. 52. 28. N. stood in till two o'clock, and then discovered that the entrance of the river must be erroneously laid down, as, by the form of the land in sight, it must be Tralee bay, which is (by the draught) the point immediately to the S. W. of the mouth of the Shannon: Upon this discovery, and no pilot answering a signal, wore, and took in the topsails, with intent of standing in all night. At half past two saw a vessel standing down to us under English colours, ordered all hands to quarters, and fired a gun to leeward, upon which he came close under our stern, and told us he was come from London, bound for Limerick; upon the Captain asking him if he was well acquainted with the river, and would undertake to pilot him in, he answered, Fear nothing, and follow me, I will carry you in with safety. From this time he behaved in every respect as a man who had charge as a pilot, making an easy sail, and very exactly observing our motions, at the same time we could see his lead-line passing along. The Captain of the York stood all the while on the fore-castle, giving the necessary orders, and directing the ship immediately after the other, whom he again spoke with, and, besides repeating pretty much the same questions as formerly, asked him if he would make a signal some time before he came to, and if it should fall dark if he would shew him a light; both which he promised he would. The York was then under a double reef-foretop-sail and reef-mizentop-sail; the other vessel under a foretop-sail before the wind, depth of water fifteen fathoms; when the strange vessel, clewing up her top-sail all at once, let go her anchor; upon which the Captain called out to clew up our top-sails, let run the halliards, and let go the anchor; but, as the ship immediately struck, he reflecting that if the anchor was let go, it might be a means of bulging her, called out avast the anchor; and as, by striking, the vessel came up to the wind, he ordered to back the sails, in hopes of that bearing her off; sent the pinnace for the Captain of the other ship (whom we now perceived was a-ground also) that he might give us an account of the exact place where we were, and answer for his conduct, in this affair, with orders to get from him what boats he might have to assist us. Upon the return of our boat with the Master of the vessel, he informed us, that he had been at Cape Breton, where he had received French prisoners for Rochelle, where he had delivered them, and got forty Irishmen in return; that off Scilly, on his way for Plymouth, they secured him, and those of his people who would not join them, took possession of his vessel, and threatened several times to throw him overboard; that at last, resolving to go for the Shannon, and taking us for a man of

war, were determined to run ashore if we proved to be so; and when we spoke to them, that some of them stood over him with arms, threatening his life if he answered otherwise than as they dictated to him; which was the unhappy cause of our misfortune.

The Captain, with the greatest calmness and presence of mind, gave all the necessary orders, such as getting out an anchor before the tide made, to heave her off a-stern, &c. and after she bulged and filled, (which was about twelve o'clock, she not making above 18 inches water before that time) for cutting away the masts, to prevent her going to pieces, encouraging the people with regard to their safety, and assuring them he would stay by them to the last; which he did until day-light; when he called them, and asked them if they had any objection to his endeavouring to land first, and look out assistance and security for them; they all answered him, to do as he pleased; he was their Captain, and his orders should be obeyed; whoever he called into the boat, should go, and none else. In short, never was any Captain more beloved by his ship's company than he; and his conduct was greatly the means of saving the lives of his own people, and those of the other vessel, not a man of either being lost, though it is feared little or none of the cargo will be saved.

It may be worth the observation of Gentlemen who have the charge of ships, to take notice, that though Maharee bay extends upwards of three leagues, yet it is not laid down at all in the draught; by which means the mouth of the river Shannon is laid down in lat. 52. 24. N. whereas it lies in lat. 52. 36. N. or thereabouts.

November 18.

Advice to those who may intend to purchase chances in the present lottery, from one that bought a fourth of a chance, which has been drawn a prize of 20 l.

	l.	s.	d.
20 l. is (say they) worth	17	12	0

1-4th of the chance is	-	-	4	8	0
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Deduct 5 per cent.	-	-	0	4	0
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	4	4	0
--	---	---	---

Deduct the fourth part of the price of a ticket, which is to be returned as the ticket is a prize	}	2	10	0

Remain due to the adventurer	1	14	0
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The purchase of the above fourth was 1 l. 18 s. and, notwithstanding it is a prize of 20 l. the adventurer is four shillings out of pocket.

November 20.

His Majesty has a slight fit of the gout, which hindered his being yesterday at the chapel royal.

We hear from Italy that part of the Squadron under the command of Admiral Broderick, consisting of ten men of war of the line, five of which are cruising on the coast of Corsica, and the other five between Civita Vecchia and Leghorn, visits all ships that are bound to those ports.

The Mercury, Harding, is arrived at Bristol,

from Jamaica; she left that place the 6th of September, and brings advice, that the Eagle men of war, with the fleet under her convoy, was to sail from Bluefields the 20th of that month.

On Wednesday morning last a very remarkable, but most shocking affair, was transacted at Worcester, viz. one Thomas Giles, a master barber and peruke-maker, proving unsuccessful in his addresses to a servant girl in his neighbourhood, he determined upon murdering her; accordingly, that morning, he went to her in her Master's shop, where, after a short conversation, he seized on her, and cut her throat in so terrible a manner, with a razor, that she dropped down, before she could get from the shop into the kitchen, and expired. The fellow made off as soon as he had given the wound; but the other maid servant and the apprentice, who were in the kitchen, hearing some disturbance in the shop, went towards it, and met with the poor girl on the floor, and they knowing this man had just been with her, an alarm was immediately given, and in a few minutes a constable, with proper assistants went to his house, where, after bursting open a door which led to a back room, they found him dead, lying on some matting upon a bedstead, with his throat cut from ear to ear, and a razor between his legs, with a stock, which he had pulled off his neck, lying by his side.—This misfortune to the poor girl seems to be a matter of general concern, more especially to her Master and Mistress, as she was a very honest creditable servant, of great prudence, with an agreeable person.

November 25.

Portsmouth, Nov. 23. This morning set out from the Blue-posts on the Point, for London, 18 waggons loaded with the merchants money brought home in the Intrepid man of war, Captain Pratten. The whole sum is upwards of 1,100,000 l. all in dollars. They are escorted by a strong guard. From the ship the cavalcade is under the direction and conduct of Lieutenant Samuel Short.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Dublin to his Friend in London, dated November 14, 1758.

S I R,

I received your's some time since, and am sorry to write to you now on so melancholy an occasion. The vessel on board whereof the box you forwarded to me was shipped, i. e. the Dublin, Capt. White, foundered at sea, and every person therein, to the number 60 souls, perished. All the effects she carried are lost; which, it is said, amounted to upwards of 150,000 l. sterling. It is well known there was 70,000 l. in specie, and 80,000 l. in goods. The passengers were almost all eminent linen-draper and shopkeepers of this city, who were returning from Chester fair. Among the unfortunate sufferers were the Earl of Drogheda and son; Mr. Tobin, of Backe lane, and Mr. Richard Shaw, linen-draper; Mr. Fletcher, of Castle-street, and his wife, haberdashers; Mr. Boyle, Mr. Travers, Mr. Griffin, linen-draper; Mr. Rudd, bookseller; Mr. Theophilus Cibber, comedian, and Mr. Maddox,

wire-walker, who were both coming to perform at the Theatre royal in Smock-alley; and most of the shopkeepers of Bridge-street, Corn-market, and Back-lane.

The Europa, a letter of marque of Bristol, has taken and carried into St. John's a very rich ship, from Quebec, having several families of note on board.

The following ships are left to winter at Halifax, or Louisburg, under the command of Rear-admiral Durell; viz. Princess Amelia of 80 guns, Prince of Orange and Vanguard of 70 each, Devonshire of 66, Prince Frederick and Captain of 64 each, Nottingham and Pembroke of 60 each, Centurion of 54, and Sutherland of 50 guns.

Commodore Keppel's fleet, which is sailed for Africa, consists of the Torbay of 74 guns, Nassau and Fougueux of 64 each, Dunkirk of 60, Litchfield of 50, and Prince Edward of 40; with the second battalion of Lord Forbes's regiment on board.

The following list is an authentic one of the armament sent to the West-Indies under the command of Commodore Hughes and General Hopson:

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
St. George	90	Capt. Gayton.
Norfolk	74	Commodore Hughes.
Burford	70	Capt. Gambier
Lancaster	66	Capt. Mann [to follow]
Berwick	64	Capt. Harman.
Panther	60	Capt. Shulldham
Lion	60	Capt. Trelawney.
Rippon	60	Capt. Jekyl.
Winchester	50	Capt. Le Cras.

LAND FORCES.

Major-general Hopson, Commander in Chief.		
Brig. Gen. Barrington, Armiger, and Haldane.		
3d reg. Old Buffs.	63d Watson's.	
4th Duroure's.	64th Barrington's.	
61st Elliot's.	65th Armiger's.	

And 800 marines.

Commodore Moore, who is to command in chief by sea, has at Antigua the Cambridge of 80 guns, the Buckingham of 70, the Bristol of 50, and two or three more.

BIRTHS.

A Son to the Lady of Henry Compton, Esq.
A daughter to the Lady of Charles Gore, Esq; Member of Parliament for the county of Hertford.

A son to the Lady of Sir William Baynard, Bart.

A daughter to the Lady of George-Richard Carter, Esq; of Hanover-square.

MARRIAGES.

Theodore Bayntun, Esq; of Jamaica, to Miss Henrietta Porter, of Chelhunt, Hertfordshire.

John Bulteel, of Fleet, in the county of Devon, Esq; to the Hon. Miss Diana Bellenden, one of the daughters of the late Lord Bellenden.

Bennet Williams, Esq; to Miss Hesketh, daughter of Roger Hesketh, Esq.

— Ripely, Esq; Barrister at law, to Miss Morrel, of Smith-street, Westminster,

George Couffmaker, Esq; of Staple, in the county of Kent, to Miss Hayward, only daughter of Gervas Hayward, Esq; of Sandwich.

William Howard, Esq; of Fleet-street, to Mrs. Elisabeth Weeks, of Peasmarsh in Suffex.

Right Hon. Lord Aberdour, son of the Earl of Morton, to Miss Kattie Hamilton, daughter of John Hamilton, Advocate at Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

HIS Grace Charles Duke of Marlborough, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, one of his Majesty's most hon. Privy Council, Commander in Chief of the British forces in Germany, &c.

James Forfan, Esq; in Hampshire.

Charles Bolas, Esq; of Shrewsbury.

Hon. James Dormer, Esq; near Red-lion-square.

— Millner, Esq; at Woolwich, formerly a Commander in the army in King William and Queen Anne's wars.

Henry Turner, Esq; at Fern-hall in Essex.

Dr. Holebrook, of Leicester.

Edward Perryn, Esq; near Morpeth, Northumberland.

Robert Heartwell, Esq; at Woodford, Essex.

Rev. Mr. David Waterhouse, Rector of Langley in Kent.

Capt. Joseph Darby, of the 24th regiment of foot, at Plymouth.

The Lady of Richard Bettlesworth, Esq.

Hon. Henry Southwell, Esq; brother to Lord Southwell.

Thomas Pridgeon, Esq; at Hampstead.

Capt. William Compton, at Chelsea.

Sir Hutchins Williams, Bart. at Chichester, Suffex.

Stephen Webb, Esq; at Bangor in Cornwall.

Lady Thomas, wife of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lincoln.

William Erskin, Esq; at Fulham.

Sir Samuel Clark, Bart. near Leicester-fields.

William Hicks, Esq; at Bath.

Nathaniel Micklethwayte, Esq; at Norwich.

John Tomlinson, Esq; at Reading, Berks.

Hon. John Cockburne, Esq.

Rev. Mr. Heath, Rector of Huxham in Devonshire.

William Forester, Esq; Member of Parliament for Wenlock in Shropshire.

William Woodforde, M. D. Regius Professor of physic in the University of Oxford.

Sir Nathaniel Curzon, Bart. at Kedleston near Derby.

The Lady of Sir John Shelley, Bart.

Right Hon. John Earl of Kintore, at Keith-hall, in the county of Aberdeen.

Right Hon. Richard Lord Edgecumbe, at his seat at Mount Edgecumbe in Devonshire.

PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. Richard Newman, to the vic. of Barton in Wilts.

Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, to the living of Langton, Oxfordshire.

Rev. Mr. Bluck, to be one of the Lecturers of St. Andrew's Holborn.

Rev. Mr. Thomas Rowland, to the rect. of Shenstone, Gloucestershire.

Rev.

Rev. Mr. James Hingeston, to the vic. of Raydon in Suffolk.

Rev. Mr. John Bartlett, to the vicarage of Church-Eaton, in the county of Wilts.

Rev. Mr. Burdett, of Guilford, to be Chaplain to the Hon. House of Commons.

Rev. Mr. John Cooks, to the rectories of Leigh and Luckley in Suffex.

Rev. Mr. Thomas Marshal Jordan, to the rect. of Barning in Kent.

Rev. Mr. Joshua Gunn, to the rect. of Redgrave in Suffolk.

Rev. Mr. John Warren, to the rect. of Brettenham in Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. Wilson Bewick, to the vic. of Calverley, Yorkshire.

PROMOTIONS.

RIGHT Hon. James Earl of Kildare, to be Master of his Majesty's ordnance in the kingdom of Ireland.

Right Hon. George Sackville, Esq; commonly called Lord George Sackville, to be Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's British forces, now serving on the Lower Rhine, under the command of his serene Highness Prince Ferdinand of Brunswic.

Right Hon. John Lord Chedworth, to be his Majesty's Lieutenant of and in the county of Gloucester, the city of Bristol and county of the same, and the city of Gloucester and county of the same; and also to be Custos Rotulorum for the county of Gloucester; and likewise to be Constable of the Castle of St. Briavells, in the Forest of Dean in the county of Gloucester, and Keeper of the deer and woods in the said forest.

B—K—T S. From the GAZETTE.

William Smith, of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, grocer.

Peter Mafon, late of the parish of St. Paul Covent Garden, in the county of Middlesex, linen-draper, dealer, and chapman.

Thomas Pearce, late of Cranbrook, in the county of Kent, and since of the Cliffe, near Lewes, in the county of Suffex, carrier, dealer, and chapman.

Bartholomew Jay, of Great Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk, linen-draper, dealer, and chapman.

Gerrard Trotter, of Great Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk, merchant.

William Groffmith, of Alton, in the county of Southampton, felmonger, glover, and chapman.

William Hodgson, of Saint Margaret's Hill, Southwark, woollen-draper.

John Jones, of the parish of Saint Margaret Lothbury, London, haberdasher of hats and hofier.

Walter Thomson and Samuel Tabor, of London, merchants, dealers, chapmen, and partners.

Jonathan Spurrier, of the parish of St. Luke Old street, in the county of Middlesex, broker, dealer, and chapman.

Samuel Hague, of Luzley, in the parish of Ashton-under-Line, in the county of Lancaster, carrier, dealer, and chapman.

Thomas Hudson, of Fleet-street, London, woollen draper, dealer, and chapman.

Peter Hunsley, late of Beverley, in the county of York, tallow-chandler.

George Knowles, now or late of Oldswinford, in the county of Worcester, malster, dealer, and chapman.

Joseph Marsh, late of the city of York, coal-merchant, dealer, and chapman.

William Seddon, of Bread-street-hill, London, threadman and haberdasher.

Thomas Perry, of Cambridge, in the county of Cambridge, taylor, dealer, and chapman.

Francis Hunt, of Yarm, in the county of York, mercer, linen-draper, dealer, and chapman.

John Rigby the younger, of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, dealer and chapman.

William Shaw, of Ipswich, in the county of Suffolk, dealer and chapman.

Arnold Royle and William Speakman, of Bread-street, London, copartners, warehousemen, dealers, and chapmen.

Thomas Hunter, late of the city of York, innkeeper, dealer, and chapman.

Samuel Chorlton, of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, hatter.

Thomas Cryer, now or late of Friday-street, in the city of London, haberdasher.

John Rishton, of Ludgate-street, London, linen-draper.

Lewis Oppenheim and Himan Levy, late of Houndsditch, in the parish of St. Botolph Aldgate, London, merchants and copartners.

John Constable, of Edmonton, in the county of Middlesex, brewer.

Isaac Heapy, late of Stockport, in the county of Chester, but now of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, felt-maker and chapman.

Thomas Percival, late of Salford, in the county palatine of Lancaster, dyer.

James Elmy, of Beccles, in the county of Suffolk, tanner.

John Pritchard, of Old Palace-yard, in the parish of St. Margaret Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, cyder-merchant.

Edward Brookfield, late of Treeton, in the county of York, butcher and chapman.

Goodwin Oates and Robert Grammer, of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, partners, dealers, and chapmen.

James Cox and Edward Grace, of London, merchants and copartners.

Benjamin Titley, of the city of London, merchant.

Thomas Parke, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, merchant, dealer, and chapman.

Joseph Morris, of Luton, in the county of Bedford, tanner, baker, dealer, and chapman.

Mark Oliver, of Ipswich, in the county of Suffolk, upholsterer, dealer, and chapman.

Thomas Merrick, of the parish of St. Saviour Southwark, in the county of Surry, wharfinger, mealfactor, dealer, and chapman.

John Parke, of Abchurch lane, London, merchant, dealer, and chapman.

John Grace the younger, of London, Gustavus Hunnius, and Samuel Johnston Read, of Leeds, in the county of York, merchants and copartners.

William

William Allen, of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, chapman.

John Green, late of the city of Norwich,

woollen draper, taylor, dealer, and chapman.

James Royle, now or late of Salford, in the county of Lancaster, dealer and chapman.

BOOKS published in NOVEMBER.

R Eponse au Memoire concernant la Prise des Vaisseaux Hollandois.
Cicero's Tusculan Disputations translated.
Angelica; or, Quixote in Petticoats.
Sophron; or, Nature's Characteristics of Truth.
Characters of the Age.
Select Tales in Verse.
Defence of the Warden of Winchester College.
Sermon on the new Birth.
Sermon at opening the King's-Bench Chapel.
A Warning; by the associate Synod in Scotland.
Theatre of War in North America.
Letter from G. B. to W. P. Esq.
Proceedings at Justice-Hall in the Old Bailey.
Discourse on the Study of the Law.
Fabric of the Eye.
The Wedding Night.
Remarks on Mr. Hume's Natural History of Religion.
Reflections on Good and Ill Luck.
Lawfulness of just Wars, a Sermon, by P. Forrester,

Letter to G. B.
The Eulogy of Frederick, King of Prussia.
Examination of G. B's Letter to Mr. P. 1s. 6d.
Remarks on the Conduct of G. B. and C. H.
A Journal of the late Expeditions.
Considerations on the Exchange of Seamen.
The British Advocate, Numb. I. by a Civilian.
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Two Dissertations on the Subject of Carausius.
Manner of securing Buildings from Fire.
The Almanacs, Calendars, &c. for 1759.

A Meteorological Journal of the Weather, from October 24, to November 24, inclusive, 1758.

Opposite Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, Nov. 24, 1758.

JOHN CUFF.

Days	Barom.	Ther.	Ther.	Wind.	WEATHER.
Oct.	Inch.	low.	high.		
25	29.55	47	50	N.	A cloudy day with small rain.
26	29.9	45	46	N. E.	A fair day.
27	29.7	40	48	S. E.	Foggy early in the morning, afterwards a fair day, wind S.
28	29.2	49	52	S. E.	A fair day, rain in the evening.
29	29.35	52	53	S.	A cloudy day.
30	29.5	52	53	S. W.	A sunshine day.
31	29.3	53	54	S.	A cloudy day with small rain.
Nov.					
1	29.52	52	54	S.	A sunshine morning, afternoon cloudy with rain.
2	29.42	42	56	S.	Rain early in the morning, afterwards a fair day.
3	29.55	52	54	W.	A fair day, afternoon wind S.
4	29.7	50	53	S.	A sunshine morning with rain, a fair afternoon.
5	29.65	47	50	S. E.	A rainy day.
6	29.55	42	50	S. E.	Foggy early in the morning, afterwards a fair day.
7	29.4	51	53	S.	A fair day.
8	29.22	54	54	S.	A sunshine day.
9	29.75	54	54	S.	Sunshine till 11 o'clock, rain till 2 o'clock, afterwards fair.
10	29.85	53	56	S.	A sunshine morning, afternoon fair, wind S. W.
11	30.8	50	53	N.	A fair day.
12	30.22	46	49	N.	Ditto.
13	30.25	44	48	N.	Ditto.
14	29.7	42	47	S. E.	A foggy morning, afternoon fair, wind S.
15	29.48	44	47	S.	A cloudy day with small rain, afternoon wind S. W.
16	29.6	41	46	W.	A fair day.
17	29.55	41	47	S. W.	A cloudy day with small rain.
18	29.4	48	50	S. W.	Ditto.
19	29.3	48	51	S.	A sunshine morning, afternoon fair.
20	29.6	44	46	E.	A fair day.
21	29.9	42	46	N.	Ditto.
22	30.12	41	43	N.	A cloudy day.
23	30.18	39	45	N.	Ditto, afternoon wind S.
24	30.1	40	45	S. E.	A sunshine morning, afternoon fair.

PRICES of STOCKS from October 27, to November 25, inclusive, 1758.

Days	BANK STOCK.		INDIA STOCK.		South Sea STOCK.		South Sea old Ann.		South Sea New Ann.		3 per Cent. reduced.		3 per Cent. confol.		3 per Cent. Bank 1751.		India Ann.		India Bonds, prem.		B. Cir. pr.		Bills of Mortality from Oct. 24, to Nov. 21, 1758.	
	116½	116½	134	134	100	100	100	100	100	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	90	88¾	11	3s	6	5	0	0		
28	Sunday.	116½	134	134	100	100	100	100	100	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	90	88¾	11	3s	6	5	0	0	Bills of Mortality from Oct. 24, to Nov. 21, 1758.	
29	116½	134	134	134	100	100	100	100	100	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	90	88¾	11	3s	6	5	0	0		
30	116½	134	134	134	100	100	100	100	100	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	90	88¾	11	3s	6	5	0	0	Bills of Mortality from Oct. 24, to Nov. 21, 1758.	
31	116½	134	134	134	100	100	100	100	100	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	90	88¾	11	3s	6	5	0	0		
1	117	135	135	135	100	100	100	100	100	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	90	88¾	11	3s	6	5	0	0	Bills of Mortality from Oct. 24, to Nov. 21, 1758.	
2	117	135	135	135	100	100	100	100	100	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	90	88¾	11	3s	6	5	0	0		
3	117	135	135	135	100	100	100	100	100	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	90	88¾	11	3s	6	5	0	0	Bills of Mortality from Oct. 24, to Nov. 21, 1758.	
4	117	135	135	135	100	100	100	100	100	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	90	88¾	11	3s	6	5	0	0		
5	117	135	135	135	100	100	100	100	100	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	90	88¾	11	3s	6	5	0	0	Bills of Mortality from Oct. 24, to Nov. 21, 1758.	
6	117	135	135	135	100	100	100	100	100	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	90	88¾	11	3s	6	5	0	0		
7	117	135	135	135	100	100	100	100	100	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	90	88¾	11	3s	6	5	0	0	Bills of Mortality from Oct. 24, to Nov. 21, 1758.	
8	117	135	135	135	100	100	100	100	100	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	90	88¾	11	3s	6	5	0	0		
9	117	135	135	135	100	100	100	100	100	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	90	88¾	11	3s	6	5	0	0	Bills of Mortality from Oct. 24, to Nov. 21, 1758.	
10	117	135	135	135	100	100	100	100	100	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	90	88¾	11	3s	6	5	0	0		
11	117	135	135	135	100	100	100	100	100	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	90	88¾	11	3s	6	5	0	0	Bills of Mortality from Oct. 24, to Nov. 21, 1758.	
12	117	135	135	135	100	100	100	100	100	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	90	88¾	11	3s	6	5	0	0		
13	117	135	135	135	100	100	100	100	100	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	90	88¾	11	3s	6	5	0	0	Bills of Mortality from Oct. 24, to Nov. 21, 1758.	
14	117	135	135	135	100	100	100	100	100	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	90	88¾	11	3s	6	5	0	0		
15	117	135	135	135	100	100	100	100	100	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	90	88¾	11	3s	6	5	0	0	Bills of Mortality from Oct. 24, to Nov. 21, 1758.	
16	117	135	135	135	100	100	100	100	100	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	90	88¾	11	3s	6	5	0	0		
17	117	135	135	135	100	100	100	100	100	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	90	88¾	11	3s	6	5	0	0	Bills of Mortality from Oct. 24, to Nov. 21, 1758.	
18	117	135	135	135	100	100	100	100	100	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	90	88¾	11	3s	6	5	0	0		
19	117	135	135	135	100	100	100	100	100	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	90	88¾	11	3s	6	5	0	0	Bills of Mortality from Oct. 24, to Nov. 21, 1758.	
20	117	135	135	135	100	100	100	100	100	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	90	88¾	11	3s	6	5	0	0		
21	117	135	135	135	100	100	100	100	100	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	90	88¾	11	3s	6	5	0	0	Bills of Mortality from Oct. 24, to Nov. 21, 1758.	
22	117	135	135	135	100	100	100	100	100	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	90	88¾	11	3s	6	5	0	0		
23	117	135	135	135	100	100	100	100	100	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	90	88¾	11	3s	6	5	0	0	Bills of Mortality from Oct. 24, to Nov. 21, 1758.	
24	117	135	135	135	100	100	100	100	100	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	90	88¾	11	3s	6	5	0	0		
25	117	135	135	135	100	100	100	100	100	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	90	88¾	11	3s	6	5	0	0	Bills of Mortality from Oct. 24, to Nov. 21, 1758.	

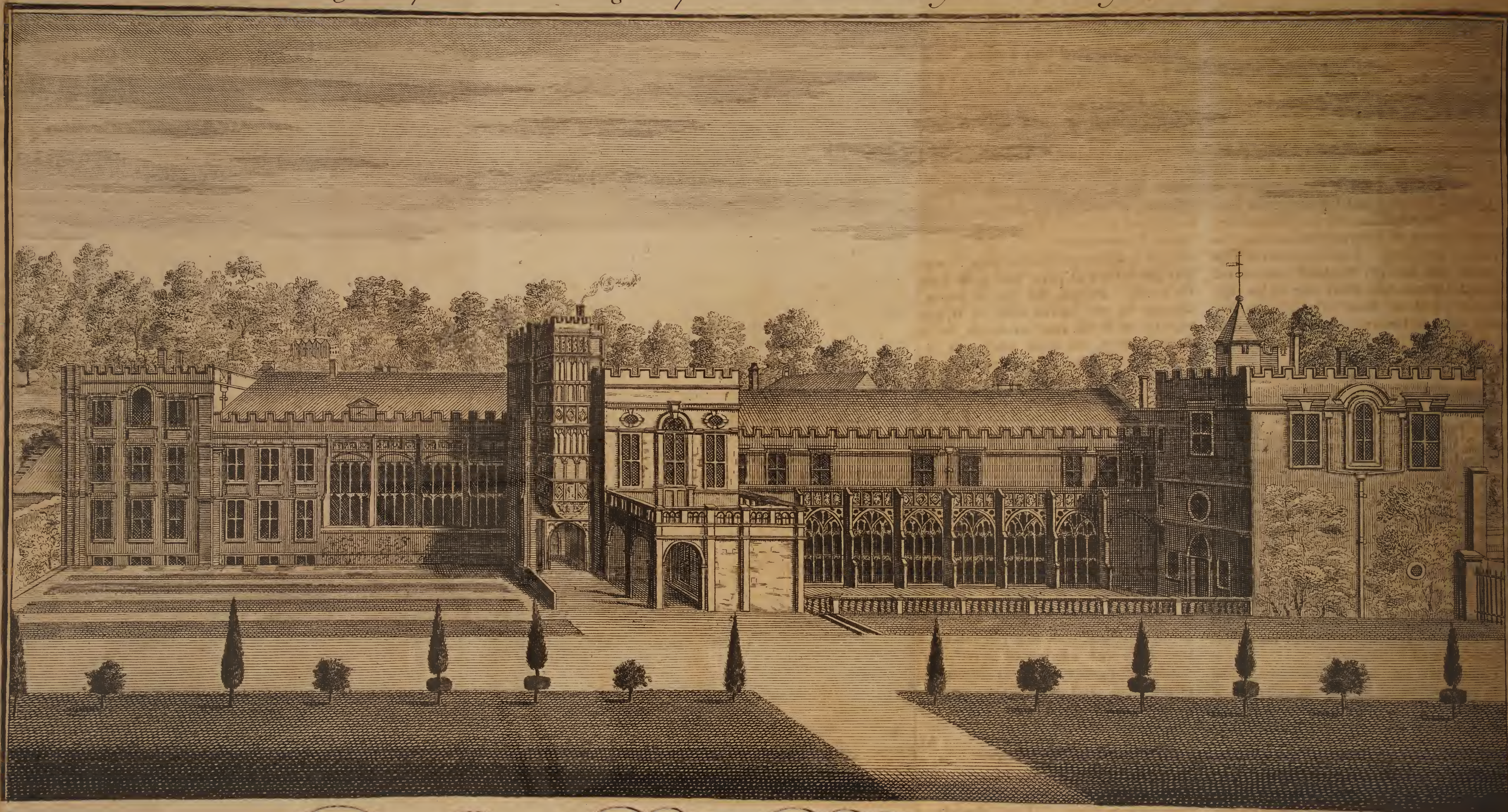
Buried
 Within the walls
 Without the walls
 In Mid. and Surry
 City & Sub. West.

Weekly, Oct. 31.
 Nov. 7.
 14.
 21.

Wheat peck loaf 1s. 11d.
 Bags from 65 to 84s.
 Pockets from 70 to 120s.
 Lott. Tickets, 16l. 10s.
 New Subscrip. 1758, 98l.
 Coals per chaldron 2l. 2s.

Bear-Key.		Basingstoke.		Reading.		Oxford.		Henley.		Warminster.	
Wheat	26s. to 34s. qr.	8l. to 10l. load.	7l. 15s. to 10l.	9l. 5s. to 11l.	8l. to 10l. 5s.	34s. to 48s. qr.					
Barley	16s. to 21s.	10s. to 22s. qr.	19s. to 24s. 6d.	20s. to 23s. qr.	16s. to 23s. qr.	21s. to 24s.					
Oats	12s. to 15s.	14s. to 17s.	15s. to 19s.	14s. to 18s.	14s. to 16s.	19s. to 24s.					
Beans	20s. to 25s. od.	28s. to 35s.	30s. to 34s. od.	26s. to 32s.	29s. to 32s.	34s. to 40s.					

Engraved for the Universal Magazine for J. Hinton at the King's Arms in Newgate Street.



A Perspective View of FORD ABBY in the County of Devon.

The History of the Foundation and Founders of Ford-Abbey, in Devonshire; extracted from a Latin Manuscript in the Cotton Library.

With a perspective View of Ford-Abbey, curiously engraved.

BALDWIN, of the family of Brioniis, in Normandy, married Albreda, niece to William the Conqueror, by whom he had, among others, a son called Richard, and a daughter, by name Adelia. The Conqueror bestowed on this Richard the intire dignity and barony of Okehampton, in Devonshire, for him and his heirs for ever; and besides made a grant to him of the castle of Exeter, and the charge or sheriffalty of the whole county of Devonshire, in consideration of a certain annual rent to be paid to the King. Upon account of this donation and charge, Richard was called Viscount Devon, and every one of his successors enjoyed the same title, till the sixteenth year of the reign of King Henry, son of King John, at which time the castle became a royalty.

Richard, who had distinguished himself in his younger days by many warlike exploits, being now advanced in years, became very devout; and, desirous perhaps to leave behind him some monument of his piety, made a grant, in 1133, of his estate of Brightley, situate below the lordship of Okehampton, for the founding of an abbey for the Cistercian Order, and obtained leave of Gilbert, Abbot of Waverley, in the diocese of Winchester, to transplant thither some of his monks.

Richard, having no offspring, left his intire hereditary right to his sister Adelia, who accordingly succeeded her brother in the inheritance, and even was honoured with the title of Viscountess.

The monks had now resided about five years at Brightley; but being reduced to extreme poverty after Richard's death, and withal destitute of the common necessities of life, by reason of the barrenness of the soil in their precinct, they came to a resolution of returning to their former house at Waverley, with their Abbot Robert Penigton. As they were returning a-foot through the manor of Thorncomb, and proceeding two by two, the cross erect in the front of the procession; they were seen by the Viscountess, who immediately dispatching a messenger after them to know the cause of their migration, they came and acquainted her, how mere necessity had compelled them to it. Their pitiful complaint having sensibly affected her with sorrow, she made answer, fetching a deep sigh: 'Far be it from me,

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my Lords and most holy Fathers, to incur the guilt of damnable scandal and ignominious danger. What my Lord and brother Richard, out of a heart full of pure devotion for the honour of God, and the salvation of us all, began so solemnly, and with such an upright intention of beneficence; shall not I, his sister and heir, into whose hands, before his death, he delivered all his possessions, be willing or able to accomplish so salutary a work? Behold my manor, in which I now reside! It is sufficiently fertile; it is sheltered and shaded with woods; it is productive of grain and other fruits of the earth. Behold, we give it you in exchange for the barren land of Brightley, together with our mansion-house, for ever! Remain here, till some where else in this possession you can have a more competent monastery. We shall not be wanting to you in this respect; nay, even, we shall sufficiently help you to build it.' It was thus this pious and religious Lady allotted a perpetual foundation for the monks of Brightley, in her manor of Thorncomb, and also wholly made over to them, by a sufficient title and full seizin, her palace, or principal mansion-house of that manor, which was primitively called Hartescath, then Forde, but now goes by the name of Westford.

On the 23d of October, in the second year, since the translation of these monks from Brightley to Ford, which was the seventh of the reign of King Stephen, and of Grace the 1142d, the Viscountess Adelia died, and was buried in the new monastery of Ford. She was succeeded, in estate, title, and jurisdiction, by her only daughter and heir, Alicia, the wife of Randolphus Avenell; and Alicia was also succeeded by an only daughter called Matilda, married to Robert de Aubrincis, commonly called Averinges, by whom she had a daughter, named Hawisia, and two others that became nuns. This Matilda, after the death of her husband Robert of Averinges, engaged in a second marriage with Robert, a natural son of King Henry I, by whom she had also a daughter, called Matilda.

Her second husband, and she herself, soon after him, dying in 1172, and the 19th of the reign of King Henry II, the two daughters, namely Hawisia, the heir of the first husband, and Matilda of the second, were

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committed by the King to the guardianship of Reginald de Courtney, who himself took to wife Hawisia, the elder and more noble, as Viscountess; and gave Matilda in marriage to his son William de Courtney, he had by a former wife in Normandy.

Reginald de Courtney was the son of Florus, the son of Lewis, surnamed le Gros, King of France. Thus the intire posterity of Reginald and Hawisia, both by father and mother's side, were of blood royal, and therefore accounted very noble.

Reginald had, by Hawisia, Robert de Courtney, who, by hereditary right, obtained the intire lordship of Okehampton, together with the castle of Exeter, and the charge of the whole county, till King Henry, in the 16th year of his reign, took into his own hands that castle with the other castles in England, and committed them to the care of Peter de Rievalle. Hereupon Robert de Courtney lost the title of Viscount Devon, but enjoyed the estates and revenues of Okehampton, the peculiar and former inheritance of his family.

After Robert's death, his son John de Courtney enjoyed all his possessions; but could never get again the castle of Exeter,

nor procure himself to be reinstated in the sheriffalty of the county of Devon. He was succeeded by his son Hugh de Courtney, whose heir was of the same name, and excelled all his predecessors of the Courtney family, in secular power and dominion, having, besides the full possession of his hereditary right, acquired the title of Earl of Devonshire.

Many of this illustrious family were buried in Ford-Abbey; and, while the patronage of the monastery continued among them, they had it in singular reverence, and were all very good benefactors to it, except the first Hugh, the son of John, who endeavoured to distress the monks, and was very troublesome to them. Joceline de Pomerei, or Pomeroy, and some others, were also great benefactors to it, as appears from the registers of Ford-Abbey, chap. 20 and 22; and the several donations were confirmed by King Richard I.

This abbey was a long time in the possession of a branch of the family of Prideaux, Barts. till, issue male failing, it devolved, by marriage of a daughter, to Francis Gwin, of Glamorgan, Esq; whose heirs are the present proprietors.

A Critico-Moral Discourse on the Frontispieces prefixed to Mr. POPE's Essay on Man, by way of Letter to a Friend.

S I R,

I Gladly comply with your request, for passing in review the frontispieces that have been prefixed to some editions of Mr. Pope's Essay on Man, with the intent of giving a general, yet expressive idea of the work.

Writing, painting, and all such collateral and sister arts are different in their operations, though they all may be said to aim at the same end. To be deemed good and accurate by connoisseurs, they must be produced by the conjoint helps of a sound judgment and lively imagination; and their tendency is to instruct, to please, and to move; though by some moving is reputed an unnecessary end, as being included in pleasing; because whatever affects the mind with pleasure, must also quicken her into emotions more or less vivid, according to the force of the application of the object: But moving, in other respects, cannot properly be included in pleasing; the description and representation of a multiplicity of objects, instead of directly inspiring us with pleasure, rousing often in our souls the strong perturbations of jealousy, hatred, anger, terror, and pity.

The first frontispiece that made its appearance with this work of Mr. Pope, con-

sisted of an Asiatic, an African, an European, and an American; all distinguished by their respective forms of dress, and other implements; and all with solemn aspects looking up at the heavens, where, for the common object of their adoration, was represented a triangle, the emblem of the trinity of the Godhead, surrounded by a glory, diffusing a portion of its rays on these different inhabitants of the earth. This frontispiece, I must suppose, was afterwards set aside, as an incongruity, and a very improper symbol to characterise the Essay on Man, chiefly on account of the triangle, denoting the Christian belief of the trinity and unity of the Godhead, which, considered in itself, could not be indiscriminately the immediate object of the adoration of Asiatics, Africans, Europeans, and Americans; because, though it may be alledged, that Christianity had been planted, and is found in these divisions of the habitable earth; yet, as Mahometanism, and rank idolatry are the reigning and established religions of Asia and Africa, and as but few of the native Americans have embraced the light of the Gospel, since the possession of the greater part of their continent by Europeans; it is plain, that, considering man, first in the abstract, and next, as to his

his dependency with regard to the Author of his being, it would have seemed more consonant to common sense to place him in the attitude of uplifted eyes and hands, admiring the stupendous bodies that roll over his head, the framing and governing of which, as he cannot attribute to chance, he must conceive that a supreme and intelligent Being has created him, and all these things; and that to him alone he is indebted for all the blessings he enjoys.

Thus we see that designs for painting, or sculpture, may be erroneous, when not suitable to what they ought to represent; and, considered in this point of view, as little allowance should be made for a mistake, as for a mediocrity in poetry, or any other composition, whose real merit must depend upon truth, as a foundation for every thought, and upon the exactness of judgment for a due arrangement of things essential and incidental. We need not go out of ourselves in quest of reasons to satisfy us in this particular: A little reflection will let us know, that there is something secret in nature, not to be defined or expressed with words, which, upon the hearing or reading of a thing, supposed to be designed for awakening the passions from the indolency of a dull lethargy, to make them imbibe all the delicacies of refinement, elates the soul with the prospect of grandeur, magnificence, harmonious excellence, and extreme delight: But, as all these exalted ideas are only yet in embryo, as all this pleasure is only still in expectation; judgment, before the will rashly consents, must interfere and examine duly the several aptitudes, that no room by the imposition of a false glaring light may be left for deception. If the soul after this research by the interior conviction of satisfaction desires nothing more, she magnifies and extols what was intended to promote her pleasure; but, if the reverse happens, she vilifies, makes nothing of it, and often discards it with an air of scorn.

It is therefore from such habitudes of the soul we may discover, whether a piece of painting will answer its genuine character: For it is not a sufficiently plausible argument, on the contrary, to say, that this or that piece has its admirers; because, abstracting from their taste, which may be corrupt, and their judgment prepossessed, it does not exactly suit what it should represent, than which there cannot be a more evident sign of what is good and true.

Hence, it is certain, that nothing ought more to be attended to than the suitable; but it is not enough that things should be suitable; the same quality ought also to be

required for persons, as both are linked to each other by mutual ties, have mutual dependencies, and conspire friendly to propagate all that is consistent with uniformity. On this account, all connoisseurs in painting and sculpture will have the assemblage of figures to bear some apparent relation to each other. In a good piece of painting it is necessary, that all the figures be divided into groups. By being disposed in this manner, it will retain or exhibit somewhat in it of the nature of symphony, or a concert of voices: For as in the one the voices must sustain each other, in order to fill the ear with an agreeable harmony from the whole; so in groups, if the parts or figures be not well disposed, something will be found harsh and disagreeable.

But, lest a more ample discussion of these matters may withdraw us from the sight of our principal subject, it need only be said, that the design of a piece of painting, calculated for instruction, should exhibit the historian, the poet, and the philosopher; that the expression, besides being proper to the subject and the characters of the persons, should be strong, so that the dumb shew may be perfectly and readily understood, and that every part of the picture ought to contribute to this end, whether colours, animals, draperies, especially the actions of the figures, and above all the airs of the heads.

To make amends for the impropriety of the frontispiece, just now described and animadverted upon; Mr. Pope himself made it his business to design and draw one; which, upon a cursory inspection, we may find to be expressive of great excellence in thought, and that it justly characterises this tract of his writings, of which the intention, in the main, is, to display in genuine colours the vanity of human glory, in the false pursuits after happiness:

Herein the rich, the honour'd, fam'd,
and great,

See the false scale of happiness complete!

To the left we behold a cobweb curtain suspended between the ruins of a huge pyramid, and an ancient tree, partly in bloom, and partly decayed. This cobweb curtain is a ridicule upon the folly of mankind in the pursuit of momentary pleasures. Forgetful of the final end of their being, they imagine that the prospect of pleasure they feed themselves with, will upon fruition be lasting and permanent; that it will always entertain them with the most engaging charms, and that nothing can tear it from their embraces. But what must their sentiments be, when experience convinces them, that

there is little solidity in their pleasures; that many circumstances render them dull and insipid; that their greatest sweets are mingled with an intolerable bitterness; that calamities and misery are often their inevitable consequences; that their substance is as brittle and as insignificant as that of a cobweb, and that in reality they are but a mere nothing compared with the pure pleasures of the mind, which, from a consciousness of having done well, prides herself amidst the smiles of moderate contentment, and exults amidst the joys of unalterable tranquillity?

In stations of life, which we fancy, for the enjoyment of all sorts of pleasure are placed above the attacks of human casualties, we frequently discover a world of discontentment: Nay even the possessors of all this happiness, often forced to declare candidly their sentiments, make a mockery of all human vanity, and regard all the incentives for gratifying their senses, as so many cobweb delights, when, at the same time, they cannot find interior peace, which alone can heighten the relish of human pleasure, and without which there can be no such thing as real pleasure.

Besides the emptiness and insignificance of bodily pleasure, when it cannot be accompanied by that of the mind, the ridicule of the cobweb curtain will furnish us with another piece of instruction; which is, that in despite of all our endeavours to to conceal our ill actions, they will some time or other appear in their genuine visage, or if they can be palliated by a specious outside, and so continue undiscovered, the sense of the impiety will always prey upon the mind, and frighten us at least with the apprehension, that they have no other covering than that of a cobweb curtain, which, easily seen through, and as easily broke, must expose the flagrant infamy to the eyes of the world.

It is for this reason that Seneca, forming his friend upon the plan of perfect morality, gives him this advice: 'Then only deem yourself a good and happy man, when you live at home as in public; when the walls of your house cover, and not hide you. We for the most part desire to be encompassed by walls, not to live with greater safety, but to sin in greater privacy. The consciousness of doing ill, as well as our pride, has stationed porters at the gates of our houses. Where is the advantage of hiding one's self, and shunning the eyes and ears of men? A bad conscience even in solitude is anxious and solicitous; but a good conscience takes pleasure in appearing

among a croud. If the things you do, be honest, let all know them; if base, where is the significance of none being privy, when you yourself are privy? Thou art an unhappy man, if thou despisest this witness! Wickedness may perhaps be sometimes safe, but it never can be devoid of care. The first and greatest punishment of sinners is to have sinned; and no wickedness, though not publicly punished, remains unpunished; the punishment of wickedness being in wickedness. Conscience is the scourge of all evil actions. Wicked persons always fear and tremble. A good conscience is willing to go forth and to be seen; but a bad conscience is alarmed at a very shadow, even darkness fills it with the most dismal horrors.'

Having considered the cobweb curtain, as it may be a symbol of our folly in the pursuit of false pleasure, as also of the thin and slight disguise of ill actions; we may now take a view of two other figures, which seem to be analogous to each other. These are the death's head, raised conspicuous on an altar, and crowned with laurel, with this inscription, 'Sic transit gloria mundi,' 'It is so the glory of this world passes away;' and the statue of a mighty conqueror, partly tumbled into ruins by fire from heaven, and partly standing on a pedestal, with the inscription, 'Viro immortal,' 'To the immortal man.'

Here we have a lively representation of the vanity of human glory, and the false ideas that fill the minds of the generality of mankind with regard to the extraordinary souls they think conquerors possessed of. The wise, on the contrary, are convinced, that nothing has so little solidity; because they feed themselves with the vanity of titles and praise, and their greatest ambition is limited by the noise of their fame: So that, if heroes should speak sincerely their language, it would be the same with that of Themistocles, who upon hearing, whilst he assisted at the Olympic games, that some strangers testified an extreme desire of seeing him, was so transported with joy, that he could not help declaring, 'Now it is, that I taste the sweets of my victories!' And in reality, as Augustus was often heard to say, no men are so frivolous as the ambitious, who undertake perillous wars, and hazard their life, and that of their best friends, together with the safety of their country, through the sole design of crowning their foreheads with laurel, and honouring them by these unfruitful leaves. This weakness was visible in Alexander, and in Cæsar: In Alexander, by the prayer he

he made to the gods, on quitting the Indies; that no conqueror penetrated farther than he had into these remote parts of the earth; and by the armour of a prodigious size and weight he had ordered to be forged, and left in different places, with the view of eternising his memory by these vain inventions, and inducing future ages into the belief of his having commanded an army of giants. As to Cæsar, it will seem very astonishing, that he never had a true relish for sovereignty, because he had not the name of King: And thus the sole want of a title was a reason why the empire of the universe could not content his ambition.

Notwithstanding these foibles, these glaring absurdities observable in conquerors, they pass for men truly great: First, because we give our approbation, not to what merits it, but to what affects our minds and astonishes our senses, as does the number of warlike exploits: For the great number of warlike exploits so dazzles our judgment, that we scarce are at leisure to decide, whether vanity or justice had the greater share in the undertaking. To rank Alexander and Cæsar among heroes, it suffices to learn in their history, that the latter sacked eight hundred cities, and subdued eight hundred nations; and that the former, in three battles, gained a complete victory over fifteen hundred thousand men. But should not we deem it a horrible impiety in Cæsar, for having filled his own country with fire and blood; and in Alexander, for having destroyed the empire of the Persians, and deprived a King of his crown, who had not in the least offended him? It is true, we should so: But we entertain such exalted notions of the grandeur of their conquests and victories, that the injustice of the wars they waged never finds access to our minds, and the ravages of the torrents hinder us not from admiring the vast expanse of the inundation.

Secondly, Alexander, Cæsar, and all other famous conquerors, who laid waste the world, are reputed brave and noble souls; because in all ages there are ambitious men, fond admirers of those, who have been so in the highest degree, and who are effectually persuaded, that ambition is a fine passion, and the proper characteristic of great souls, and that it is lawful to kill, plunder, sack, burn, and commit all sorts of violence, injustice, and inhumanity, to come at sovereign power. Such is the blindness of mankind in their judgment, such their infatuation, that they think, as Seneca beautifully expresses it, ‘The killing of

one man a notorious piece of wickedness, but the butchering of a whole nation a glory.’

Another instance of human vanity and false glory may be seen in the broken pillar, with the inscription, ‘Capitolii immobile saxum,’ ‘The immoveable rock of the Capitol;’ and the aqueduct inscribed, ‘Roma æterna,’ ‘Eternal Rome.’

Men often, to indulge their pride, and transmit a memorable name, as they vainly flatter themselves, to posterity, set about erecting monstrous piles of buildings, pyramids, and monuments, towering to the sky. But how often is this frivolous and empty desire of immortal fame defeated by sundry causes? Sometimes by impetuous hurricanes and inundations; sometimes by the activity of the etherial fire, and sometimes by the desolation of earthquakes, that sap the foundations of the most firmly rooted rocks, and swallow or crumble into ruins in a moment of time the most stately edifices. Augustus Cæsar could boast, that the city of Rome, which he had found built of brick, he left sumptuously adorned with marble. But where now is that eternal Rome, that mistress of the world! She no longer vaunts the magnificence of her structures. She now is but a wretched epitome of her ancient splendor; and, by considering her in her ruins, we shall be naturally drawn into this reflection, that obelisks, statues, and other superb monuments, avail but little to eternise the memory of man, when a deficiency, in points of justice and integrity, must, instead of endearing, render him odious to posterity.

What is expressed by the figure of the bearded philosopher, sitting by a fountain, running to waste, and blowing up bubbles with a straw, from a small portion of water taken out of it, in a dirty dish, is explained in the advertisement to the Essay on Man, as representing the vain business of school-philosophy, which, with a little artificial logic, sits inventing airy arguments, in support of false science, while the human understanding is suffered to lie waste and uncultivated: But in general it may be said, that it is an emblem making us sensible, that the better part of the schemes and projects of man are but airy bubbles; that his eager pursuits after pleasures, honours, and fame, are but mere delusions, and that he cannot experience any degree of substantial happiness in his mortal life, but by the knowledge of himself, and the frequent consideration of the end of his station in this world.

*Lord Whitworth's Account of Russia, as it was in the Year 1710, concluded.
(Continued from Page 232.)*

M. Golofkin, of an ancient family, is Lord Chancellor of the empire, which great employment he modestly declined for several months. He is a Gentleman of good sense, very devout, and has the general character of a man of honour. M. Schapfirrof, whose grandfather was a Polish Jew, is Vice-chancellor: He has more experience than natural qualifications, and is generally esteemed fair enough in his business; but his several and rapid preferments have given him an air of stiffness, and it is said, his private interest will not always let him distinguish the merits of the cause. The Privy-counsellor is Prince Dolgoruki, a person of good sense, manners, modesty, and honour. M. Apraxin, of blood royal, is High-admiral: He is a man of ready wit, and his conscience does not seem inflamed to any scruples that might obstruct his fortune; he is besides very revengeful, and no enemy to presents. M. Sheremetoff, of a very ancient family, famous for producing lucky Generals against the Tartars, is Field-marshal: He is the politest man in the country; magnificent in his equipage and way of life; extremely beloved by the soldiers; almost adored by the people; and has good-nature, honour, and as much personal valour as any man, but not experience enough to act against an army of regular troops. There are several other Ministers who come into the Privy-council; but as they confine themselves to the domestic affairs, and have no remarkable degree of favour, or influence in matters of state, I shall proceed to some small account of the Czar's riches.

The commercial coin of Muscovy is a small silver piece about the size of an English penny, called a copeck, which was formerly the only real money of the empire; but then there were many nominal coins like our pound sterling, the chief of which was a ruble, equal in value to 100 copecks. Pieces called rubles, and half rubles, have been since coined; though the mass of money is still in copecks. The intrinsic value of the ruble is about 4s. 4d. In 1702, the first ducats were coined with the Czar's stamp, at 20 carrats, being the same value with the ducats of Holland. In 1705, brass copecks, halves and quarters, were coined.

The goods imported from England are all sorts of woollen manufactures; lead, tin, dying woods, indigo, pewter, olibanum, brimstone, and lignum vitæ: From Holland and Hamburg, wines, paper, al-

lum, glass-ware, spices, dollars, plate, gold and silver lace, brocades, Silesia cloth, and all kinds of finery.

The goods exported to England are hemp, flax, train-oil, linen, pot-ash, rhubarb, isinglass, wax, tar, red hides, and caviar; the two last to Leghorn: To Holland and Hamburg, wood-ash, masts, hides dried and salted, tallow, fables, hemp-seed, mats, and hog's bristles.

Their seal-fishery produces about 10,000 l. per ann. in oil; the skins and oil are sent to England. Some advantage is also made of morfes, or sea-horses, from Nova Zembla, which yield blubber, and an inferior kind of ivory. Three ships are sent yearly to Denmark with cod and stock-fish, and one to Bilboa, with salted and dried salmon.

Foreign merchants are obliged to pay their customs in dollars specie, at Archangel; five per cent. for all goods bought and sold by weight, and four per cent. for those by tale or measure. Goods sent up by them to Mosco, or any inland towns, pay ten per cent. in dollars, and six per cent. where they buy or sell in Russ money. Wine pays a particular custom of five dollars per hog-head.

In 1710, the course of exchange was three rubles, ten copecks, to the pound sterling, whereas the intrinsic value is only about four rubles and a half; for the exportations exceeding the importations near two thousand rubles yearly; the national credit of their money is kept up, which would fall almost to the real worth, if any considerable sum above the balance of the trade was to be remitted beyond sea.

The Czar's revenues amount to about 7,000,000 of rubles per. ann. arising chiefly from the custom of goods in Archangel, and the duties on them, when bought or sold by retail in the country; from several monopolies in the Czar's hands; from the mint, by recoinage of dollars, at 120 per cent. profit; of old money, at 30 per cent. and of brass money, at 65 per cent. from the Chinese and Persian trades; from new impositions on stamp-paper, and all law-suits, which pay 10 per cent. of the value contested; oven, or chimney money; all hackney horses and carriages, and all bath-stoves: Also from the abbey lands, and from the land tax and royal domains.

All the Czar's expences are paid within the year.

There are in this country mines of iron, those in Russia indifferent; in Siberia very good: Of copper, at Olonitz; and of brimstone,

stone, at Casan, and in the mountains bounding Siberia. Hot baths and mineral waters are found about Terki, on the Caspian sea. Salt-petre comes from Chioff and Rebena, in the Ukraine, and as good as any in the world.

In 1709, an engineer sent down into the desarts, between Asoph and Chioff, found three mines of different ore, on the river Kundiuczi, which falls into the Don, above the town of Circaski. On other little rivers, which fall into the Don, he found old melting ovens, the openings of several mines which had been worked on, all thought to be the remains of the Genoese colonies. He supposes some of them to have vitriol and quicksilver, or good tin.

The Czar's forces which are regimented, clothed and disciplined after the foreign manner, consist of 51 regiments of foot, 51 companies of grenadiers, one company of bombardiers, 36 regiments of dragoons, 3 regiments of horse grenadiers, amounting in the whole to 109,650 men.

The regiments, which are not completely clothed and disciplined in the foreign manner, amount to 150,600 more.

[In the account of these troops, there is, however, some mistake; for 36 regiments of dragoons, at 100 men each, are made, in p. 96, to amount to 36,000 men. This mistake might easily be rectified by supposing an o to be left out; but, in p. 102, we are told, that 90 regiments of dragoons, as in p. 96, amount to 109,650 men; and it is evident, that by the same computation, whatever it be, 36 regiments cannot amount to 36,000 men, and 90 to 109,650. 109,650 is the total of troops mentioned in p. 96, and that seems to have been here put, by mistake, instead of 90,000, the amount of 90 regiments, at 1000 in a regiment, the number which should stand in p. 96, instead of 100. This mistake is not noticed by the editor.]

The Cossacs and Tartars are supposed to be about 30,000. To these must be added the garrisons of Siberia and the North, which cannot be drawn off for any service in Europe.

The army is clothed once in two years, and, towards the cloathing, one copeck per diem is deducted from the soldiers pay; the arms and horses are provided by the Czar.

The artillery is very well served; the great guns are chiefly of mixed metal, and are from 3 to 36 pounders, most of them cast since the present war, either from old pieces which had been heaped up by the Czar's ancestors, without any just regard to the calibre; or from the bells, which every church and cloister were obliged to

furnish, according to their largeness and income. In 1708, there were a thousand pieces of cannon in the town of Mosco alone, from one to 60 pounders. Other arsenals are filled in proportion; and every battalion has, besides, two long 3 pounders of mixed metal. The mortars are of brass, or Siberia iron, of all bores. The powder is made in Mosco, and is strong and good.

As to the naval force of this country, the first ship was built for the Czar's pleasure, when very young, on the White sea, a large lake about 300 miles from Mosco. In the winter of 1695, several half gallies and brigantines were prepared at Mosco, and carried on sledges to Veronitz, where they were put together, and sent down the Don, to be used at the siege of Asoph.

In 1696, a considerable number of ship-carpenters came from Holland, with two Italians and a Greek master from Venice; and a fleet was raised at Stupena and Veronitz, by a tax on the whole empire, which being, for that purpose, divided into 84 parts, each division was obliged to furnish a ship, or a number of gallies, brigantines, and small craft, that was equivalent. The chief Nobility, appointed to oversee this work in the Czar's absence, contracted for the ships with foreigners, who, for want of experience, dry timber, and sufficient time, as well as for their private gains, ran up the vessels very slightly, with green and bad stuff, so that they decayed before they were finished; which the Czar perceiving, at his return from England, he came by degrees to dislike intirely the Dutch building and masters, and discharged them, as he could procure English. The last ships built by the Dutch were eleven frigates, at Stupena, in 1703.

In process of time, considerable additions and improvements were constantly made in the marine, and havens were formed on the principal rivers, at considerable distances up the country. Petersburg was the Czar's favourite town and haven, built on two small islands in the river Nieva, which is there large and deep enough to receive sixty-gun ships close to the walls of the fortress. The foundation of this new town was laid soon after the taking of Nyenschantz, which the Czar demolished, in hopes it might one day prove a second Amsterdam or Venice. To people this place, he compelled the Nobility to remove thither from the most remote parts of the country; but a settlement was not effected without great difficulty: For the climate is too cold, and the ground too marshy to furnish the conveniencies of life, which are therefore all brought from other places. The fortress, which is not built

built on the same island with the town, is constructed of good stone bastions, erected upon piles, but is not of sufficient extent to make any considerable defence. In autumn the floods are very inconvenient to the inhabitants of Petersburg; for they sometimes rise suddenly in the night as high as the first floors, so that the cattle in the neighbouring fields are swept away, the horses drowned in the stables, and the inhabitants driven to the tops of their houses, to avoid drowning. In this place, therefore, there can be neither magazine nor cellar. The river is seldom clear of ice till the middle of May, and the ships cannot keep the sea longer than the end of September.

The Czar, that nothing might be wanting to advance his trade and shipping, ordered communications to be cut between the most navigable rivers. The first is between the Don and Wolga, which was before, in 1560, attempted by Sultan Selim, for the better transporting of his army to Astracan and the Caspian sea against the Persians; but the design was defeated by the continual irruptions of the Cossacs and Russes. The digging work was about half finished by the Czar in 1710, when it was

ordered to be laid aside till after the war. The second communication is by a canal near the Ivan Ozero, between a branch of the river Don and the Tula, which falls into the Occa. This work has several stone sluices, but was not then brought to perfection. It was only designed for a passage for large boats. The third communication is between the Wolga and the Wolchow, a river which runs by Novogrod, and falls into the Ladoga sea. This canal was quite finished, but seems to be more for curiosity than use; for the frigates brought from Casan have been three years in their passage. They are frozen up the six winter months; during the spring floods, for five or six weeks, it is scarce possible for them to mount the Wolga against the current; towards the autumn, the waters are very low, and they are often forced to warp round the points of land and sand-banks.

Lord Whitworth concludes, that these observations on the state of Russia were all that occurred to him as necessary, till the influence of that nation, and its share in the general affairs of Europe, make it better known to strangers.

Some surprising Effects of Electricity. From the History of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, for the Year 1753.

THE Academy has already given an account to the public of the several attempts that had been made to cure paralytics by the means of electricity. The following is a very complete cure of a palsy, which in reality must appear singular, both as to its cause, and the parts affected. A girl between thirteen and fourteen years of age, being left alone in a house, and hearing some hard knocks at the door, was so seized with fear, that she fell into violent convulsions. The convulsive motions ceasing, they were followed by a kind of very extraordinary palsy, which deprived her of the use of the hand, and from the elbow down to the wrist, without affecting the arm and shoulder. The thigh and foot were also impotent; but the leg was not attacked. The tongue was drawn down and motionless, and she was besides frequently afflicted with epileptic fits. These grievous symptoms yielded to the force of remedies, but the tongue remained obstinately in a total inaction. It was difficult to set right its tip with the fingers; and, when left free, it immediately resumed its first form. M. Allaman, who saw her in this condition, bethought himself that, if electricity could have any virtue, it must in this occasion, and on a subject otherwise in

good health. He therefore electrified the patient, and drew sparks of fire from her tongue. The first time, he fancied he had observed some motion, and, by repeating the experiment the next day, found it very sensible. At the fourth application, the tongue was sufficiently disengaged to assume the figure of a bridge. The tenth time, after a series of a very visible progress, the patient could keep it in its natural situation. By the twelfth operation she could thrust it out of her mouth, and then began to speak imperfectly, and with hesitation. Seven or eight subsequent electrifications, and exercise, which probably was not wanting, restored at last to her the free use of speech, such as she had before her illness. This cure was intirely owing to the effects of electricity, and to it may be added those performed by M. Le Roy, the one upon a correspondent of the Academy, tormented by a violent tooth-ach; the other on a Professor of Strasburg, much afflicted with deafness, both being cured by the application of electricity.

Here follows a very different effect of electricity, whereby it may appear with what caution persons should proceed to new experiments in this respect. The 6th of August, 1753, M. Richmann, of the Imperial

perial Academy of Petersburg, and Professor of experimental natural philosophy in the same city, was killed by too close an examination of an apparatus he had constructed, for receiving the electricity of stormy clouds. M. Sokolow, the engraver of the Academy, who was then with him, and assisted him in making the experiments, said, that he had seen a pretty large ball of fire dart from the apparatus towards M. Richmann's forehead, who was then about a foot distant from it. M. Sanchez, who wrote an account of this accident to Abbot Nollet, says, that when the dead body was inspected, some marks like those of burning were discoverable on it; that there was one on the forehead, yet the hair was not scorched; that two others appeared on both sides of the chest, and that the last was on the left foot, of which the shoe had been rent. On opening the body, the hinder part of the lungs was found blackish, and

stuffed with blood; the membranous part of the trachean artery, or pipe of the lungs, was as it were consumed, and, by squeezing together the bronchiæ, frothy blood issued from the trachean artery, as it flowed when the body had been stirred after death. The heart was in good condition, but the vessels of the hinder part of the small intestines, particularly those of the duodenum, and all the pancreas, were filled and gorged with blood: The rest of the body was in a natural state.

It is more than probable that this death was the effect of a very strong electricity, communicated to the rod of iron by the stormy clouds; and, if to this terrible accident we join the experiment related by M. de Romas, * there will be good reason to presume that none should expose themselves without great precaution to the action of a matter, whose effects it is still so little in our power either to foresee, or moderate.

* Sav. Estrang. Tome II. Page 393.

A short Account of Mr. Viner's Will and Effects, and of the Establishment which has lately been formed by the University of Oxford; being a Supplement to Dr. Blackstone's Discourse on the Study of the Law, inserted in our last. See Page 238.

CHARLES Viner, Esq; by his last will and testament, bearing date December 29. 1755, devised (inter alia) to the Chancellor, Masters, and scholars, of the University of Oxford, whom he also appointed his executors, all the printed copies of his Abridgment, and the residue of his real and personal estate not otherwise disposed of by his will, 'to be applied, by and with the approbation of a majority of the Members there in Convocation to be assembled for that purpose, (on public notice given) for the nominating, appointing, and establishing a professorship of the common law in the said University; and to put it upon a proper foot, that young Gentlemen, who shall be students there, and shall intend to apply themselves to the study of the common laws of England, may be instructed and enabled to pursue their studies to their best advantage afterwards when they shall attend the Courts at Westminster; and not to trifle away their time there in hearing what they understand nothing of, and thereupon perhaps divert their thoughts from the law to their pleasures: That a certain, annual, handsome allowance be fixed upon to be made to such Professor and his successors, to be chosen from time to time by the said University in Convocation assembled;' and then directed that a competent fund be raised from the surplus to continue his Abridgment at proper intervals. He also willed and desired, 'that such Profes-

sor, so to be elected, should be at least a Master of Arts, or a Bachelor of the Civil Law in the said University, and likewise a Barrister at the Common Law; and should read a solemn lecture and lectures when and so often as such Convocation should think proper and direct, so as such time of reading shall not interfere or be within the time of the law terms.' And his will farther was, 'that after an ample provision, according to the judgment and approbation of the said Convocation, shall be made and secured for such Professor as aforesaid, the remaining part of the monies to arise from the sale of the residue of his said Abridgment, &c. shall be disposed of, by and with the direction and approbation of such Convocation assembled or to be assembled as aforesaid, for the constituting, establishing, and endowing one or more fellowship or fellowships, and scholarship or scholarships, in any college or hall in the said University as to such Convocation shall be thought most proper for students of the common law; such Fellow or Fellows to be Master or Masters of Arts, or Bachelor or Bachelors of civil Law; and such scholar or scholars to be of two years standing at least at the time of election; and that one at least of such Fellows should be proposed as a tutor to such students in the said university as shall be intended for such study; and that as often as a Fellow or Fellows die, or such fellowship or fellowships shall otherwise be-

come vacant, the said scholar or scholars may from time to time succeed to such fellowship or fellowships, if approved of by the said Convocation; otherwise some other to be chosen or nominated by them, whom they shall think more proper. And in case such professorship, as is before mentioned, shall at any time or times become vacant, his will was that such Convocation shall from time to time nominate and appoint a proper successor or successors; but in such case he would recommend it to them to appoint such Fellow, or one of such Fellows as aforesaid, in case he or either of them shall be really deserving to succeed to such vacancy.

Mr. Viner's estate and effects were found to consist, on the 27th of January 1758, of upwards of 8000l. in money; of a freehold estate of 9l. per annum in possession; of a certain reversion (after one very ancient life) of a copyhold estate of 30l. per annum; of a reversion (depending on a contingency) of another freehold estate of 51l. per annum; and of a number of books, then unfold, which on a moderate calculation may produce about 3000l. but, if all sold at their present prices, will amount to 500l. more.

In the execution of this trust, the University has ordained and decreed in substance as follows:

1. That the accounts of this benefaction be separately kept, and annually audited by the delegates of accounts and Professor, and afterwards reported to Convocation.

2. That a professorship of the laws of England be immediately established, with a salary of 200l. per annum*; the Professor to be elected by Convocation, and to be at the time of his election at least a Master of Arts, or Bachelor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford, of ten years standing from his matriculation; and also a Barrister at Law, of four years standing at the bar.

3. That such Professor (by himself, or by deputy, to be previously approved by Convocation) shall read one solemn public lecture on the laws of England, and in the English language, in every academical term, at certain stated times previous to the commencement of the common law term; or forfeit 20l. for every omission to Mr. Viner's general fund: And also (by himself, or by deputy to be approved, if occasional, by the Vice-chancellor and Proctors; or, if permanent, both the cause and the deputy to be annually approved by Convocation) shall yearly read one complete course of lectures on the laws of England, and in

the English language; consisting of sixty lectures at the least, to be read during the University term time, with such proper intervals, that not more than four lectures may fall within any single week. That the Professor shall give a month's notice of the time when the course is to begin, and shall read gratis to the scholars of Mr. Viner's foundation, but may demand of other auditors such gratuity as shall be settled from time to time by decree of Convocation: (Which gratuity is at present settled to be four guineas for the first course, and two for the second; but nothing for any future attendance) and that, for every of the said sixty lectures omitted, the Professor, on complaint made to the Vice-chancellor within the year, shall forfeit 40s. to Mr. Viner's general fund; the proof of having performed his duty to lie upon the said Professor.

4. That every Professor shall continue in his office during life, unless in case of such misbehaviour as shall amount to bannition by the University statutes; or unless he deserts the profession of the law, by betaking himself to another profession; or unless, after one admonition by the Vice-chancellor and Proctors for notorious neglect, he is guilty of another flagrant omission; in any of which cases he shall be deprived by the Vice-chancellor, with consent of the House of Convocation.

5. That out of the residue of the said effects such a number of fellowships, with a stipend of 50l. per annum, and scholarships with a stipend of 30l. be established, as the Convocation shall from time to time ordain, according to the state of Mr. Viner's revenues: And that at present two scholarships be established, and one fellowship next afterwards, as soon as the revenues will permit.

6. That every Fellow be elected by Convocation, and at the time of election be unmarried, and at least a Master of Arts, or Bachelor of Civil Law, and a Member of some college or hall in the University of Oxford; the scholars of this foundation, or such as have been scholars (if qualified and approved of by Convocation) to have the preference: That, if not a Barrister when chosen, he shall be called to the bar within one year after his election, but shall reside in the University two months in every year, or, in case of non-residence, shall forfeit the stipend of that year to Mr. Viner's general fund.

7. That every scholar be elected by Con-

* It is recommended to the Professor by the House of Convocation to pay Mr. Viner's widow an annuity of 50l. per annum, during her natural life; at the expiration of which, the copyhold estate abovementioned will also fall in, towards completing the farther purposes of this benefaction.

vocation, and at the time of election be unmarried, and a Member of some college or hall in the University of Oxford, and shall have been matriculated twenty-four calendar months at the least: That he proceed to the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law with all convenient speed; (either proceeding in arts or otherwise) and previous to his taking the same, between the second and eighth year from his matriculation, shall be bound to attend two courses of the Professor's lectures, to be certified under his hand; and, within one year after taking the same, shall be called to the bar: That he shall annually reside six months till he is of four years standing, and four months from that time till he is Master of Arts, or Bachelor of Civil Law; after which he shall be bound to reside two months in every year; or, in case of non-residence, shall forfeit the stipend of that year to Mr. Viner's general fund.

8. That the scholarships shall become void in case of non-attendance on the Professor, or not taking the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law, being duly admonished so to do by the Vice-chancellor and Proctors. And both fellowships and scholarships shall

expire at the end of ten years, after each respective election; and shall become void in case of gross misbehaviour, non-residence for two years together, marriage, not being called to the bar within the time before limited, (being duly admonished so to be by the Vice-chancellor and Proctors) or deserting the profession of the law by following any other profession. In any of which cases the Vice-chancellor, with consent of Convocation, shall declare the place actually void.

9. That, in case of any vacancy of the professorship, fellowships, or scholarships, the profits of the current year be ratably divided between the predecessor, or his representatives, and the successor; and that a new election be had within one month afterwards, unless by that means the time of election shall fall within any vacation, in which case it shall be deferred to the first week in the next full term. And that before any Convocation shall be held for such election, or for any other matter relating to Mr. Viner's benefaction, ten days public notice be given to each college and hall of the Convocation itself, and the cause of convoking it.

An Account of the new Tragedy, called CLEONE.

MR. Doddsley, the author of this piece, has given us a fresh proof that it is very difficult to write a tragedy. His reputation is not likely to suffer by this, though it certainly falls short of what is, or should be understood by that word.

The fable, as the author says in his advertisement prefixed to the play, is built upon the old legend of St. Genevieve, written originally in French, and translated into English, by Sir William Lower, about an hundred years ago. We must therefore not look upon it as grounded on any fact in history, but rather as one of those strange tales devised by romance writers, when that species of composition was in its infancy, and had not yet adopted probability.

The persons of the drama are six men and two women. SIFFROY is a Commander in the army, a man of honour and fortune, married to CLEONE, and three years absent in the service; they have an infant son; and in the house with Cleone lives a young Gentleman, by name PAULET, the friend of Siffroy. In the family, besides BEAUFORT senior and junior, the father and brother of Cleone, are two relations, by name GLANVILLE and ISABELLA. These, with a servant, called RAGOZIN, corrupted by Glanville, are all the characters. The scene is in Siffroy's house and

an adjoining wood; the time that of the action. All these particulars will appear, in their respective lights, by passing in review the play, after first presenting the reader with the prologue.

PROLOGUE, by W. Melmoth, Esq.

Spoken by Mr. Ross.

TWAS once the mode inglorious
war to wage
With each bold bard that durst attempt
the stage,
And prologues were but preludes to engage.
Then mourn'd the Muse, not story'd woes
alone,
Condemn'd, with tears unfeign'd, to weep
her own.
Past are those hostile days; and wits no
more
One undistinguish'd fate with fools deplore.
No more the Muse laments her long-felt
wrongs
From the rude license of tumultuous tongues;
In peace each bard prefers his doubtful claim,
And, as he merits, meets or misses fame.
'Twas thus in Greece (when Greece fair
science blest'd,
And heav'n-born arts their chosen land pos-
sessed)

Th' assembled people sat, with decent pride,
Patient to hear, and skilful to decide;
Less forward far to censure than to praise,
Unwillingly refus'd the rival bays.

Yes; they whom candour and true taste
inspire

Blame not with half the passion they admire;
Each little blemish with regret descry,
But mark the beauties with a raptur'd eye.
Yet modest fears invade our author's breast,
With Attic lore, or Latian, all unblest;
Deny'd by fate thro' Classic fields to stray,
Where bloom those wreaths which never
know decay;

Where arts from kindred arts new force ac-
quire,

And poets catch from poets genial fire.

Not thus he boasts the breast humane to
prove,

And touch those springs which gen'rous
passions move;

To melt the soul by scenes of fabled woe,
And bid the tear for fancy'd sorrows flow.
Far humbler paths he treads in quest of fame,
And trusts to nature what from nature came.

ACT I. SCENE I.

The play opens with a scene between Glanville and Isabella; wherein, in order to induce her to bear a part in, and favour his villainy, he pretends to upbraid her with being diffident of his love for her. He also affects to have it thought he has been defrauded of his fortune by Siffroy, the possessor of it.

GLANVILLE.

What means this diffidence, this idle fear?
Have I not giv'n thee proof my heart is
thine?

Proof that I mean to sanctify our joys
By sacred wedlock? Why then doubt my
truth?

Why hesitate, why tremble thus to join
In deeds which justice and my love to thee
Alone inspire? If we are one, our hopes,
Our views, our int'rests ought to be the
same.

And canst thou tamely see this proud Siffroy
Triumphant lord it o'er my baffled rights?
Those late acquir'd demesnes, by partial
deed

Convey'd to him, in equity are mine.

ISABELLA.

Forbear reproach! O Glanville,——
Thou hast my heart, and thou shalt guide
my will

Obedient to thy bidding.

Isabella being allured by a pretended love, and Ragozin, the servant, by money, Glanville flattered himself that nothing could obstruct his scheme of destroying all in his way. His plan was this: He writes the

husband word, Cleone is dishonest, and names Paulet as the lover. Siffroy, in a fury, writes him a letter to send her to her father. This he expected; and thereupon determines to murder Paulet, that he may not disturb his project, to destroy also Cleone and her child; and, on the return of Siffroy, to lay the death of Paulet upon him, suborning evidences. Thus the law is to take him off; and the rest being disposed of before, the inheritance is secured to himself.

SCENE II.

In this scene Ragozin, being returned from his message to Siffroy, is asked by

GLANVILLE.

What news,
Dear Ragozin? How did Siffroy receive
My letters? What was their effect? O!
speak.

RAGOZIN.

All you could wish.—A whirlwind's rage
is weak

To the wild storm that agitates his breast.
At first indeed he doubted—Swore 'twas
false—

Impossible—But, as he read, his looks
Grew fierce; pale horror trembled on his
cheek;

And, with a fault'ring voice, at length he
cry'd,

O she is vile!—It must, it must be so—
Then threw him on the ground, in speech-
less woe.

GLANVILLE.

Good, very good!—I knew 'twould gall—
proceed.

RAGOZIN.

His smother'd grief at length burst forth in
rage.

He started from the floor—he drew his
sword—

And, fixing it with violence in my grasp—
Plunge this, he cry'd, O plunge it in the
heart

Of that vile traitor Paulet!—yet forbear—
That exquisite revenge my own right hand
Demands, nor will I give it to another!

This said—push'd on by rage, he to her fire
Dispatch'd a letter, opening to him all
Her crime, and his dishonour. This to you.

[Gives a letter to Glanville, which he
opens and reads.]

GLANVILLE.

This is enough—by Heav'n! I fought no
more.

SCENE III.

Changes to another room, and is between Cleone and Paulet. Cleone, who is represented as a character of perfect innocence and goodness, laments with Paulet, who is

equally honourable, and equally innocent, the long absence of her husband; and this in terms which give him cause to think she has some other grief which adds to it: He presses to know what it is, and she acquaints him with the monstrous passion of Glanville, who, though she thinks him the husband of Isabella, is continually torturing her with love. As they are speaking, Cleone sees Glanville approaching, and she sends Paulet into her chamber, to over-hear his discourse.

CLEONE.

Kind Heav'n, I thank thee! My Siffroy hath yet
One faithful friend. O Paulet—but to thee
The many virtues that adorn the mind
Of my lov'd lord, and made me once so blest'd,
'Twere needless to display. In mine alone
His happiness was plac'd; no grief, no care
Came ever near my bosom; not a pain
But what his tenderness partaking, sooth'd:
All day with fondness would he gaze upon me,

And to my list'ning heart repeat such things
As only love like his knew how to feel.
O my Siffroy! when, when wilt thou return?
Alas, thou know'st not to what bold attempts
Thy unsuspecting virtue has betray'd me.

PAULET.

What danger thus alarms Cleone's fear?

CLEONE.

I am asham'd to think, and blush to say,
That in my husband's absence this poor form,
These eyes, or any feature, should retain
The pow'r to please—but Glanville well
you know.

PAULET.

Sure you suspect not him of base designs!
He wears the semblance of much worth and honour.

CLEONE.

So to the eye the speckled serpent wears
A shining, beauteous form; but, deep
within,
Foul stings and deadly poisons lurk unseen.
O Paulet, this smooth serpent hath so crept
Into the bosom of Siffroy, so wound
Himself about my love's unguarded heart,
That he believes him harmless as the dove.

SCENE IV.

Is between Glanville and Cleone. Glanville makes love to her; and, as she upbraids him with banishing truth and honour from his breast, he replies:

GLANVILLE.

Honour!—What's honour? A vain phantom rais'd
To fright the weak from tasting those delights

Which Nature's voice, that surest law, enforces.

Be wise, and laugh at all its idle threats.
Besides, with me your fame would be secure;
Discretion guards my name from Censure's tongue.

CLEONE.

And dost thou call hypocrisy discretion?
Say'st thou that vice is wisdom? Glanville,
hear me:

With thee, thou say'st, my fame would be secure,

Unfully'd by the world. It might. Yet know,

Tho' hid beneath the center of the earth,
Remov'd from Envy's eye and Slander's tongue,

Nay, from the view of Heav'n itself conceal'd,
Still would I shun the very thought of guilt,
Nor wound my secret conscience with reproach.

SCENES V, VI, and VII.

In these scenes Paulet rushes forth from the chamber and shames Glanville: But he, whose character is equally ready in cunning and villainy, says his own love was a pretence to try her, and charges him, urging the place where he was concealed as proof. He then produces the letter of Siffroy, ordering both Paulet and Cleone to be turned out of his house, and brings in Ragozin as evidence that he received it from his own hand. Paulet challenges him for the next morning; and he orders Ragozin to murder Paulet in the night. The passages that seem most striking in these scenes are, in scene VI, Cleone's words to Paulet, who desires her not to regard Glanville's slander:

CLEONE.

Ah Paulet!

The sting of slander strikes her venom deep;
The envious world with joy devours the tale
That stains with infamy a spotless name.

And Glanville's words to himself when Ragozin quits him in order to murder Paulet.

GLANVILLE.

Hence, hence Remorse!

I must not, will not feel thy scorpion sting;
Yet hell is in my breast, and all its fiends
Distract my resolutions.—I am plung'd
In blood and must wade thro'; no safety now
But on the farther shore. Come then, Revenge,

Ambition come, and disappointed love;
Be you my dread companions! Steel, O steel!
My heart with triple firmness; nerve my arm
With tenfold strength, and guide it to achieve

The deeds of Terror which yourselves inspir'd.

ACT

ACT II. SCENE I.

In this scene Glanville enquires of Isabella whether she had conveyed to Cleone the forged letter, urging her flight, and threatening her with danger from himself; which she tells him she had.

SCENES II. and III.

Ragozin relates the manner whereby Paulet was assassinated; and is further ordered by Glanville to way-lay Cleone, as she is going to her father's house, and to murder both her and her child, and bury them in the woods.

SCENE IV.

Contains some expressions of fondness between Cleone and her child.

SCENES V. and VI.

Isabella presses Cleone to take the child with her, and go to her father's. Cleone, on quitting her house, speaks these words:

CLEONE.

Indeed, my steps
Will linger, Isabella.—O 'tis hard—
Alas! thou can't not feel how hard it is—
To leave a husband's house so dearly lov'd!
—— ——— And must I go?

Adieu, dear mansion of my happiest years!
Adieu, sweet shades! each well-known
bow'r, adieu!

Where I have hung whole days upon his
words,

And never thought the tender moments
long—

All, all my hopes of future peace, farewell!

[Throws herself on her knees.

But, O, great Pow'r! who, bending from
thy throne,

Look'st down with pitying eyes on erring
man,

Whom weakness blinds, and passions lead
astray,

Impute not to Siffroy this cruel wrong!

O heal his bosom, wounded by the darts

Of lying Slander, and restore to him

That peace which I must never more regain!

SCENES VII, VIII, IX, and X.

Represent that the father and brother of Cleone, having letters from Siffroy full of fury and accusation against his wife, repair to Siffroy's house, to inquire into the truth. Glanville, taking advantage of Paulet's disappearing, as well as her's, endeavours to assure them they are gone off together. There is nothing very interesting in these scenes.

ACT III. SCENE I.

This act brings home Siffroy, a new character, whose love and honour are equal to his rashness. The scene is in the area be-

fore his house, and he expresses his anguish in the following soliloquy:

SIFFROY solus.

O dreadful change! my house, my sacred
home,

At sight of which my heart was wont to
bound

With rapture, I now tremble to approach.
Fair mansion, where bright honour long
hath dwelt

With my renown'd progenitors, how, how
At last hath vile pollution stain'd thy walls!
Yet look not down with scorn, ye shades
rever'd,

On your dishonour'd son—He will not die
Till just revenge hath by the wanton's blood
Aton'd for this disgrace.—Yet can it be?

Can my Cleone, the whose tender smile
Fed my fond heart with hourly rapture, she
On whose fair faith alone I built all hope
Of happiness—can she have kill'd my peace,
My honour? Could that angel form, which
seem'd

The shrine of purity and truth, become
The seat of wantonness and perfidy?

Ye powers!—Should she be wrong'd—in
my own heart

How sharp a dagger hath my frenzy plung'd!
O passion-govern'd slave! What hast thou
done?

Hath not thy madness from her house, un-
heard,

Driven out thy bosom friend?—Guiltless
perhaps—

Hell, hell is in that thought!—O wretch
accurs'd!

Such thy rash fury, thy unbridled rage,
Her guilt or innocence alike to thee
Must bring distraction.

SCENE II.

Changes to a room in the house, and is
between Isabella and Glanville, whom she
apprises of Siffroy's arrival, and he tells her
that he is ready armed for his destruction.

SCENE III.

GLANVILLE, advancing to embrace Siffroy.
My honour'd friend!—

SIFFROY.

———Glanville, forbear——
And 'ere I join my arms with thee in friend-
ship,

Say, I conjure thee by that sacred tie
By all thou holdest most dear on earth, by all
Thy hopes of heaven, and dread of deepest
hell—

Hast thou not wrong'd my wife?

GLANVILLE.

Unjust Siffroy!

Hath my true friendship so regardful been,
So jealous of thy honour, and dost thou
Suspect my own? Surely the double bonds

Of

Of friendship and of blood, are ties too strong
To leave a doubt of my sincerity.

Heaven give thee patience—O Siffroy!
my heart

Bleeds for thy injuries, for thy distress.
The wife, whom thou so tenderly hast lov'd,
Is fled with Paulet.

SIFFROY.

Fled!—How? Whither? When?

GLANVILLE.

This day they disappear'd, and 'tis believ'd
Intend to fly from shame, and leave the land.

SIFFROY.

Impossible!—She cannot be so changed—
Was she not all perfection?—O take heed—
Once more I charge thee, Glanville, and
my soul's

Eternal welfare rests upon thy truth—
Traduce her not! Nor drive me to perdition!
For by the flames of vengeance, if I find
Thy accusation true, they shall not 'scape!
O I will trace th' adulterer's private haunts,
Rush like his evil genius on their shame,
And stab the traitor in her faithless arms.

SCENE IV.

Beaufort senior, Cleone's father, here ex-
postulates with Siffroy, for impeaching the
honour of his name by ill-treating his child,
and says,

BEUFORT senior.

O thou hast from

Thy bosom cast away the sweetest flower
That ever nature form'd.

SIFFROY.

O Sir,

That flower which look'd so beauteous to
sense
Turn'd wild, grew ranker than a common
weed.

In the rest of this scene, none of the fa-
ther's arguments are powerful enough to
persuade Siffroy of Cleone's innocence, by
reason of her being missing at the same time
with Paulet; and though the infant's join-
ing her flight is urged, that injury and not
guilt drove her from home, he still is full
of the notion of his shame, in consideration
of the honour, justice, religious truth, fide-
lity, and friendship, he had experienced in
Glanville, her accuser.

SCENE V.

Here Beaufort junior arrives from his
search after Paulet, and asks Siffroy, whe-
ther he has not murdered his sister; because
Paulet, whom his fierce revenge pursued,
is believed to be that night murdered, his
sword being found, and bloody marks ap-
pearing, which speak the deed plainly. He
and his father suspecting also that Glanville

is false, Siffroy expresses the fluctuation of
his mind in these words:

SIFFROY.

Tremendous power!

What tempest wrapp'd in darkness now
prepares

To burst on my devoted head? What crime
Unknown, or unrepented, points me out
The mark distinguish'd of peculiar ven-
geance?

Why turns the gracious all-protecting eye
Averse from me? O guide my steps to find
Where lurks this hidden mischief.—

Afterwards believing that his wife is
wronged, and that Glanville may not be
unjustly accused, he says:

Till this dread hour, suspicion of his truth
Ne'er touch'd my breast—Now, doubt and
horror raise
Distraction in my soul.

SCENE VI.

Changes to a wood, and discovers Cleone
and her child passing through it.

CLEONE.

Whence do these terrors seize my sinking
heart?

Since guilt I know not, why submit to fear?
And yet these silent shadowy scenes awake
Strange apprehensions. Gracious Heaven,
protect

My weakness!—Hark! what noise is that?
—all still.

It was but fancy.—Yet methought the howl
Of distant wolves broke on the ear of night,
Doubling the desert's horror.

Ragozin, who was dispatched to murder
them both, and bury them in the woods,
overtakes them. He kills the child, and,
leaving the mother in a swoon, thinks it
will serve his purpose without killing her.

SCENE VII.

Changes to an adjoining part of the
wood, and discovers the child murdered:
Poor Cleone, waking from her trance, wan-
ders in the woods, becomes distracted, loses
the place where her son was murdered, and
even forgets the murder, till at length she
finds the body. She covers it with boughs;
she hangs despairing over it; at times, as
her ravings or her intervals of sense return,
fondling him as if asleep, or lamenting him
as murdered.

CLEONE.

Tremendous silence! not a sound returns,
Save the wild echoes of my own sad cries,
To my affrighted ear!—My child! my
child!

Where

Where art thou stray'd? O where, beyond
the reach
Of thy poor mother's voice?—Yet, while
in heaven
The God of justice dwells, I will not deem
The bloody vision true: Heaven hath not
left me——

There my truth is known, well known—
And, 'see my love!

See where, upon the bank, its weary'd limbs
Lie stretch'd in sleep. In sleep!—O agony!
Blast not my senses with a sight like this!
'Tis blood! 'tis death! my child, my child
is murder'd!

[Falls down by her child, kissing it and
weeping. Then raising herself on her arm,
after a dead silence, and looking by degrees
more and more wild, proceeds in a distract-
ed manner:]

Hark! hark! lie still, my love!—O for the
world

Don't stir!—'Tis Glanville, and he'll mur-
der us!

Stay, stay—I'll cover thee with boughs—
don't fear—

I'll call the little lambs, and they shall bring
Their softest fleece to shelter thee from cold.

There, there—lie close—he shall not see—
no, no;

I'll tell him 'tis an angel I have hid.

[She rises up.

Where is he? Soft! he's gone, he's gone,
my love,

And shall not murder thee—Poor innocent!
'Tis fast asleep.—O well thought! I'll go,
Now while he slumbers—pick wild berries
for him—

And bring a little water in my hand—

Then, when he wakes, we'll seat us on
the bank,

And sing all night.

ACT IV. SCENE I. and II.

A room in Siffroy's house. Glanville and
Isabella harbour some suspicions of be-
ing betrayed by Ragozin; but, on his re-
turn from the wood, being assured by him
of his fidelity, and of having destroyed
both Cleone and her son, Glanville thinks
all is now done, but the destruction of Siff-
roy.

SCENES III, IV, and V.

Siffroy finds his error, and also suspects
Glanville. Cleone's father causes him to be
seized by the Officers of justice, on suspicion.
He, upon this, charges the murder of Paul-
let upon Siffroy, as was his first purpose;
and producing his letter, wherein he vows
vengeance, and will intrust it into no hand
but his own, the suspicion becomes strong
against him.

SCENE VI.

Cleone's brother, who has been indefati-
gable in searching after her, at last finds
her, but could not prevail upon her to quit
the place; he returns to his father and Siff-
roy, and gives them the following descrip-
tion of her melancholy situation.

BEAUFORT junior.

Dreadful indeed!

On the cold earth we found her laid: Her
head,

Supported on her arm, hung o'er her child,
The image of pale grief lamenting inno-
cence.

Sometimes she speaks fond words, and seems
to smile

On the dead babe as 'twere alive.—Now, like
The melancholy bird of night, she pours
A soft and melting strain, as if to sooth
Its slumbers:—And now clasps it to her
breast,

Cries Glanville is not here—fear not, my
love,

He shall not come—then wildly throws her
eyes

Around, and in the tenderest accent calls
Aloud on thee, to save her from dishonour.

ACT V. SCENE I.

Discovers Cleone sitting in the wood by
her dead child; over whom she has formed
a little bower of shrubs and branches of
trees. She seems very busy in picking the
leaves from a bough in her hand, and sings:

Sweeter than the damask rose

Was his lovely breast;

There, O let me there repose,

Sigh, sigh, and sink to rest.

SCENE II.

This scene brings them to her; and the
prudent father makes the Officers of justice
take thither also Glanville, Isabella, and
Ragozin. Cleone, absolutely mad, and
mindful only of the object which has caused
her distraction, neither regards, nor knows
them when she sees them. But her lamen-
tations, and her frantic starts of terror,
shew very plainly, that she looks on Glan-
ville as the murderer. He still avows his
innocence, and with a firmness which con-
founds them: But Isabella clears up all
doubts; she throws herself upon her knees,
struck with the horror of the scene, and,
though her own life must be the sacrifice,
prepares to confess all. Glanville draws a
concealed dagger, and attempts to stab her;
but the Officers prevent him. Then all is
discovered by her.

ISABELLA.

Hear, hear me, Sirs!—My very heart is
pierc'd!

And

And my shock'd soul, beneath a load of
guilt,
Sinks down in terrors unsupportable.
'Tis Heaven impels me to reveal the crimes
In which, O misery! I have been involv'd—
[To Glanville.
Tremble, O wretch! — Thou seest that
Heaven is just,
Nor suffers even ourselves to hide our deeds.
To death I yield—nor hope, nor wish for
life—
Permit me to reveal some dreadful truths,
And I shall die content. Thy hapless wife,
Chaste as the purest angel of the sky,
By Glanville is traduc'd—by him betray'd,
Paulet is murder'd—and, by his device,
The lovely child. Inveigled by his arts,
And by the flattering hopes of wealth in-
snar'd—
Distracting thought! I have destroy'd my
soul.

S C E N E III. and last.

In this last Scene, as an accumulated tes-
timony of Cleone's innocence, Paulet, whom
we understood to be killed in the first act,
according to the custom of romance, is de-
clared to be still alive by Beaufort junior,
though desperately wounded. Glanville is
delivered over to the hands of justice; and
all that remains is the fate of Cleone. She
faints in agony, and when she recovers,
finds also her reason restored to her. The
husband is in raptures, but they are of short
duration; for she recovers her senses only at
the approach of death: She tenderly takes
leave of them and expires.—The most affect-
ing speech in this scene is of Cleone still in
her frantic mood lamenting over her child:

O who hath done it! who hath done this
deed
Of death? — My child is murder'd — my
sweet babe
Bereft of life! — Thou Glanville! thou
art he!
O bloody fiend! destroy a child! an in-
fant! —
O wretch, forbear! — See, see the little heart
Bleeds on his dagger's point!

[Looking down to the earth.

But lo! the Furies! — the black fiends of
hell
Have seiz'd the murderer! look! they tear
his heart —
That heart which had no pity! — Hark! he
strikes —

His eye-balls glare — his teeth together gnash
In bitterness of anguish — while the fiends
Scream in his frightened ear — Thou shalt not
murder! [Looking up to heaven.
Is that my infant? — Whither do ye bear

My bleeding babe? — Not yet — O mount,
not yet

Ye sons of light, but take me on your wings,
With my sweet innocent — I come! I come!

Siffroy and Beaufort senior conclude the
tragedy with these words:

SIFFROY.

She's gone! — for ever gone! — Those love-
ly eyes

Are clos'd in death — no more to look on me!
My fate is finish'd — in this tortur'd breast,
Anguish — remorse — despair — must ever
dwell.

BEAUFORT senior.

Offended Power! at length, with pitying
eyes

Look on our misery! Cut short this thread,
That links my soul too long to wretched life!
And let mankind, taught by his hapless fate,
Learn one great truth, experience finds
too late;

That dreadful ills from rash resentment flow,
And sudden passions end in lasting woe.

It is impossible to overlook the weakness
and improbability of this play. The au-
thor has been obliged, in order to form a
plot, to make his characters all idiots: The
first confusion rises from Cleone's hiding
Paulet in her chamber; but what should
induce her to do it; or why did neither
she, nor he, foresee that Glanville would do
what he so naturally did, ground an accu-
sation upon it? The great business of the
latter acts, and indeed the intire catastro-
phe, depend upon the murderer's leaving
Cleone alive: He who had just imbrued
his hands in the blood of an infant, could
not have mercy! His own life depended on
destroying her, yet he contents himself
without it, intending to get his reward by a
lye, and to escape by flight: Which when he
attempted, he found impossible; and which,
with the least glimmering of sense, he must
have known would be so.

These things might be necessary for the
conducting of the action, but they are not
in nature; therefore the author should
have seen the plot was altogether faulty.

This is not intended as a reflection on
the author of the play; probably he has
no other error in it but the choice of such a
subject. There is an air of the first glim-
mering of romance-writing in the whole
story; and if it be of that original, he may
quote even Shakespear in his cause; who,
when he adopted any one of the legendary
stories, took it as it was: He did not alter
the plan, at least not always; and he
thought himself not answerable for its er-
rors, so he adopted proper language.

It is not in nature that an Officer, who leaves a young and handsome wife at home, should provide her a gallant young fellow for a companion, and place him in the house with her: And, with regard to the incident of her hiding him in her chamber when a lover was coming, it not only falls under the censure of folly in itself, but robs her of the merit of that excellent part she bears in the succeeding conversation.

Cleone was a person, who from the very principles of honour would have spoke all those virtuous and heroic things which she so well declared on this occasion; and it would have warmed every honest heart to have heard them free and natural: But we lose all the spirit of the scene by being sensible she knew she spoke before a witness, before a friend of her husband, and a man of honour.

With respect to the characters, Siffroy utterly disappoints us. He should have been the most considerable person in the piece, but is far from being so. We are prepared for his appearance half the play, and we hear of him as extravagant in fury. He is not such when he appears; being tame, even while he thinks his own cause just. Glanville is too much a villain. Macbeth and Richard are as bloody; but love makes no part of their employment; nor is it in nature, that a man who had already a Mistress Isabella, and whose soul was bent upon so much blood and horror for interest sake, should have the least thought of it. Isabella is not a human character: We have had instances of cruelty in women, but nothing near to this. As to Paulet, he should not have appeared at all: If such an one were spoken of, it would have been enough. To bring in such a shewy character upon the stage in the first act; to give him so much business, and at once lose him, giving the action into other hands; disjoins the play, and confounds the audience in their attention.

The general sentiments are very just; and the moral of the play shews the misfortunes arising from inconsiderate fury; but the whole is liable to great exception. The dignity of tragedy is intirely wanting, and the author seems to have raised horror and detestation, where he meant only to have excited pity.

THE EPILOGUE.

Spoken by Mrs. BELLAMY.

WELL, Ladies—so much for the tragic stile—
And now the custom is—to make you smile.

To make us smile!—methinks I hear you say—

Why, who can help it, at so strange a play?

The Captain gone three years—and then to blame

The faultless conduct of his virtuous dame!
My stars!—What gentle belle would think it treason,

When thus provok'd, to give the brute some reason?

Out of my house!—this night, forsooth, depart!

A modern wife had said—'With all my heart—

'But think not, haughty Sir, I'll go alone!

'Order your coach—conduct me safe to town—

'Give me my jewels, wardrobe, and my maid—

'And pray take care my pin-money be paid.'

Such is the language of each modish fair!
Yet memoirs, not of modern growth, declare

The time has been, when modesty and truth
Were deem'd additions to the charms of youth;

When women hid their necks, and veil'd their faces,

Nor romp'd, nor rak'd, nor star'd at public places,

Nor took the airs of Amazons for graces:

Then plain domestic virtues were the mode,
And wives ne'er dreamt of happiness abroad;
They lov'd their children, learn'd no flaunting airs,

But with the joys of wedlock mix'd the cares.
Those times are past—yet sure they merit praise,

For marriage triumph'd in those golden days:
By chaste decorum they affection gain'd;
By faith and fondness what they won maintain'd.

'Tis yours, ye fair, to bring those days again,

And form anew the hearts of thoughtless men;

Make beauty's lustre amiable as bright,
And give the soul, as well as sense, delight;
Reclaim from folly a fantastic age,
That scorns the press, the pulpit, and the stage.

Let truth and tenderness your breasts adorn,
The marriage chain with transport shall be worn;

Each blooming virgin, rais'd into a bride,
Shall double all their joys, their cares divide;

Alleviate grief, compose the jars of strife,
And pour the balm that sweetens human life.

Some remarkable Passages of the Life and Death of the celebrated Dr. Boerhaave. See the Life of Dr. Boerhaave, with his Head curiously engraved, in our Magazine, for February, 1752, Vol X, Page 49.

IT was the daily practice of that eminent physician Dr. Boerhaave, throughout his whole life, as soon as he arose in the morning, which was generally very early, to retire for an hour to private prayer, and meditation on some part of the Scriptures.—He often told his friends, when they asked him how it was possible for him to go through so much fatigue? That it was this which gave him spirit and vigour in the business of the day. This he therefore recommended as the best rule he could give; for nothing, he said, could tend more to the health of the body, than the tranquillity of the mind; and that he knew nothing which could support himself, or his fellow-creatures, amidst the various distresses of life, but a well-grounded confidence in the supreme Being, upon the principles of Christianity. This remark of the Doctor's is undeniably just, for a benevolent manner of acting, and a true greatness of soul, can never flow from any other source than a consciousness of the divine favour and assistance.—This was strongly exemplified in his own illness, in 1722, which can hardly be told without horror, and by which the course of his lectures as well as his practice was long interrupted. He was for five months confined to his bed by the gout, where he lay upon his back without daring to attempt the least motion, because any effort renewed his torments, which were so exquisite, that he was at length not only deprived of motion, but of sense.—Here his medical art was at a stand, nothing could be attempted, because nothing could be proposed with the least prospect of success. But having (in the sixth month of his illness) obtained some remission, he determined to try whether the juice of fumitory, endive, and succory, taken thrice a day in large quantities (viz. above half a pint each dose) might not contribute to his relief, and by a perseverance in this method he was wonderfully recovered. This patience of Boerhaave's was founded not on vain reasonings, like that of which the Stoics boasted, but on a religious composure of mind, and a Christian resignation to the will of God.

Of his sagacity and the wonderful penetration with which he often discovered and described, at the first sight of the patient, such distempers as betray themselves by no symptoms to common eyes, such wonderful accounts have been given, as can scarcely be credited, though attested beyond all doubt.

—Yet this great matter of medical knowledge was so far from a presumptuous confidence in his abilities, or from being puffed up by his riches, that he was condescending to all, and remarkably diligent in his profession, as he used often to say, that the life of a patient (if trifled with, or neglected) would be one day required at the hand of the physician.—And he always called the poor his best patients, for God, says he, is their pay-master.

The activity of his mind sparkled visibly in his eyes.—He was always cheerful and desirous of promoting every valuable end of conversation; and the excellency of the Christian religion was frequently the subject of it; for he asserted on all proper occasions the divine authority, and sacred efficacy of the Scriptures; and maintained that they only could give peace of mind, that sweet and sacred peace which passeth all understanding; since none can conceive it, but he who has it; and none can have it, but by divine communication. He never regarded calumny, nor detraction, (for even Boerhaave himself had his enemies) nor ever thought it necessary to confute them: 'They are sparks,' said he, 'which, if you do not blow, will go out of themselves.'—'The surest remedy against scandal is to live it down, by a perseverance in well-doing; and by praying to God, that he would cure the distempered minds of those who traduce and injure us.'—An excellent method this; especially as it keeps our own minds contented and unruffled, whilst the hearts of our enemies are overflowing with rancour, envy, and other diabolical passions.

He was not to be over-awed or depressed by the presence, frowns, or insolence of great men, but persisted on all occasions in doing what was right, regardless of the consequences.—He could too, with uncommon readiness and almost to a certainty, make a conjecture of men's inclinations and capacity by their aspect.—A sagacity perhaps unequalled, and which often surprised even his most intimate acquaintance, though they so well knew his talents.

Being once asked by a friend, who had often admired his patience under great provocations, whether he knew what it was to be angry, and by what means he had so intirely suppressed that impetuous and ungovernable passion? Dr. Boerhaave answered; with the utmost frankness and sincerity, that he was naturally quick of re-

sentment, but that he had, by daily prayer and meditation, at length attained to this mastery over himself.—But this he said was the work of God's grace; for he was too sensible of his own weakness to ascribe any thing to himself, or to conceive that he could subdue passion, or withstand temptation by his own natural power: He attributed every good thought, and every laudable action to the Father of Goodness.

To the will of God he paid an absolute submission, without endeavouring to discover the reasons of his unsearchable determinations; and this he accounted the first and most inviolable duty of a Christian.

About the middle of the year 1737, he felt the first approaches of that fatal illness, which brought him to the grave, viz. a disorder in his breast, which was at times very painful; often threatened him with immediate suffocation; and terminated in an universal dropsy; but, during this afflictive and lingering illness, his constancy and firmness did not forsake him. He neither intermitted the necessary cares of life, nor forgot the proper preparations of death. About three weeks before his dissolution, when the Rev. Mr. Schultens, one of the most learned and exemplary divines of the age, attended him at his country-house; the Doctor desired his prayers, and afterwards entered into a most remarkably judicious discourse with him on the spiritual and immaterial nature of the soul; and this he illustrated to Mr. Schultens with wonderful perspicuity by a description of the effects which the infirmities of his body had upon his faculties; which yet they did not so oppress or vanquish, but his soul was always

master of itself, and always resigned to the pleasure of its Maker—and then he added, 'He who loves God ought to think nothing desirable but what is most pleasing to the supreme Goodness.'—These were his sentiments, and such was his conduct in this state of weakness and pain: As death approached nearer, he was so far from terror or confusion, that he seemed less sensible of pain, and more chearful under his torments, which continued till the 23d day of September, 1738; on which he died (much honoured and lamented) between four and five in the morning, in the 70th year of his age—often recommending to the bystanders a careful observation of St. John's precepts concerning the love of God and love of man, as frequently inculcated in his first epistle, particularly in the 5th chapter.

Such were the qualities of the great Boerhaave.—So far was this truly eminent man from being made impious by philosophy, or vain by his extraordinary genius for physic, that he ascribed all his abilities to the bounty, and all his goodness to the grace of God.—May his example extend its influence to his admirers and followers! May those who study his writings as a physician imitate his life as a Christian! And thus, while they are endeavouring after his medical knowledge, be aspiring likewise to his exalted piety; as he was so admirable a pattern of patience, fortitude, chearfulness, charity, candour, humility, and devotion.

His funeral oration was spoken in Latin, before the University of Leyden, to a very numerous audience, by Mr. Schultens, and afterwards published at their particular desire.

The History of ENGLAND (Page 185, Vol. XXIII.) continued.

With a Head of James Duke of Monmouth, finely engraved.

While so much time was spent in England in deliberations about war, the King of France, taking the field in February, made himself Master of Ghent and Ypres in March, and then put his forces into quarters of refreshment. These conquests so alarmed the Dutch, that, from this time, they resolved on a separate peace, though they durst not publicly own it. Lewis XIV, who knew their intentions, and had nothing to fear from England, began to talk like a Conqueror, and to form himself the plan of the peace he was willing to grant the allies, which was different from that agreed on between Charles and the Prince of Orange.

On the other hand, the Commons of England, alarmed at the progress of the French arms, made haste to finish a bill for

raising money by a poll-tax. The 14th of March, they resolved upon an address to the King, to pray him to declare war against France, to dismiss the Ambassador of that Crown, and recal his own from Paris, with a promise of the necessary and plentiful supplies. This address was sent, the next day, to the Lords for their concurrence; but, before an answer was given, the King came to the House of Lords, the 20th of March, and after passing the poll-bill and some others, adjourned the Parliament to the 11th of April.

It is remarkable that, five days after, the Lord Treasurer writ the second of the fore-mentioned letters to Ambassador Montague, concerning the secret negociation of which I have spoken.

The Parliament, meeting the 11th of April,

Engraved for the Universal Magazine.



JAMES Duke of
MONMOUTH.

For J. Hinton at the King's Arms in Newgate Street.

April, 1678, was farther adjourned to the 29th, when the Chancellor acquainted the two Houses, that the King had discovered that the Dutch were thinking of a separate peace, without his consent or privity; and desired their advice how to proceed. The Commons gave their advice for an actual war with France, and at the same time voted, 'That the late leagues, made with the States-general of the United Provinces, were not pursuant to the addresses of the House, nor consistent with the good and safety of the kingdom.' The King returned an answer, which testified his resentment of this vote; but the Commons, not at all discouraged, presented a second address, in which—'They besought him to communicate to them his resolutions upon their advice.'—They added, 'That the inconveniencies and dangers, which the kingdom lay under, might have been totally, or in a great measure, prevented, if his Majesty had accepted of the advice by them given in their address of the 26th of May last, and the 31st of January: They besought him, therefore, that he would be pleased to remove those Counsellors that advised him to give those answers which he did to the said addresses.—In fine, that he would be pleased to remove the Duke of Lauderdale from his presence and Council.' The King immediately answered, 'That he was much surprised at the extravagancy of their address, and unwilling, at present, to give it such a due answer as it deserved.' Two days after, namely, the 13th of May, he prorogued the Parliament to the 23d of the same month; thus the proposal for a war with France never failed to produce either an adjournment or a prorogation. It must be remarked, that this was at the very time the separate peace between France and Holland was negotiating, which the Dutch would never have resolved, could they have believed that England would declare for a war; nevertheless, the King would still have it believed he was disposed to war, though hitherto he had not positively said it; to this end, immediately after the poll-bill had passed, he raised thirty thousand men, who were completed in six weeks.

While these forces were raising, and before the prorogation of the Parliament, the States general sent Van Lewen to the King, to acquaint him, that they were disposed to a peace, because they saw there was no reliance on the uncertain measures of England: That, however, if the King would immediately declare war against France, they would break off all negotiations, and vigorously prosecute the war, pursuant to their alliances; and that his declaration

was the only thing that could prevent a peace. This was declared to the King by Sir William Temple from the States Ambassador. The King, now finding that a positive answer was to be returned, which he had hitherto avoided, told Sir William Temple, 'That, since the Dutch would have a peace upon the French terms, and France offered money for his consent to what he could not help, he did not know why he should not get the money.'

The weakness of this evasion is manifest; for, though the Ambassador of the States had declared, that there should be no peace, if the King would really engage in a war, the King, suppressing this positive declaration, supposed that the States were for a peace upon any terms. Upon this false supposition, he ordered Sir William Temple to treat with Barillon, the French Ambassador; but Sir William wisely declined such a negociation. What Temple refused was undertaken by others; and the same author says, that, amongst the articles proposed by the Ambassador of France for concluding a private treaty with the King, there was one so offensive, that the King assured him he would never forget it, while he lived. He says no more, whether because he was not informed of it, or did not think proper to divulge what he knew. But Dr. Swift, who published Sir William Temple's letters, acquaints us with that remarkable passage, namely, 'That France, in order to break the force of the confederacy, and elude all just conditions of a general peace, resolved, by any means, to enter into separate measures with Holland; to which end, it was absolutely necessary to gain the good offices of the King of England, who was looked upon as the Master of the peace, whenever he pleased. The bargain was struck for either three or four hundred thousand pounds: But, when all was agreed, Mr. Barillon, the French Ambassador, told the King, that he had orders from his Master, before payment, to add a private article, by which his Majesty should be engaged 'Never to keep above eight thousand men of standing troops in his three kingdoms.' This unexpected proposal put the King in a rage, and made him say, 'God's fish! Does my brother of France think to serve me thus? Are all his promises to make me absolute Master of my realms come to this? Or does he think that a thing to be done with eight thousand men?'

Hence it evidently appears, for what the thirty thousand men the King was raising were intended. They could not be levied for a war against France, though the King used that pretence, since he had already made

made his bargain with that Crown for four millions of livres. Nothing else therefore can be thought, but that the King, seeing the peace upon the point of conclusion, which he only could, but would not prevent, imagined, that, after the peace, the King of France would assist him to become absolute Master in his kingdoms, and furnish him with money to maintain the thirty thousand men; without his applying to the Parliament. If this be not so, what account can be given of his conduct in raising an army, at a time when all his proceedings shewed he had not the least desire to make war upon France?

The King was deceived by the promises of Lewis XIV, who artfully took advantage of the eager desire of Charles and the Duke, his brother, to establish an absolute government in England, to engage them in all the measures they had taken during the whole war, and which were so directly contrary to the interests of the kingdom: But, when he saw himself secure of a peace with the Dutch, and, by a necessary consequence, of a general peace with all Europe, he made a jest of his promise to his friend. He thought, doubtless, it was not for the interest of France, that the King of England should be absolute; or, rather, he feared to engage, for the sole interests of the King of England, in an undertaking capable of kindling a new war, in which all Europe might be concerned.

I do not know whether the King consented to Lewis's demands, and am only sure, that he continued his levies, whether with intention to execute his designs without the assistance of France, or in the hope of obtaining better conditions from Lewis, by terrifying him with the apprehension of his joining with the allies, which might still be practicable; by degrees, he spoke more gently of war, and sufficiently declared his inclination for peace; in all appearance, he had adjusted matters with France.

Affairs were in this situation, when the Parliament met the 23d of May, after a prorogation of ten days. The King opened the seventeenth session of this long Parliament with a speech, the substance of which was as follows:

‘——— I am resolved, as far as I am able, to save Flanders, either by a war or a peace, which way soever I shall find most conducive towards it.——If I were able, I would keep up my army and my navy at sea for some time; but I leave it to you to consider of supplies for their continuance or disbanding, and, in either case, not to discourage so many worthy and brave Gentle-

men, who have offered their lives and service to their country, and in pursuit of your own advices and resolutions. I must tell you, that a branch of my revenue is now expiring, and another part of it is cut off by a clause in the poll-bill; that I have borrowed two hundred thousand pounds upon the Excise, at your request, of all which you are to consider. I never had any intentions but of good to you and my people, nor ever shall; therefore I desire you will not drive me into extremities, which must end ill both for you and me, and (which is worst) for the nation. I desire to prevent all disorders or mischief that may befall by our disagreement; but, in case there do, I leave it to God Almighty to judge who is the occasion of it. One thing more I have to add, and that is, that I will never more suffer the course and method of passing laws to be changed by tacking together several matters in one bill. The rest I leave to the Lord Chancellor.’

The Chancellor's speech, according to custom, tended to excuse the King's measures; as he only enlarged upon what the King had said more succinctly, I think it needless to insert it.

The House of Commons, having adjourned themselves for three days, met again the 27th of May, and came to the following resolution: ‘That the House, taking into consideration the state of the nation, and the expence occasioned by the army, were humbly of opinion, that, if his Majesty pleased to think fit to enter into the war against the French King, the House was, and would be always ready to assist him in that war; but, if otherwise, they would proceed to the consideration of providing for the speedy disbanding of the army.’

The House farther ordered, That the Members of his Majesty's Privy-council should acquaint the King with this vote, and pray his speedy answer. The King replied, ‘That the French King had made such offers of a cessation till the 27th of July, that he believed they would not only be accepted, but end in a general peace; yet, as that was uncertain, it would not be prudent to dismiss either the fleet or army before that time.’ Upon this answer, the House voted, ‘That all forces raised since the 29th of September last (except those transported to foreign plantations) be forthwith paid off and disbanded, and that they would consider of a supply for that purpose. Accordingly, the 4th of June, the House voted two hundred thousand pounds for the disbanding of the army by the end

of the month; and, the next day, they voted the same sum towards defraying the expences of the fleet.

Upon these votes, the King, by a message, told the House, that his mind was still the same, 'that the army and fleet ought to be kept up till the expected peace should be concluded; and he further recommended to their consideration, 'Whether it were not dishonourable for him to recal his forces in Flanders from those towns which he had taken into his protection, before they could provide themselves of other succours.' Upon this consideration, the Commons extended the time, as to the forces in Flanders, to the 27th day of July.

The 15th of June, the House resolved, that, 'after the Tuesday following, no motions should be made for any new supplies of money, till after the next recess.' As hitherto the House had experienced, that the King intended to have the money before he positively declared himself, they resolved to put him under a necessity of declaring, within three days, lest he should still continue to amuse them, till it was too late. Accordingly, on that very Tuesday, the King came to the House of Peers, and, sending for the Commons, told both Houses, 'That the peace between France, Spain, and Holland, was almost concluded, in which his part would be not only that of a Mediator, but also to give his warrants in it. That Spain writes word, That, unless England bears the charge of maintaining Flanders, even after the peace, they will not be in a condition to support it long. Therefore to that end it was necessary to keep up the navy at sea; and not only so, but to give the world some assurance of being well united at home: That, though the House of Commons might think such a peace as ill a bargain as a war, because it would cost them money, yet, if they seriously considered, that Flanders had been lost, and perhaps by this time, he believed they would give much greater sums than that would cost, rather than the single town of Ostend should be in French hands, and forty of their men of war in so good a haven, over-against the river's mouth.' Then he insinuated to them, 'That they could not but be pleased to understand the reputation England had gained abroad, by having, in forty days, raised an army of thirty thousand men, and prepared a navy of ninety men of war; therefore, if they desired to keep up the honour of the Crown at home, and look to the safety of the balance of affairs abroad; if they desired he should pass any part of his life in quiet, and all the rest in confidence and kindness with them, and

other future Parliaments, they must find a way not only to settle, for his life, his revenue as at Christmas last, but also to add a new fund of three hundred thousand pounds per annum, upon which he would pass an act to settle fifty thousand pounds upon the navy and ordnance, and should be likewise ready to consent to all such laws as they should propose for the good of the nation.' He lastly remanded them 'to enable him to keep his word with the Prince of Orange, in the payment of his niece's portion, which was forty thousand pounds; the first payment being now due, and demanded by him.'

Would not one think, at reading this speech, that the King had hitherto kept the balance of Europe perfectly even, and was thereby intitled to demand, that he should be enabled to preserve it? Would not one think, that he had done the nation some important service, which deserved an augmentation to his revenue of three hundred thousand pounds a year? But the Commons were so used to such speeches, that they made no impression upon them. If their distrust of the King had been hitherto great, it may be affirmed it considerably increased, when they saw a peace concluded, which diminished not the great power of France, but left Europe exposed to her mercy; it was evident, that the King might, if he had pleased, have procured a more advantageous peace. After this, it is not strange, that his strict union with France was suspected to conceal designs which were not for the good of the nation; accordingly, when the Commons came to debate on the additional revenue demanded by the King, it was unanimously rejected; moreover, the House refused to give a compensation for the loss sustained by the King in the prohibition of French commodities; in short, the Lords having passed the bill for disbanding the army, with an enlargement of the time prefixed for one month longer, the Commons absolutely refused their consent to the amendment.

The King, perceiving by this what he was to expect from the Commons, came to the Parliament the 15th of July, and passed several bills, of which these were the principal:

1. An act for granting a supply of six hundred and nineteen thousand, three hundred, and eighty pounds, for disbanding the army, and other uses therein mentioned.
2. An act for granting an additional duty to his Majesty upon wines for three years.
3. An act for burying in woollen. This act, which is still in force, is very serviceable to the flannel manufacture, and consequently

requently makes a great consumption of wool.

These acts being passed, the Chancellor acquainted both Houses, that the King thought proper to prorogue them to the 1st of August, and so to keep them in call by short prorogations; but that his intention was they should not meet till winter, unless there was occasion for their assembling sooner. Thus ended the seventeenth session of this Parliament; and thus England saw herself engaged in an expence of six hundred thousand pounds, to pay an army and fleet, which certainly had not been prepared to make war with France, or for the security of England.

While the Parliament was sitting, the States-general, seeing that nothing was to be hoped for from England, treated with France, both for themselves and Spain, with regard to the Netherlands; at last, every thing being settled, and the King of France promising to restore to the Spaniards Ghent, Aeth, Charleroy, Oudenard, Courtray, and Limburg, the States ordered their Plenipotentiaries at Nimeguen to sign the peace the last of June. It was universally expected, that the peace would be signed that day; but as the time for this restitution had been neglected to be fixed (the Spaniards and Dutch not doubting but it was to be immediately after the exchange of the ratifications) the Spanish Ambassador happened, the day before, to ask the French Plenipotentiaries, when they would restore the towns? To this they positively answered, that it would not be till after the restitution of the towns taken from the King of Sweden by the allies in the North. This unexpected pretension put a stop to the signing of the peace, and the Dutch Plenipotentiaries received express orders from their Masters not to sign, unless France would engage to restore the six places, upon the ratification of the treaty; but the French were immoveable, and appeared resolute to continue the war, unless Sweden was satisfied.

Charles, being informed of this new difficulty, and told moreover by the French Ambassador, that it was his Master's intention, immediately sent Sir William Temple to Holland, with full power to sign a league with the States, by which they should be mutually bound to continue the war, if France should not agree to evacuate the six towns within such a time. This league was really concluded and signed the 26th of July, to the great satisfaction of the Prince of Orange, and those who thought the peace very disadvantageous.

The readiness, with which this resolution

was taken by the King, very much surprised those who, from his former proceedings, had no great opinion of his sincerity. But, when it was seen that the league was concluded, and France continued obstinate, it was hoped the war would be renewed with more vigour than ever, and that England would incline the balance to the side of the allies. It is difficult to discover the motive of the King's vigorous resolution. Some have believed he was really offended at the contempt France seemed to shew of his mediation, in starting such an incident; others have thought, that, foreseeing France would at last comply, notwithstanding her seeming resolution, he had a mind to redeem his credit by his vigour with the English, who till then strongly suspected him of too close a correspondence with that Crown; others have judged, that he took this resolution, in order to obtain a large supply from the Parliament, not doubting, but he should be afterwards able to procure a peace.

However this be, it appeared shortly after, that the King repented of what he had done, and feared that his league would rekindle the war. At the time that the Dutch were preparing to improve this happy juncture, to break off the negociation with France, and to rise in their demands, one Du Cros, an Agent of Sweden at London, brought an express order from the King for Sir William Temple to repair immediately to Nimeguen, and use his utmost endeavours to persuade the Plenipotentiaries of Sweden to consent to the evacuation of the six towns within a limited time. The King ordered him likewise to assure them, that, after the peace, he would use the most effectual endeavours he could for the restitution of all the territories the Swedes had lost in the war. It was not difficult for Sir William Temple to infer from hence, that the King had no inclination to quarrel with France; but he was still more fully convinced, when he was informed from Pensionary Fagel, that Du Cros had been with the States Deputies, and acquainted them with the order he had brought; that he had also said the terms of the peace were absolutely agreed between the Kings of France and England, and, from some expressions he had heard the King use, intimated it would be in vain to pretend to prevent it. As Sir William and the Pensionary could not doubt that Du Cros was sent by the King, they concluded, that the King had either changed his mind, or had never designed to enter into a war with France; wherefore the States, instead of forming new schemes, were contented with the plan already agreed on, with a resolution

solution however not to sign the treaty, till the restitution of the six towns was assured within such a time.

Since the league had been concluded at the Hague, the King of France, to whom it was communicated, had used all possible artifices to elude, and bring it to a negotiation, with an offer to treat upon it, either at St. Quintin or Ghent; but the States, on the contrary, had expressly ordered their Ambassadors to break off the negotiation, if the peace was not signed by such a day, with the article of the evacuation of the towns in a limited time. Sir William Temple came to Nimeguen but three days before the expiration of the time fixed by the States; on his arrival, he found very little disposition on either side towards signing the peace; the French and Dutch appeared equally inflexible, and the latter would not hear either of any negotiation or delay. At last came the critical day, the 11th of August, fixed by the treaty at the Hague, in the morning of which the French Ambassadors desisted from their pretensions, and the peace was signed before twelve that night. This gave France the desired satisfaction of making a separate peace with Holland, which was immediately followed by a peace between France and Spain, and some months after with all the confederate Powers, except the Duke of Lorrain, who could never obtain his re-establishment. It may be affirmed with great truth, that the King of England might have procured Europe a more advantageous peace, since the Parliament would have granted him the necessary supplies, if he had pleased to act agreeably to the interest of Europe in general, and of England in particular: His conduct

can only be ascribed to his desire of executing the project of rendering himself absolute, and introducing the Popish religion into England, which he thought could not be accomplished without the assistance of France.

The league, concluded between England and Holland, the 26th of July, had, as I said, fixed the 11th of August for signing the peace. In this interval, the King of France had, by his General the Duke of Luxemburgh, blocked up Mons; all his artifices, to draw the affair of the evacuation into a negotiation, were only to gain time for Luxemburgh to become master of Mons, before the peace was signed; but, the Dutch being bent not to enter into treaty upon that affair, the French General had not time to make any great progress before that place. In the mean time, the Prince of Orange, being informed that peace was upon the point of being signed, and desiring to distinguish himself by some great action, marched directly to the Duke of Luxemburgh, surprised him, and gave him a considerable check: This battle, called afterwards the battle of St. Denys, being fought the 14th of August, three days after the peace was signed, gave occasion to various opinions concerning this action of the Prince of Orange. Some said he knew not the peace was signed; others pretended the news was brought him by an express, but not from the States, and therefore he might improve the present advantages; however, with this action ended a war which had lasted six years, and was at first so fatal to Holland, that the Republic saw itself on the brink of destruction.

[To be continued.]

The History of the Marchioness de Pompadour.

THE public having long ranked, among its objects of curiosity, the history of a personage who has acted, and continues to act so distinguished a part in the world, as Madame de Pompadour; the following account of her is offered towards its satisfaction:

This celebrated Lady's father, or reputed father's name, was Poisson, butcher to the invalids. Some time after he was married, by flying the kingdom, he escaped personal execution for a rape, but was hanged in effigy. He remained in foreign parts till he obtained his pardon on his supposed daughter's account. Her mother, who was one of the most beautiful women in France, did not, in her husband's absence, deliver herself up to vain affliction; for she condescended at once to the desires of two gallants, M.

Paris de Montmartel and M. Normant de Tourneau, both in great employments in the revenue; and she passed besides for being extremely free of her favours to others. During her husband's absence, she was brought to bed of a daughter, now the famous Madame de Pompadour. None will have reason to imagine that this rare production was the work of her absent husband. Messieurs Paris and Normant, as the most apparent of her lovers, must therefore be competitors for the honour of paternity, and perhaps, on a strict examination, it might not belong to either.

However, Madame Poisson had her reasons for preferring M. Normant to all others, who also, as a proof of his persuasion, that the child was actually his, had all imaginable care taken of her education.

Dancing, music, singing, painting, were all bestowed upon her, and she had talents for each, joined to an air that graced them all. Nothing could be more amiable than her person, and the sprightliness and sweetness of her temper. She was endeared to M. Normant in a particular degree, and his fondness for her grew to such a height, that he began to think of providing for her in marriage, and in a manner that should shew he considered her in no less a light than that of a legitimate daughter.

Among the number of conquests made by her growing beauty, was that of the young M. le Normant d'Estiollles, nephew to the person who had thus acted the father by her. His access to the house, his familiarity on the foot of so near a relation, had frequently procured him the sight of the young Lady. The charms of her person in the first spring of her bloom, the graces of her air, and the accomplishments of her education, had intirely subdued and captivated his heart; and, as his views were honourable, the difficulty was not so much to break the matter to his uncle, the fair's supposed father, as to his own; whom he could not expect to reconcile to a match, against which there might be many objections. At length, however, all difficulties were raised by the uncle's good offices. The young pair were married, and Mademoiselle Poisson was now Madame d'Estiollles.

It does not appear that her heart had been much consulted in this match. Her husband had not the most engaging person, being rather diminutive, ill-favoured, and, upon the whole, a very mean figure. Yet, if any thing could atone for the want of personal merit to touch the heart of a Lady, he must have been master of her's. The lover did not sink with him into the husband; and, as he was very easy in his fortune, no expences in dress or diversions were spared that might prove his passion for her. Though she had charms enough to make a lover, and especially a husband-lover with his figure, jealous; he indulged her in all the liberty she could wish. He assembled and entertained at his house the best and most agreeable company Paris afforded, of which she herself was the life, by her gaiety; and not the least ornament, by her beauty.

Among the numbers that resorted to her house, many came with designs upon her, and by reason of her sprightliness, which was far from discouraging, were not long without acquainting her with their sentiments. Of these was the Abbot de Bernis, now Minister of State, and a Cardinal. The first foundations of his fortune were

then undoubtedly laid by his passion for this Lady, who, though she did not think fit to gratify it in the way he desired, preserved a grateful remembrance of it, when she came into power. It was by her mediation he was first named Ambassador to Venice, and her patronage, by rapid degrees, procured him his present advancement. Originally he was no more than of an obscure family, in Pont St. l'Esprit, a little town of Languedoc, on the borders of the Venaislin. The manner of his being first known was by some little verses, most of them in praise of his fair Madame d'Estiollles; and, though they did not want a certain easiness of composition, there was certainly too little merit in them to have got him a place in the Royal Academy, if his patroness had not contended for it. His talents for politics fall far short of his poetical genius, which in the main is not a superior one; so that it need be no great matter of surprise, if it was much easier for Madame Pampadour to make him a Minister than a Statesman. But, be that as it may, he and others sighed for her, but sighed in vain. For, though the world has not been very tender of her character since her engagement with the French King, it is generally agreed that, previously to it, she proceeded no further than mere coquetry, to the prejudice of the faith due to her husband. The most pressing of her lovers she put off with saying, 'That, if ever she wronged her husband, it should not be with any but the King. All of them laughed at the notion, and perhaps had reason to imagine the jest would never be realised.

Though this declaration had nothing more than an air of gaiety, the dispositions she made for effecting it were not the less serious, being determined, if possible, on the conquest of the King. One of the King's favourite diversions was known to be hunting. She pretended to her husband a fondness for it, and he was far from having the least objection to her desires. Having then procured a riding-habit, which her excellent taste had very exquisitely imagined for striking the meditated blow, she concerted matters so as to attend the King constantly in his hunting-parties, not as one of his Court indeed, but only as a spectatress of the sport.

She contrived to throw herself in his way, as often as possible; but had the mortification to find so many attractions and advances lavished to no purpose. The King however could not pass unobserved so conspicuous a figure, but it was without betraying any emotions of love or desire, tho' he had asked who she was. Notwithstanding

ding, she did not escape the piercing eyes of a rival, so much then in possession of the King's heart, that it was shut up against the impressions of any other fair. This was Madame de Mailly, daughter to the Marquis de Nesle. She had taken notice of Madame d'Estiolle's affectation of attending the chace, of her way-laying, as it were, the King, and playing off her charms in his eyes; being also alarmed with the inquiry he had made after her, she thought it advisable to send her word, in virtue of the authority of a favourite, and to cut short any views she might have of success by persisting in her stratagems, that it was best for her never to appear at any hunting-party of the King's again. Madame d'Estiollles, who was in no condition of life to measure with Madame de Mailly, thought herself obliged to comply with the intimation; and thus, for a time, her pretensions were, if not at an end, at least suspended.

As this suspension must make a sort of chasm in her history, it may not improperly be filled up with a summary of the French King's gallantries, which is so necessary to comprehend clearly the whole, that it can hardly pass for a digression.

Lewis XV, when only turned of fifteen, was married to Mary, the daughter of Stanislaus Lecinski, some time King of Poland, and now Duke of Lorrain. With this Princess he lived for a number of years, in a most exemplary conjugal affection, even though the match had been made, as those of his rank generally are, without consulting his inclination. The person of the Queen had never been extremely engaging, and the disparity of age, she being seven years older than he was, could not also be but of some consideration. A numerous issue attested however the union that reigned between them, and seemed to insure its duration. The King, bred up by Cardinal Fleuri to strict notions of conjugal fidelity; did honour to his preceptor in the scrupulous observance of them. Habit too contributed to confirm what duty had begun, and the Queen had on her side a thousand good qualities that might have compensated for any personal defects. Hence, it is probable the King did not for a long time entertain so much as a rambling thought to her wrong. He had even pretty smartly reprimanded some of the Courtiers, that attempted to seduce him, and to one of them, who, with that view, was lavish in commendation of the charms of a Lady of the Court: 'What! said he sharply, do you think her handsomer than the Queen?' The Courtier had not a word to

reply, he was so thunderstruck with the answer.

Ten or twelve years were elapsed before the King gave any signs of weariness, or inclination to rove. It is said the Queen's person had, with her growing years, and frequent childbearing, contracted certain infirmities rather fit to disgust than to invite enjoyment. The disproportion of age began also more and more to shew itself. But, considering the King's regard for her, both as the common parent of his children, and a person remarkable for an excellent temper and unaffected piety, it may be believed, that he did not easily, nor without many conflicts with himself, depart from his system of justice to her bed.

When the King first began to set loose reins to his inclinations, and to talk in the tone of a master that would be obeyed, of gratifying his will and pleasure, Cardinal Fleuri was soon apprised of it. This old, supple, refined Courtier, knew the world, and more particularly the temper of his pupil, to think he would brook restraint, where few are capable of suffering any. He would indeed have wished it otherwise, but thought it most prudent to connive at it, and even under-hand to direct where the royal appetite might feast itself, which having at that time no determinate object, he judged the business could be best effected with what was most in readiness. Hereupon, he said, 'He! bien donc, qu'on fasse venir la Mailly.' 'Well then, since it must be so, let la Mailly be sent for.' She was accordingly sent for, and came. Few Ladies at that Court would have refused to pick up the royal handkerchief, or rather not to have scrambled for it.

The King was so pleased with her, that he kept her for some time. She was very deserving of the favour. No Mistress ever made less advantage of a royal gallant. Charitable, good-natured, affable, and obliging, she repaired in some measure the blemish of her honour. So far from piling him, she received the little presents he made her with reluctance. Among others, the King one day sent her a pair of gold candlesticks, at which she laughed, and only said, his Majesty ought not to have forgot the snuffers. This she said, more because she thought it pleasant, than from any cravingness. When he left her, she devoted herself to a penitential life in a convent, where she died insolvent; so little was the harvest she had reaped from her favour.

The King had only quitted her for a sister of her's. There were five of them,

all daughters to the Marquis de Nesle, la Lauraguais, Mailly, Vintimiglia, la Tournelle, and Flavacourt, who all became his Mistresses in their turns, and some of them at one time, except Madame Flavacourt, the handsomest, to whom the King had a great inclination; but her husband was so rude and unpolished, that he preserved her only by telling her, that she might, if she pleased, play him false, but that no King on earth should hinder him from shooting her through the head, if she did. This single exception however did not hinder the old Gentleman, their father, the Marquis de Nesle, from saying: 'That, since his Majesty had lain with his whole family, there remained only himself for him to consummate the honour upon.'

Madame de Vintimiglia, who was the next, had a son by him, but the scandal lurked under the covering of her being married. She was succeeded by Madame de Tournelle, who died, as it was at least popularly believed, by poison. The King had, at the instances of his Confessor, during his sickness at Metz, renounced any further commerce with her. But this extorted resolution lasted no longer than till his health returned. The Lady received assurances of a renewal, but did not survive the reception of them above two or three days, being taken off, as it was supposed, by some who imagined they had reason to dread her resentment, on her return to favour. As to Madame de Lauraguais, she had only a transient part in his affections.

All these passions were now over, either by death or satiety. An interval succeeded, in which the King, no longer attached to any particular Mistress, resolved to try the charms of variety, to which he even sacrificed delicacy. He had women brought him from among all orders of the people, not excluding the lowest. In this way he was chiefly served by Richelieu, one of the Gentlemen of his Bed-chamber, who, having apartments at Versailles, made petits soupers at them, where he invited his Master, and introduced to him such objects as he thought would please him. He was however sometimes disappointed of the acceptance of his catering. Of this there were two remarkable instances in the famous Ladies, Madame de la Popeliniere and Madame de Portail. The King would touch neither of them, thinking the first, though she had a deal of wit, too affected; and the other, though very handsome, too mean and vulgar in her air, which was perhaps the more glaring for its so little assorting with the richness of her dress. Had she been in a

plain jacket and petticoat, she might have struck his taste.

Madame de la Popeliniere had been an opera-girl, and was taken off the stage by Monsieur de la Popeliniere, a rich Farmer-general of the revenue, who married her. Hereupon, probably thinking she could not make too much haste to punish him for so great a folly, she gave a loose to gallantry. Richelieu being at the head of her list of favourites, had hired a lodging contiguous to her apartment, with which there was contrived a communication by a door in the chimney, concealed by the back of a high grate. This mystery was laid open on the first quarrel of the Lady with her maid; and the poor husband, instead of taking measures for concealing his disgrace, in the heat of resentment, published it with all the circumstances that could make it ridiculous. At Paris, the laughs are rarely on the side of cornuted husbands. The scheme of the chimney was thought so pleasant, that it did honour to Madame de la Popeliniere, to whom the invention was attributed. Her name became so famous that it was given to a diversity of things. It was a fashion to have caps à-la-Popeliniere; ribbons, hoops, fans, and so forth à-la-Popeliniere; and not improbably some had chimnies à-la-Popeliniere.

As to Madame de Portail, wife of the President de Portail, her interview with the King, though not pushed on to the length she could have wished, which she attributed to the excess of respectful love she had inspired him with, produced an event pleasant enough. Pretty, but silly and vain, nothing could persuade her but that she had made a complete conquest of the King, and that nothing but an opportunity was wanting to him, for giving the finishing stroke to it. Full of this idea, at a great and general mask-ball, she singled out one who, by his air, make, and even voice, had resemblance enough to the King, to excuse her mistaking him. He who knew her, and who was only of the King's guards, humoured the mistake; but humoured it so far, that he took all the advantages of it he could desire. Nothing was refused him; after which she returned to the company, heartily pleased with her adventure, and in the notion of being engaged with the King. Her exultation did not last long. The guard, who did not think himself greatly bound in gratitude for a favour not designed him, followed her into the ball-room, and told every one he met his good fortune. The Lady's confusion was complete. This very story is related with more humour, and

more

more at large, under fictitious names; in the Bijoux indiscrets. This Lady, some time after, fell into a much worse scrape. She was accused of having conspired with her cook and porter to poison her husband. However, the affair, which might have ended fatally for her, was stifled by him; but Madame Pompadour, who owed her a grudge for having had designs on the King, worked under-hand so effectually, that she procured a *lettre de cachet* to shut her up close prisoner in a convent, on the strength of the presumptions against her. But here love took charge of her release. Madame Pompadour's wine-merchant, by name D'Arboulin, having been in love with Madame de Portail, exerted his interest with Madame Pompadour, whose resentment was, by this time, in some measure abated, and obtained her discharge. Being separated from her husband, she rewarded her deliverer to his wish, and lived with him openly.

Such were the two Ladies, who had the honour of being presented, and the mortification of not being accepted by the King. He, on his side, after thus running the common for some time, began to be disgusted, at once, with the facility and variety of the women brought him, which he found rather perplexed, than satisfied his taste for pleasure. In this mood, one night, as he was going to bed, he mentioned the unpleasingness of his situation to one Binet, a valet-de-chambre then in waiting. He told him he was heartily tired with new faces, and still without meeting with any woman worth his attachment, which he should prefer to his range through the sex. Afterwards he asked him if he knew of any one he could recommend in particular, that had merit enough to relieve him from the trouble and disgust of changing so often. Binet, to whom such a confidence was highly welcome, assured the King, that he had a person in his eye for him, who, he was sure, would please him, and was a cousin of his own, and, besides, had a real passion for his Majesty's person. This piqued the King's curiosity to ask who it was: And who should it be, but the very individual Madame d'Estiollles, now Madame de Pompadour. Binet then proceeded to remind him that he had seen her, at his hunting-parties, and had even taken notice of her. The King recollected her perfectly, and owned that he had liked her, as much as one then engaged with another could; adding, that he should be glad to have a private interview with her, if it could be conveniently managed.

Binet now had his cue, and, the next day,

posted to Madame d'Estiollles, and acquainted her of what had passed. She received the summons with rapture, and measures were immediately concerted for her lying out, without incurring the suspicion of her husband.

At the time appointed, she waited on the King, who passed the night with her, and the next morning dismissed her coolly enough. He also did not so much as mention her name to Binet, either the next day or many days afterwards. It is easy to guess at the vexation of the confidant, and especially of the mistress, who had depended so much on the power of her charms, and who had now such reason to think, that the enjoyment of them had not left impressions on the King's memory, favourable enough to resummon desire. Above a month passed in this manner, when, one night, the King smilingly asked Binet, what his cousin thought of him? His answer is easily anticipated. He told his Majesty she was full of nothing, thought of nothing, dreamed of nothing, but him. 'To say the truth, said the King, I was afraid she was too like the rest of those I have had, either actuated by ambition, or, perhaps, by a yet more sordid passion, that of interest. Otherwise, I cannot but say, I liked her very well. I had a mind too to try how she would take my neglect.' Binet was not so little of a Courtier, interested especially as he was in the issue of the affair, not to give his Majesty all proper assurances for reviving his inclination and quieting his doubts. He observed particularly that interest, or at least so low an one as that of a common hireling, could not have a great weight with her, since she was so easy in her fortune; and that, to his knowledge, she had always expressed a passion merely for his person. 'Well, said the King, if you really think so, I shall be glad to see her again.' That point was easily adjusted. The second interview took place, and had not the like consequence as the first. She now captivated him to such a point, that he was uneasy till he saw her again. And see her he did, night after night, till at length she had so far completed her conquest, that he attached himself intirely to her.

It is generally thought, that this her success was partly owing to the instructions of her mother; a woman perfectly skilled in all the mysteries of gallantry and arts of pleasing. These instructions were seconded by a happy aptness in the daughter. Madame Poisson died soon after she had seen the thorough establishment of her daughter's favour, for which, perhaps, her overjoy contributed to shorten her days.

In the mean time, the frequent night evagations of Madame d'Estiollles could not but alarm her husband, with whom her confidence in the greatness and power of her royal gallant made her hardly keep any measures. He was soon apprised of his misfortune and the author of it. As he loved his wife too ardently to share her with any one, the discovery was like a thunder-clap to him. Resolved, however, not to acquiesce in it, he began to speak in the tone of a person that was deeply wronged, and to exert the authority of a husband de-

termined to be no longer so. This only hastened a measure already concerted between the King and Madame d'Estiollles. She now boldly plucked off the mask, and, sure of protection, hoisted the flag of defiance, and repaired openly to Versailles, as to her refuge. The poor husband, thus robbed of his wife, naturally made the world resound with his complaints, and was even taking effectual measures for getting her back, when he received a lettre de cachet banishing him to Avignon.

[To be continued.]

An Account of the Island of Martinico in America.

AS it is currently reported that several of our ships of war are set out with a numerous force aboard, to attempt the conquest of the island of Martinico, a French settlement in America, it was thought not amiss to give our readers a succinct description of it, whereby they may be enabled to judge of the importance and utility of such a conquest, if it can be effected.

This island, which the ancient Indians called Madanina, is not only the chief of the French, but the biggest of all the Caribbee islands. It lies between 14 and 15 degrees of north latitude, and between 60 degrees, 33 minutes, and 61 degrees, 10 minutes, west longitude, about 20 leagues north west of Barbadoes. It is near 20 leagues in length from north west to south-east, but of an unequal breadth; and 45, some say 50 leagues, or 130 miles, in compass.

Its air is hotter than at Guardaloupe, but the hurricanes here have not been so frequent and violent, as in that or some of the other Caribbee islands. It is hilly within the land, appears at a distance, like three distinct mountains, and there are three rocks so situate, on the north side of it, that they make it look at a distance, as if it consisted of three separate islands. It has not less than 40 rivers, some of which are navigable a great way up the country. Besides the streams, which in the rainy season water the dales and savanna's, there are ten rivers that are never dry, which run from the mountains into the sea, and sometimes overflow their banks, and carry away trees and houses. The coast abounds with tortoises, and has several commodious bays and harbours. Some of the hills are cultivated, and others overgrown with trees that afford shelter to wild beasts, and abundance of serpents and snakes. Tobacco grows on its steep ascents, which is better than that in the vallies; and, as for the other produce of the island, it is the same with that of Barba-

does, namely, sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, aloes, pimento, cassia, mandioca, potatoes, Indian figs, bananas, ananas, melons, &c. the first of which it produces in greater quantities than Barbadoes; it being computed, that here are made, one year with another, 10,000 hogshheads, each of about 600 weight. The chief provisions here, besides the tortoise and hogs, are guiney-pigs, turkeys, wood-pigeons, ortolans, frogs, and lizards.

The first settlement, made here by the French, was in 1657, by M. d'Enanbuc, whom Labat mentions as the father and founder of all the French colonies in the islands of America. He brought with him 100 stout old soldiers from St. Christopher's, well furnished with arms, and all the necessary implements for planting. He landed his men in the Basse-terre, the name they give to the west and south parts of the island, which the natives readily yielded to him; and, on their promise to retire to the Cabez-terre, he built a fort on the shore, which he called St. Peter, at the mouth of the river of this name, which was, for a long time, called Royolanne. The savages however revolted several times, but the French at last made such slaughter of them, that those who survived retired to Dominica and St. Vincent, and left the French, about the latter end of the year 1658, sole masters of Martinico.

In 1674, this island was attacked by the Dutch, under Mynheer Ruyter, but they were repulsed. In 1693, it was attacked by an English Squadron of men of war, and land forces from Barbadoes; the former under Commodore Wheeler, the latter under Colonel Foulkes. They landed 1500 men at a place called Cul de Sac Marine, in the south-east part of the island; upon which the inhabitants and negroes fled into the woods: But after destroying all the houses and plantations thereabouts, most of which were good sugar-works, they went on board again, and, landing

next

next day in the bay called the Diamond, burnt several houses and plantations, and destroyed the country on that side. At last, they attacked St. Pierre, while some advanced parties destroyed the country; but finding the place too regular a fortification, and too strong a force to defend it; a sickness also breaking out among the men, together with a want of confidence in the Officers, they returned to Barbadoes. Their forces, at first, made between 4 and 5000 men, and were enough, as it was then thought, to have dispossessed the French of all their sugar islands, had the Officers that came from England, done their duty as well as the Barbadians, who, if to blame in any thing, it was for being a little too forward. The French, however, were so terrified, that most of the wealthy inhabitants shipped off their best effects for France, some of which were intercepted by the English. Labat says, that in this affair the English left behind them a good quantity of arms, ammunition, and baggage; above 300 prisoners, with a great many deserters, and 5 or 600 men killed.

This author, who was upon the island in 1699, imputes, to the malignant influence of some unknown unlucky star, a certain epidemic madness that then raged in this island; where he says many people, being deprived of their reason, ran about the streets like madmen, though without any fever, or other apparent distemper. Some drowned themselves; others, mounting to the tops of trees and precipices, in order to fly into the air, fell to the bottom, and were dashed to pieces: But, by imprisonment and bastinading, several were made more sober. This, says our author, was succeeded by the small-pox, which was fatal to the negroes, as it had been before to many of the white women; yet Du Pleffis says, that, in 1700, here were 15,000 French, besides the negroes employed in the manufactures of tobacco and sugar.

On the 29th of October, 1727, a dreadful earthquake happened here, which continued for 11 hours together, with very little intermission, and was felt several days after, whereby half of St. Peter's fort was shook down, one mountain sunk, and another cleft in two; so that a large stream of water issued from it; and above 200 sugar-houses were destroyed by the shocks, besides churches, convents, &c. and the loss of several lives.

Martinico, notwithstanding, in its present state, is an orderly, well governed colony, an island populous and thriving, beyond any of the Caribbees, Barbadoes only excepted, with fine roads, creeks, and har-

bours, extremely well fortified, and manned by strong garrisons of regular troops from France; besides which, it can muster 10,000 fighting men of its militia, and 40 or 50,000 negroes or slaves, who are dispersed over the whole island among the plantations: And it is, without exception, the richest, best planted, and strongest of all the French island colonies in America. The Governor-general and Intendant of all their islands, in this part of the world, resides here; and it is the seat also of the Sovereign Council, which has jurisdiction not only throughout the Antilles islands, but also over the French settlements in St. Domingo and Tortuga.

This island, it is observed, is become the more populous, because the late French King caused a great number of his Protestant subjects to be transported hither for slaves, and because the far greatest part of the French ships that trade to America put in here for refreshments; when it often happens, that whole families, that came from France with an intention to go to other islands, proceed no farther.

Labat observes, that this and the other islands have suffered very much, at sundry times, by a distemper called the malady of Siam, because it was first brought to Martinico by a French ship which came from Siam with the remains of the colonies settled at Merguy and Bancoek. The symptoms of it, he says, were different according to the constitutions of those it seized. It usually began with a great pain in the head and back, attended with a fever. The patients often voided blood, even at their pores, and sometimes worms of various sizes and colours, both upwards and downwards. Some had buboes under their armpits and in the groin, which were either full of worms, or of clotted blood, that was black and stinking. It generally carried off people in six or seven days at most. Some persons, who at first only complained of the head-ach, have fallen down dead in the streets; and their flesh used to be as black, and as putrid, in a quarter of an hour after they expired, as if they had been dead four or five days. Our author says this distemper was making great ravage in these islands in 1705, when he left them.

The chief place of Martinico, on the west side of it, is St. Peter's. It is a long square, of which one side is close by the shore. The west side is washed by the river of the fort, and has cannon mounted on it which command the road. The main gate of the fort is towards the east; it is overlooked on all sides, except the sea. It has a terrace on that side, with two centinel boxes

nel-boxes at the corners, and eight port-holes for cannon to defend the road. On the land-side there are two great towers, at the two ends of a wall, 35 fathoms in front, each of which has four port-holes with cannon; and in the middle of this front there is a terrace with two other pieces, that command the parade and town. The walls are four feet and an half thick, upon which there is a parapet with battlements of stone. There is no ditch to the fort, nor covered-way; but the gates are defended with strong palisadoes. The parade, which is about 300 feet square, has the fort in front, and houses on the other three sides, from which run five streets. Not far from the fort is the redoubt of Martinico, where, in case of an attack, women, children, cattle, and furniture, may be sheltered very conveniently in huts of canes, built in meadows behind it.

The next place of note is Fort-royal, on the east side of the island, 7 leagues by land, and 9 by water, from Fort St. Peter. This fort, which is far from being impregnable, is built of earth, not on a hard rock, but a very tender eminence, 15 or 18 fathoms above the surface of the sea, which surrounds it on all sides, except a small isthmus of 18 or 20 fathoms over, which joins it to the island. This isthmus is fortified by two small demibastions, and one very small half-moon, which covers the curtain, with a ditch full of water, a covered-way palisadoed, and a glacis. The harbour lies on the flank of the demibastion, with very narrow stairs leading up to a platform mounted with some cannon; and all that side of the fort is shut in by a double wall, with flankers. Towards the sea, there is only a parapet, with some port-holes. Over the gate there is a third terrace, or platform, on which cannon might be planted, if necessary, to beat down an eminence on the other side of the harbour, which has a great command of the fort.

There is a great bay here, called Cul de Sac Robert, which is near two leagues in depth. It is formed by two points, that

on the east called Point la Rose, and that on the west the Point of the Galleons. At the mouth of it stand two little islands, one behind another, which, by breaking the waves of the sea, render this bay the more quiet and secure for shipping; and indeed it is one of the finest natural harbours that can be imagined, being capable of admitting any fleet, almost ever so great, with such conveniency, that the largest ships may, in many places, lie so close to the shore, as to reach it by a plank.

The port of Trinity is another great bay here, formed on the south-east by the point de Caravalle, which is two leagues in length; and on the other side by a very high hill, about 350 or 400 paces in length, which only joins to the main land by an isthmus, not above 200 feet in breadth. The east side, opposite to the bottom of this bay, is stopped up by a chain of rocks that appear even with the water, when the ebb-tide is spent. In the hurricane season, ships have a safe station in this port; and another advantage is, that, when they set out for Europe, they are to the windward of all the islands, and save above 300 leagues in the passage, which they would find by the way of St. Domingo or Porto Rico.

The most considerable river of this island is the Capot, which is commonly 50 or 60 feet over, but not above 2 or 3 in depth, and very clear good water. The best, or at least the safest, harbour in the island lies between the Carbet, one of the quarters of the Basse-terre, and Fort St. Peter, one half of it being sheltered from the wind by very high mountains.

There are many other commodious harbours, bays, &c. as well as parishes, churches, and monasteries, which it is unnecessary at present to mention. [See an Account of the American Islands, in Vol. XVII. of our Magazine, pag. 241 and 312; and a full Account of the English and French Settlements in North America, Vol. XV, pag. 241, 302; and Vol. XVII. pag. 84, 111, 145, and 218.]

The compendious System of Natural History (Vol. XXIII, Page 72.) continued.

With the Purple-breasted Blue Manakin, coloured from Nature. From Mr. Edwards's Natural History.

THIS bird is here figured of its natural bigness, and is one of the most elegant birds, for its shining colours, that I have lately met with.

The bill is black, rather slender than thick, a little arched on the top, and inclining something downwards at the point; the top and sides of the head, upper side of

the neck, back, rump, thighs, lower belly, and covert-feathers both above and beneath the tail, are of the finest blue that can be conceived by imagination, clouded with a little black on the crown of the head, in the middle of the back, and on the feathers between the back and wings; there is also a small border of black round the upper mandible

The Purple breasted blue Manakin



mandible of the bill : All the fine blue feathers have their bottoms of a black or dusky colour ; the throat and breast are of an exceeding fine reddish purple colour ; the bottoms, or downy part of these purple feathers, are quite white ; the wings are black, except the lesser covert-feathers, which are blue ; the inner coverts of the wings are black ; the insides of the quills are of a dusky black ; the tail is wholly black ; the legs, feet, and claws are black ; the outer toe, in each foot, is joined to the middlemost toe, as in king-fishers.

This bird was lent to me, to make a

The I D L E R. Number XXXVI.

To the I D L E R.

Mr. IDLER,

IF it be difficult to persuade the idle to be busy, it is likewise, as experience has taught me, not easy to convince the busy that it is better to be idle. When you despair of stimulating sluggishness to motion, I hope you will turn your thoughts towards the means of stilling the bustle of pernicious activity.

I am the unfortunate husband of a buyer of bargains. My wife has somewhere heard, that a good housewife never has any thing to purchase when it is wanted. This maxim is often in her mouth, and always in her head. She is not one of those philosophical talkers that speculate without practice, and learn sentences of wisdom only to repeat them ; she is always making additions to her stores ; she never passes by a broker's shop, but she spies something that may be wanted some time ; and it is impossible to make her pass the door of a house where she hears goods selling by auction.

Whatever she thinks cheap, she holds it the duty of an oeconomist to purchase ; in consequence of this maxim, we are incumbered on every side with useless lumber. The servants can scarcely creep to the beds through the chests and boxes that surround them. The carpenter is always employed in building closets, fixing cupboards, and fastening shelves, and my house has the appearance of a ship stored for a voyage to the colonies.

I had often observed that advertisements set her on fire, and therefore, pretending to emulate her laudable frugality, I forbade the news-paper to be taken any longer ; but my precaution is vain ; I know not by what fatality, or by what confederacy, every catalogue of genuine furniture comes

drawing of, by my obliging friend James Theobald, Esq ; who told me it was brought to England by Commodore Mitchell, who went with the now Lord Anson on his expedition round the world ; and as I have a bird of the same size and genus, though different in colour, which came from Surinam, I imagine, that this was taken in some latitude of South America, nearly parallel to that of Surinam. I have several birds of this family, though smaller, in my former, as well as in this present part of my Natural History ; most of which were brought from Surinam.

to her hand, every advertisement of a ware-house newly opened is in her pocket-book, and she knows before any of her neighbours, when the stock of any man, leaving off trade, is to be sold cheap for ready money.

Such intelligence is to my dear one the Siren's song. No engagement, no duty, no interest can withhold her from a sale, from which she always returns congratulating herself upon her dexterity at a bargain ; the porter lays down his burden in the hall, she displays her new acquisitions, and spends the rest of the day in contriving where they shall be put.

As she cannot bear to have any thing uncomplete, one purchase necessitates another ; she has twenty feather-beds more than she can use, and lately another sale has supplied her with a proportionable number of Witney blankets, a large roll of linen for sheets, and five quilts for every bed, which she bought, because the seller told her, that, if she would clear his hands, he would let her have a bargain.

Thus by hourly incroachments my habitation is made narrower and narrower ; the dining-room is so crowded with tables, that dinner scarcely can be served ; the parlour is decorated with so many piles of china, that I dare not come within the door ; at every turn of the stairs I have a clock, and half the windows of the upper floors are darkened that shelves may be set before them.

This, however, might be borne, if she would gratify her own inclinations without opposing mine. But I, who am idle, am luxurious, and she condemns me to live upon salt provision. She knows the loss of buying in small quantities, we have therefore whole hogs, and quarters of oxen ; part of our meat is tainted before it is eaten, and part is thrown away, because it is

spoiled; but she persists in her system, and will never buy any thing by single penny-worths.

The common vice of those who are still grasping at more, is to neglect that which they already possess; but from this failing my wife is free. It is the great care of her life that the pieces of beef should be boiled in the order in which they are bought; that the last bag of pease shall not be opened till the first are eaten; that every feather-bed shall be lain on in its turn; that the carpets should be taken out of the chests once a month, and brushed, and the rolls of linen opened now and then before the fire. She is daily inquiring after the best traps for mice; and keeps the rooms always scented by fumigations to destroy the moths. She employs workmen, from time to time, to adjust six clocks that never go, and clean five jacks that rust in the garret; and a woman in the next alley lives by scouring the

brass and pewter, which, when scoured, are only laid up again to tarnish.

She is always imagining some distant time in which she shall use whatever she accumulates; she has four looking-glasses, which she cannot hang up in her house, but which will be handsome in more lofty rooms; and pays rent for the place of a vast copper in some warehouse, because, when we live in the country, we shall brew our own beer.

Of this life I have long been weary, but know not how to change it; all the married men, whom I consult, advise me to have patience, but some old bachelors are of opinion, that, since she loves sales so well, she should have a sale of her own, and I have, I think, resolved to open her hoards, and advertise an auction.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,
Peter Plenty.

Comparison of the King of PRUSSIA with CÆSAR.

REvolver in my mind the great personages both of ancient and modern times, I must have recourse to antiquity for a parallel to Frederic the Great of Prussia, and I find him equalled (if he is equalled) by none but Julius Cæsar.

Both of them entered upon the command of armies about the same age; both of them were put to the bans of their several empires, without valuing them a rush. The marriages of both were matters of interest rather than inclination; but, in that particular, the magnanimity of the Prussian greatly surpasses that of the Roman. The scenes of Cæsar's actions were rather glorious than dangerous; those of Frederic were always dangerous, and therefore always glorious. The quickness of Cæsar's conquests never was exceeded but by those of Frederic. The progress of the former was swift, that of the latter was rapid. The barbarians against whom Cæsar fought, were barbarous in every respect. The barbarians who acted against Frederic, were barbarous in all senses but in the practice of arms. Cæsar had his Pompey, and Frederic has his Daun: The two former were Romans, the two latter are Germans. Though Cæsar was generally victorious, yet he was surprised by Pompey at Dyrrachium; and, though Frederic was seldom beaten, yet he was in the very same manner surprised by Daun at Hochkirchen; and each owned he might have been ruined, had his enemy known how to have made use of his victory.

Cæsar, upon finishing his expedition into

Africa, wrote to the Senate a famous laconic letter, 'Veni, vidi, vici;' but Frederic could have given an account of the close of his campaign in 1758, more laconically by one third, 'Veni, vici;' for the terror of his name prevented his even seeing his enemies.

In learning they were equal; both of them were poets, and both of them historians. Each composed the memoirs of his own family. Frederic that of Brandenburg; Cæsar that of the Julii, which he read over the corpse of his grandmother, and of which we have a fragment in Suetonius. Both of them alike shone in the arts of polished life; each of them carried the Muses both into the field and cabinet; and, to conclude, the characteristic of Frederic, by a sort of prescience, was drawn by Lucan in the following line, which he designed as the character of Cæsar,

'Nil actum reputans dum quid superesset agendum.'

I know how easy it is for a critic to observe, that Cæsar ruined the liberties of Rome; that Frederic asserted those of Germany. That Cæsar was debauched, that Frederic is sober. That Cæsar was tall, and Frederic is short; that Cæsar's nose was hooked, and that Frederic's is square; with a thousand other discrepitant particulars; but the best critics have allowed, that it is sufficient, if the eye of imagination catches the most striking characters of similarity, and a figure of poetry, thus formed, constitutes the true sublime.

An exact List of the Numbers of those Tickets intitled to Prizes, of the Value of 50l. and upwards, in the State Lottery of 1758. See a Scheme thereof in our last Volume, Page 268.

38500, as first drawn, 500l.

Numbers intitled to 10,000 l.

49711 | 32570

Numbers intitled to 5000 l.

46447 | 5212 | 24194

Numbers intitled to 2000 l.

52288 | 15907 | 47756 | 36363 | 27461
19593

Numbers intitled to 1000 l.

7885 | 24691 | 7155 | 1381 | 46224
49895 | 46959 | 24297 | 46015 | 44312
36319 | 2639 | 33005 | 2906 | 35617
40460 | 46659

Numbers intitled to 500 l.

28040 | 10182 | 11791 | 17649 | 27821
4948 | 11504 | 49787 | 46317 | 23079
9382 | 32390 | 2484 | 387 | 17224
47438 | 29223 | 41602 | 45734 | 17871
28974 | 29026 | 16481 | 46648 | 27418
34987 | 32534 | 34686 | 12043

Numbers intitled to 100 l.

29464 | 496 | 29018 | 34618 | 22792
28073 | 37348 | 48195 | 43124 | 20311
36697 | 22536 | 7323 | 10306 | 18372
44255 | 3500 | 35204 | 952 | 41477
38299 | 29640 | 7861 | 3531 | 9618
43264 | 20941 | 29713 | 4054 | 24767
48711 | 24646 | 10902 | 32479 | 6964
4104 | 46840 | 41554 | 31564 | 28657
43654 | 12358 | 6681 | 13144 | 20106
4373 | 36743 | 40315 | 43802 | 34209
11142 | 27262 | 27611 | 9223 | 49945
23578 | 21848 | 44921 | 23478 | 26633
130 | 4718 | 25326 | 4751 | 25006
6379 | 643 | 12019 | 19989 | 46962
42602 | 25667 | 47640 | 26792 | 18654
19564 | 29792 | 2609 | 1708 | 36093
10881 | 11968 | 48626 | 20614 | 33984
31519 | 42616 | 47715 | 22784 | 17393
41012 | 36557 | 44992 | 24571 | 10643
48674 | 35179 | 25228 | 15393 | 12029
5835 | 21468 | 46835 | 1161 | 34264
11748 | 38933 | 22633 | 48065 | 21212
9590 | 25740 | 39829 | 18918 | 36597
36354 | 13108 | 39811 | 24373 | 9299
12652 | 22730 | 15779 | 49294 | 32573
42481 | 42370 | 42725 | 49943 | 25779
36285 | 19553 | 49884 | 48768 | 40335
8227 | 29028 | 11682 | 32744 | 26140
11999 | 38047

Numbers intitled to 50 l.

26781 | 13016 | 12711 | 29554 | 41432
23382 | 43206 | 47074 | 22738 | 31450
49025 | 30965 | 43431 | 20203 | 8311
44923 | 23277 | 31417 | 17970 | 6001

24810 | 33077 | 36952 | 49431 | 34479
49319 | 24486 | 30793 | 7166 | 39029
30404 | 44958 | 2387 | 49291 | 27836
38221 | 4030 | 8650 | 34500 | 22491
17161 | 42157 | 47062 | 11022 | 21322
41344 | 9042 | 31902 | 1181 | 18398
9363 | 31655 | 28776 | 28755 | 27979
49871 | 26869 | 32756 | 8998 | 20016
17404 | 36178 | 41604 | 26706 | 3016
34182 | 43050 | 46011 | 15592 | 40645
14301 | 32837 | 31168 | 20710 | 26990
42012 | 24682 | 31518 | 3985 | 24141
18780 | 25353 | 17587 | 9950 | 43512
8273 | 43998 | 6285 | 46847 | 12605
21490 | 29921 | 15153 | 40338 | 27531
27155 | 6921 | 15709 | 2027 | 44673
40463 | 29259 | 39518 | 37185 | 26770
33899 | 15325 | 46510 | 23903 | 24973
26691 | 39328 | 43488 | 42683 | 39810
18419 | 25569 | 36397 | 25920 | 12842
23523 | 10075 | 25081 | 30441 | 49353
34374 | 14697 | 12450 | 27069 | 47167
29570 | 20691 | 30648 | 44268 | 44518
33912 | 26080 | 41848 | 34845 | 49724
16748 | 32049 | 1118 | 33277 | 39953
20686 | 9549 | 1382 | 6229 | 9633
25956 | 28640 | 35739 | 33582 | 35711
18012 | 28621 | 44979 | 42062 | 18220
19352 | 616 | 49407 | 24611 | 46253
12109 | 39479 | 4230 | 20591 | 34521
39089 | 30942 | 24150 | 47986 | 38686
3117 | 11852 | 17655 | 5731 | 6511
7412 | 41232 | 46287 | 20399 | 40968
33243 | 21183 | 40453 | 13788 | 34357
16684 | 2582 | 43407 | 23550 | 30430
16647 | 12261 | 4450 | 25843 | 1766
12973 | 28425 | 2574 | 622 | 27421
45400 | 26135 | 49923 | 33112 | 15383
27188 | 18526 | 19575 | 34026 | 11579
14973 | 24896 | 1069 | 26841 | 6474
40528 | 47812 | 13858 | 30753 | 40709
18015 | 34550 | 11942 | 42084 | 46746
36 | 36725 | 3430 | 49499 | 10943
6464 | 40822 | 1029 | 18236 | 43092
235 | 40272 | 18091 | 43895 | 36606
19515 | 35361 | 43505 | 27938 | 31186
7201 | 37350 | 2043 | 29033 | 29596
13112 | 21929 | 10119 | 48828 | 12322
37568 | 2689 | 43925 | 1378 | 17189
38458 | 22686 | 48309 | 4863 | 43383
41877 | 29021 | 23134 | 12344 | 42444
15899 | 47726 | 43023 | 15589 | 29092
47246 | 15098 | 6767 | 8106 | 11604
9072 | 39679 | 35457 | 48636 | 7368
13589 | 14638 | 26875 | 46990 | 18306
11292 | 29474 | 31276 | 39789 | 40018
31312 | 22862 | 19898 | 21966 | 5127

22942	13800	47316	35369	34792	13216	19310	26929	36409	9982
2087	48043	333	22826	4011	25515	7846	25581	3834	10130
39215	27126	6479	15763	1603	29601	14398	38195	18563	37808
25016	23385	4315	8188	7516	21318	37840	2219	8996	39391
36343	42904	26237	24967	22281	48526	21870	24288	16693	20424
22657	30642	11053	24928	19779	28529	19431	10476	14887	31207
13445	3795	5532	45344	17548	6582	25218	35406	48079	45247
3571	42318	3529	40548	16721	17601	912	45144	15455	22285
23112	16455	37274	41786	20395	44161	34993	2107	11281	40722
15451	18425	42532	17741	22953	38594	22635	4607	9405	32332
6751	3872	15606	281	28567	6671	38894	19488	42429	16288
13138	39519	17610	37086	3148	18165	26891	36016	2924	20278
6477	35644	26616	10937	22002	27637	46208	38333	47783	39937
28535	42928	38489	31665	5057	5	32880	31223	34185	10962
4124	29851	43565	19657	29410	23444	5790	9539	4479	31001
28359	45341	44523	38329	6137	16861	36113	10139	8503	32229
11847	41824	45274	6595	6669	37743	29512	49114	30630	15345
12832	38712	5517	7372	43614	34541	43095	32619	35044	47803
11878	35715	38030	42351	23127	24371	23775	3740	27328	6342
3603	36886	39897	41407	26045	12296	14605	2412	49930	33823
4840	13916	19916	42897	11373	36499	38260	21457	39165	48111
10318	4802	439	16941	30953	36583	18156	32866	12035	15965
49522	31264	47233	8353	48405	14636	7220	46773	25214	24970
10486	14014	28923	1654	37600	26282	5766	36730	25751	22762
25520	1903	46665	43483	22950	4138	25406	14794	37956	2081
1714	43400	34227	41186	43822	29478	37174	26354	28257	13792
30782	23077	18912	27059	41380	45884	33760	25927	2974	42598
46839	31323	26527	6250	44022	23815	7628	22355	8878	7645
48802	17715	6113	25283	40916	1171	34947	6077	20511	32348
25058	21821	35548	13396	5497	5662	22685	10122	27868	8256
7389	22912	30730	10448	18664	40350	33510	43970	41649	26996
40162	16673	28429	23508	24958	1978				
22569	22129	46874	30020	17122					

30135, as last drawn, 10001.

The BRITISH MUSE, containing original Poems, Songs, &c.

In a Garden belonging to Mr. Tyers, at Denbigh in Surry, is a Walk, terminated by a beautiful Alcove, called Il Penferoso; in which are two elegantly carved Pedestals, on which are placed a Gentleman's and a Lady's Skull, each of which here addresses the male and female Visitants:

The LADY'S SKULL.

BLUSH not, ye fair, to own me—but be wife,
Nor turn from sad mortality your eyes;
Fame says (and Fame alone can tell how true).
I—once—was lovely, and belov'd—like you.

Where are my vot'ries, where my flatt'ers
now?

Fled, with the subject of each lover's vow,
Adieu the rose's red and lily's white,
Adieu those eyes that made the darkness light;
No more, alas! those coral lips are seen,
Nor longer breathes the fragrant gale between.

Turn from your mirrour, and behold in me
At once what thousands can't, or dare not see;
Unvarnish'd, I the real truth impart,
Nor here am plac'd but to direct the heart.
Survey me well, ye fair ones, and believe,
The grave may terrify, but can't deceive.

On beauty's fragil state no more depend;
Here youth and pleasure, age and sorrow, end:
Here drops the mask, here shuts the final scene,
Nor differs grave threescore from gay fifteen:

All prefs alike to that same gaol—the tomb,
Where wrinkled Laura smiles at Chloe's bloom.

When coxcombs flatter, and when fools adore,
Here learn the lesson, to be vain no more:
Yet Virtue still against decay can arm,
And even lend mortality a charm.

The GENTLEMAN'S SKULL.

WHY start?—The case is yours—or will be
soon,

Some years, perhaps—perhaps another moon;
Life, at its utmost length, is still a breath,
And those who longest dream must wake in death.

Like you, I once thought ev'ry bliss secure,
And gold of ev'ry ill the certain cure;
Till, steep'd in sorrow, and besieged with pain,
Too late, I found all earthly riches vain;
Disease with scorn threw back the fordid fee,
And Death still answer'd—What is gold to me?

Fame, titles, honours, next I vainly sought,
And fools obsequious nurs'd the childish thought:
Circled with brib'd applause and purchas'd praise,
I built on endless grandeur endless days;

Till

Till Death awoke me from my dream of pride,
And laid a prouder beggar by my side.

Pleasure I courted, and obey'd my taste;
The banquet smil'd, and smil'd the gay repast:
A loathsome carcase was my constant care,
And worlds were ranfack'd but for me to share.

Go on, vain man, to luxury be firm;
Yet know—I feasted but to feast a worm!

Already, sure, less terrible I seem,
And you, like me, shall own—that life's a dream.
Farewel! remember! nor my words despise—
The only happy are the early wise.

BELINDA and AMELIA: *A favourite Dialogue.*

Well met, A--me--lia, beauteous maid, I saw you

as you cross'd the mead, And hast--ed here on wings of love, Your

favour or your scorn to prove: Long,

long, I've felt your beau--ty's pow'r; For you I languish ev'--ry

hour, For you I lan--guish ev'--ry hour.

She.

Ah! swain, was fair Belinda here
As much to her you would declare;
You men can praise each face you meet,
And still we find you all deceit:
Ne'er in your breast is love the while;
You're form'd to flatter and beguile.

He.

Believe me true, thou lovely fair,
My passion is beyond compare;
Such charms as thine make conquest sure,
And light a flame for ever pure:
Whate'er thy virgin wish can crave,
'Tis but to speak, you're sure to have.

She.

She.

First, as a proof you love me so,
Do you design to wed or no?
Why start you thus? 'Tis plain I see,
This is your boasted faith to me:
But, swain, I now behold the snare,
I can be virtuous too and fair.

He.

Such sounds for ever let me hear,
They're music, and they charm my ear.

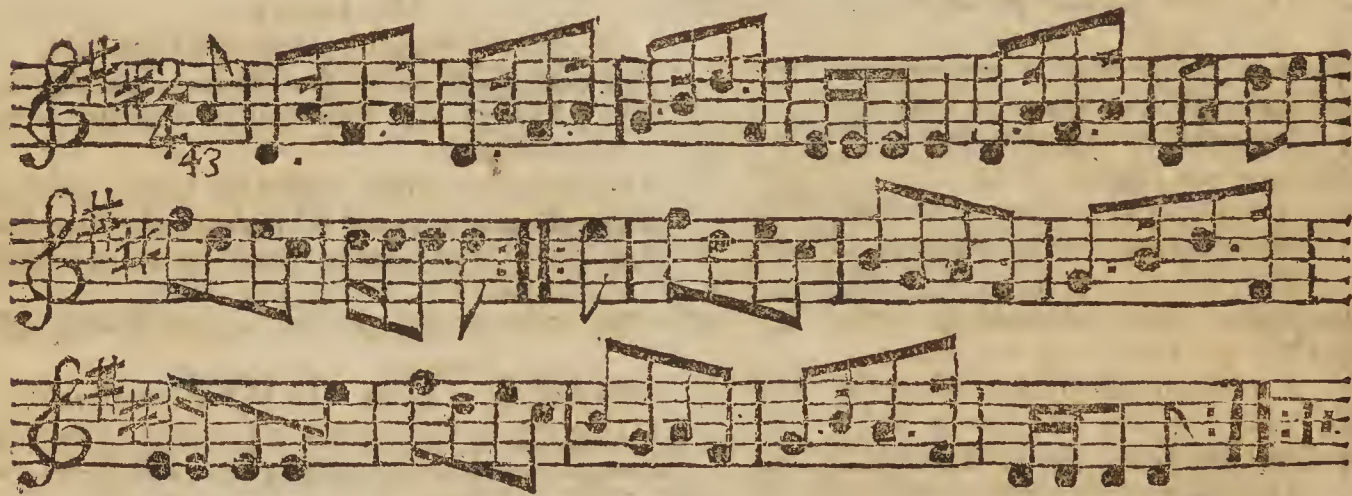
She.

And I am happy in my swain,
Nor envy aught around the plain;
Then Hymen's sacred bands shall tie
The nuptial knot of love and joy.

BOTH.



A New COUNTRY DANCE.
CHLOE'S DREAM.



Cast off two couple —, and up again ÷; cross over two couple =; lead to the top and cast off ÷; foot corners and turn ÷; lead outsides =.

The PROGRESS of a Bath RAKE.

When graceful Manhood does each Limb display,
And just when others do begin to stray;
When Nature prompts a Love for Womankind,
And to their Frailties all our Sex are blind; —
Behold! what Wonder at this Age excites;
A vicious Rake, reclaim'd, his Progress writes!

1.

WHEN first my tongue could mamma say,
I then was full of am'rous play;
And smiling on my nurse,
Whilst she my tender limbs did warm
By gentle fire, not thinking harm,
I gave her bufs for bufs.

2.

At six years old (a forward boy!)
To please young Miss was all my joy,
I scorn'd the trifling rattle;
For, whilst my school-mates play'd with toys,
I chose much more sublimer joys,
With pretty girls to prattle.

3. At

3.

At twelve (tho' then quite innocent)
On women all my thoughts were bent;
I wish'd to be from school:
To gain my ends I learnt apace;
I quitted soon this hated place,
And liv'd without controul.

4.

From twelve till fourteen years of age
Nought could my lustful passion 'swage,
It was in vain I strove;
For, tho' well pleas'd with ev'ry kiss,
I wanted more substantial blifs,
The quintessence of love.

5.

These two long years unhappy seem'd;
Of love and women still I dream'd,
But could not them enjoy:
Some females oft' I did assail,
Yet all my arts could not prevail,
They call'd me silly boy!

6.

At last I found a yielding fair,
One who with Venus might compare,
I sprung into her arms;
And there (what pen can paint the blifs
Attendant on each mutual kiss!)
I rish'd all her charms.

7.

At fourteen thus my race began,
And now I thought myself a man;
The nymph whom I seduc'd
Was just my age—in am'rous play
The blifsful moments slipp'd away
'Till time a child produc'd.

8.

This was the summit of my joy,
And now my love began to cloy;
I loath'd th' unhappy fair:
Marriage was offer'd—I deny'd,
And all their threats with scorn defy'd,
Which drove her to despair.

9.

Death soon, alas! did close her eyes,
And all her friends did me despise;
I mourn'd her hapless fate:
Yet 'twas not long 'ere sorrow fled;
For now my mind was so mislead,
Lust chang'd my love to hate.

10.

From fifteen years till twenty-one
A vicious thoughtless race I run,
Devoid of ev'ry care;
With harlots all my time was spent,
Nor all the pow'r of argument
Could make me shun the snare.

11.

The man that fights in Venus' wars
Does often meet with Venus' scars;
I know it to my cost:—
With health impair'd, and fortune low,
Who can describe my inward woe,
To think what time I'd lost!

12.

Distraction almost seiz'd my brain.
To see how vicious, vile, profane,
And wicked wretch I'd been;

Of harlots now I loath'd the sight,
Repenting too, with heart contrite,
Of ev'ry deadly sin.

13.

My vile companions thought it strange;
My friends with pleasure view'd the change,
And all were reconcil'd:
Soon Virtue's rays began t'appear;
And now I've banish'd ev'ry fear,
I'm like a new-born child.

14.

Since Vice for its attendant train
Has nought but penury and pain,
To tempt us to transgress;—
Let other rakes repent, like me,
The good effect they soon will see,
What joy! what happiness!

Bath, December, 1758.

F*****.

COURT CHARACTERS.

Mr. P—T T.

KIND Nature in P—tt hath an active soul
wrought;
Hath giv'n him persuasion and power of thought;
Inflexible, upright, and true to his trust,
To his King and his Country he dares to be just.
Long may'st thou, great Orator, plead Britain's
cause,
Revive her lost honour, and claim our applause!
When for ever thou sleep'st, on thy tomb be en-
grav'd,
' The rights *** attack'd, here lies P—tt who
' has sav'd.

Mr. L—G E.

Of manners engaging, and virtue possess'd,
And each joy domestic that renders man bless'd,
Why, L—ge, wilt thou toil in the dirt of a
Court,
And leave thy retreat, where the Graces resort;
Thy well-chos'n friends why again dost thou quit,
And for politics change decent mirth and true
wit?
' My Country demands me, oppress'd with all
' harms,
' By factions at home, and by foreign alarms.'
Is that thy excuse? Now thy prudence be shewn,
Protect thy dear Country, guard well G—'s
throne;
With what joy shall we hear, by thy virtue in-
spir'd,
That Britain has conquer'd, and France has ex-
pir'd!

L—d L Y—N.

From H—gl—y's gay bow'rs, where L—cy
has stray'd,
Where the Graces have danc'd and the Muses
have play'd;
Where Beauty and Innocence sweeten'd each
scene,
And Nature, delighted, appear'd ever green;
Where Mirth, artless Plenty, and Friendship
were found,
And Happiness shed her choice blessings around,
To Court, tuneful L—n, why dost thou repair,
And change balmy zephyrs for stinking town air?
Alas!

Alas! thy lost L—cy kind bards must bemoan;
Sigh back thy deep sighs, and re-echo each groan:
While the angel remain'd the gay minutes did
move,
Richly fraught with Content, smiling Peace,
and fond Love;
Thy angel ascended, a desert appears
Where H—gl—y once rose, a drear valley of
tears.

With strains not so moving did Petrarch adorn
His darling's, his Laura's, his mistress's urn;
Nor Orpheus a tale more distressful could tell,
When he mov'd by his art the grim power of hell:
Gentle nymphs yet unborn thy complaint shall
rehearse,

And L—cy for ever survive in thy verse.—
Ah! stay thy rash hand—let thy lyre unstrung
Not yet in the temple of Virtue be hung;
Each Muse again courts thee, with soft soothing
pray'r,
Give places to slaves—to Parnassus repair.

L—d CH—RF—D.

Hail, Ch—rf—d, hail! on whose reverend head
His garland of snow father Chronos has shed;
Great patron of science, the noble defence
Of Britain, of Virtue, of Learning, of Sense!
Tho' now, half immortal, on life's verge you stand,
And the chariot of fire attends your command,
At the last close of all to your Country be kind,
And, mounting to heav'n, leave your mantle
behind.

L—d GR—.

Old John, who delights in his bottle and King,

— — — — —
Always trusty and firm, in or out of a place,
His virtue and liquor appear in his face:
Of sense and good-humour possess'd at threescore,
Much prais'd for his learning, his honesty more;
Supplanted by ideots, no longer he guides
The frail bark of Britain through faction's rough
tides,
But calmly gives place to each ignorant stranger,
Yet, unask'd, lends his help when the ship is in
danger.

PROLOGUE to the *MISER*, acted
(at the Theatre Royal in Covent Garden)
for the Benefit of the Asylum, or House
of Refuge, for Orphans, and other de-
serted Girls of the Poor, on Tuesday, De-
cember 19, 1758.

Spoken by Mr. ROSS.

AS late fair Charity, immortal maid!
Britannia's realms, her chosen seat, sur-
vey'd,
Thus spake the goddess to her fav'rite land;
' My sons, obedient still to my command
' Your actions move; where'er I turn my eyes
' My gardens flourish and my temples rise;
' I mark your zeal, your goodness I approve,
' Admire your bounty, and applaud your love:
' One task alone, my sons, is yet behind,
' To crown your gen'rous toils and bless man-
' kind;

' Of that soft sex, whose nature ne'er should
' know
' The taint of folly or the pangs of woe,
' A helpless, guiltless, infant race I see,
' Beneath the iron hand of Penury;
' Without a parent, and without a friend,
' No guide to lead, no guardian to defend;
' I see how sorrows, heap'd on sorrows, press,
' Whilst tempted Virtue struggles with Distress;
' From this fair fold I see triumphant Vice
' Mark out her victims for the sacrifice;
' Whilst winds and waves th' impending tempest
' form,
' Where shall they find a shelter from the storm?
' O haste, untainted innocents to save
' From fure corruption and an early grave;
' 'Ere the soft wax can be by Vice impress'd,
' 'Ere lawless passion seize the virgin breast,
' 'Ere Pleasure's heart-seducing wiles be known,
' Let Virtue meet, and seal them for her own!
' No longer let the weary wand'ers roam;
' Give them a guide, a harbour, and a home;
' From Error's ways avert their tender youth,
' And lead their footsteps in the paths of Truth.
She spake, and instant the Asylum 'rose,
Preventive cure of half the nation's woes:
Take it, ye gen'rous Britons, to your care,
Take it, ye happy, ye protected fair!
Let Pity's tears the pangs of Want beguile,
And bid the daughters of Affliction smile;
Let not your bounties cease, your zeal decay,
For know, what Heav'n inspires it will repay!

An ACROSTIC on *Miss* ———.

M-UST not the nymph ev'n Envy's self
disarm,
I-f mental beauties brighten ev'ry charm;
S-ee in Lavinia these sweet gifts conjoin'd,
S-hine in her looks, and paint a heav'nly mind!
B-less'd and enamour'd with th' instructive page,
R-ich streams of lit'rature the mind engage;
I-f, to unbend, soft music claims her care,
D-elightful is each touch, and graceful ev'ry
air;
G-uard, O guard ye pow'rs, this amiable
fair!
E-nrich'd with merit, innate and acquir'd,
S-erenely gay, by all approv'd, admir'd.
B—rn—s, December 15, 1758.

PHILANDER.

An ÆNIGMA for the Ladies.

ATTEENDANT on my fire I come,
And partially inclin'd;
Rich presents I convey to some,
To others nought but wind.

My dear prolific parent sure
Of nature strange must be;
Ladies, without a paramour
This fire produces me.

But ah! how transient is my state!
Death soon will me assail;
Ye grief-susceptient nymphs, my fate
In sympathy bewail.

See! crystal drops bedew my bier,
Heart-melting scene of woe!
O let me stop the trickling tear,
And healing balm bestow.

This must each breast with rapture fill,
Or mitigate your pain;
Ladies, in season apt I will
Revisit you again.

H.

Solution to the Question in our last. By T. Barker, of Westhall in Suffolk.

PUT x = the versed sine BD , $a = AD = DC$, $b = \frac{2}{3}$, and $c = \frac{82}{100}$;

the $x + \frac{a}{x} = BE$, and (by Theorem

2, page 159, of Mr. Robertson's Mensu-

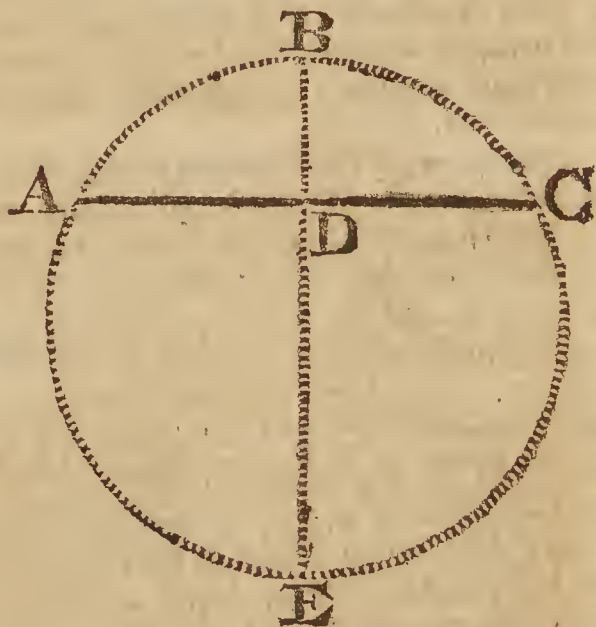
rations) $\frac{bx}{x + \frac{a}{x} - cx} + 1 \times 2a =$ to

the length of the arch ABC . Therefore

we have, as $x : 2a :: 2a : \frac{bx}{x + \frac{a}{x} - cx} + 1$

$\times 2a$, per quest. Whence $\frac{bx^2}{x + \frac{a}{x} - cx}$

$+ x = 2a$, out of fractions, gives $b + 1 - c \times x^3 + c - 1 \times 2ax^2 + a^2 x = 2a^3$; in numbers, gives $0.8466 x^3 - 7.2 x^2 + 400 x = 16000$; solved by converging series, yields $x = 23.216$ very near. Q. E. D.



The Honourable HOUSE of COMMONS ordered their Thanks to be given to Admiral BOSCAWEN, General AMHERST, and Admiral OSBORN, for the great Services they have done the Kingdom.

Admiral Osborn's Answer to the Speaker of the Honourable House of Commons was in these modest and genteel Terms:

SIR, I want words to express my sense of the honour the House of Commons has been pleased to confer upon me; and only hope, that you, Sir, will be as gracious to me in representing my gratitude to that August Assembly, as you have been in acquainting me with their favourable acceptance of my services. I have done no more than my duty. I have only been the humble, though happy instrument of executing the wise measures directed by his Majesty.

I have no title, Sir, to any glory, but what is common to me as a seaman, and as an Englishman zealous for the service of my country, which is pleased to reward me

with this instance of their approbation. From the situation of my health, Sir, I can flatter myself with having but few opportunities of employing the remainder of my life in a grateful exertion of my abilities for the honour and interest of my country. But as the House of Commons is so gloriously watchful to encourage the greatest merit by rewarding the least, England can never want good Officers: And, however honoured I am by this distinction, may my services be the most inconsiderable that shall be thus acknowledged. I am, with the greatest respect, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

Dec. 8, 1758.

Henry Osborn.

The Thanks of the House of Commons were also tendered to Admiral Boscawen, by their Right Hon. Speaker, in the following nervous and elegant Terms:

Admiral Boscawen,

THE House have unanimously resolved, that their thanks should be given to you for the services you have done to your King and country in North America; and it is my duty to convey their thanks to you,

I wish I could do it in a manner suitable to the occasion, and as they ought to be given to you, now standing in your place, as a Member of this House.

But were I able to enumerate and set forth, in the best manner, the great and

extensive advantages accruing to this nation from the conquest of Louisburg, with the islands of Cape Breton and St. John, I could only exhibit a repetition of what has already been, and is, the genuine and uniform sense and language of every part of the kingdom.

Their joy too has been equal to their sentiments upon this interesting event; and in their sentiments and joy they have carried their gratitude also to you, Sir, as a principal instrument in these most important acquisitions.

You are now therefore receiving the acknowledgments of the people, only in a more solemn way—by the voice, the general voice, of their Representatives in Parliament—the most honourable fame that any man can arrive at, in this, or any other country. It is, on these occasions, a national honour, from a free people; ever cautiously to be conferred, in order to be the more esteemed—to be the greater reward; and which ought to be reserved for the most signal services to the State, and the most approved merit in them; such as this House has usually, and very lately, made their objects of public thanks.

The MONITOR, Number CLXXIX.

Non opus est eo Cive, qui parere nesciret.

BRUSON. l. iv. c. 301.

To the *MONITOR*.

SIR,

SHOULD the Representatives of the people be prevailed upon, by any connections or persuasions, not to inquire into the conduct of those Officers, who refused, or declined to execute his Majesty's commission in the late expedition to the coast of France; where the miscarriage of a well-concerted scheme for distressing the enemy is attributed to the dislike some of the superior military Officers expressed against that service; it would greatly lessen that opinion, which the public have conceived for their wisdom and justice in the honour they bestowed upon the Admirals and General, whose obedience to command, activity and courage, blocked up the French navy in the Mediterranean, and totally routed our enemies in the islands of Cape Breton and St. John.

Lyfander, of old, being asked, What state he entertained the best opinion of? replied, 'Eam in qua fortibus viris, ac malis, congrua redduntur: i. e. That which is as ready to punish bad men, as to reward the good.' Should a Government confine its attention to the virtuous and brave; and suffer the servants, that eat the public bread,

The use, I am persuaded, you will make of this just testimony, and high reward of your services and merit, will be the preserving in your own mind a lasting impression of what the Commons of Great Britain are now tendering to you, and in a constant continuance of the zeal and ardour for the glory of your King and country, which have made you to deserve it.

In obedience to the commands of the House, I do, with great pleasure to myself, give you the thanks of the House, for the services you have done to your King and country in North America.

Upon which Admiral Boscawen said:

Mr. Speaker,

I am happy in having been able to do my duty; but have not words to express my sense of the distinguishing reward, that has been conferred upon me by this House; nor can I enough thank you, Sir, for the polite and elegant manner in which you have been pleased to convey to me the resolution of the House.

to escape censure, when they openly and contemptuously disobey the commands of their Sovereign, calling them out to the defence of the commonwealth; the military spirit of the nation would soon expire; the royal authority would presently be set at nought; and our most valuable possessions would be sacrificed to the love of ease, as Catullus expresses it:

Otium & reges prius, & beatas
Perdidit urbes.

Impunity will always more encourage, and gain more proselytes to those vices which undo a nation, than the greatest rewards shall promote the love of a country: Nature is prone to follow what is evil, though we see and commend what is good. Arms will flourish, and Officers will vie with each other in acts of chivalry, where military discipline is maintained, and implicit obedience is exacted to all orders for the service of the public: But where ease and capricious humour; where intrigue and private interest; where a licentious canvassing of the justice and propriety of a command shall be permitted to take place of duty; the people may find money, and the State may resolve upon the best measures to annoy the enemy; but they, in a short time, will

will not be able to find Officers to execute the plans formed in the Cabinet.

Thus, we apprehend, it is necessary for the supreme Council of the nation to inquire after these Commanders, if there be any such, as are accused of refusing the command, for which they were appointed in the last attempt upon the coast of France; and to bring them to due punishment; as it was just to distinguish those, who have deserved well of their King and country, by the thanks of the House.

Such a behaviour, in a military Gentleman, is unpardonable. His commission obliges him not to inquire into the merits of his command; but to obey, and to do all in his power to fulfil his orders and instructions. He is not to give his opinion on the equity and propriety of the royal command; he is to look no further than the will of his Sovereign, and be content with doing it, purely because it is his command. This is the opinion of Seneca:

Æquum atque iniquum regis imperium feras.

His honour is at stake. Should an Officer object against the service to which he is appointed, would not his pretences of excuse occasion various imputations, in no wise consistent with the character of a good soldier? Should he urge the insufficiency of his strength, his courage might be called in question. Should he object to the nature of his commission, his zeal for his country might be doubtful. Should he reject the service, as impracticable, or of no use to the ends proposed; his conduct and loyalty would suffer greatly in the judgment of all well-wishers to their country; who look upon every excuse in an Officer, to avoid the duty of his commission, to be disobedience to supreme authority; for,

*Non attendit verus obediens quale sit,
quod præcipitur; hoc solo contentus,
quia præcipitur.*

His interest should deter him. Reputation, the advantage of his commission, and his very life is endangered by disobedience. Who can esteem the Officer that shews any reluctance to his duty? How can he hope for promotion, or to be continued in the favour of his Sovereign? Not only his appointments, but his liberty and life, are to answer for deserting any service, which the will of the King shall command him to perform. This was the very case of Archidemus, a Macedonian General, whom King Philip put to death for controverting his orders, and refusing to execute his will, in

a certain expedition, for which his Majesty had set him apart.

This behaviour is so unprecedented, that, except in the example of Archidemus, I do not recollect one instance in history, either foreign or domestic, where a General Officer presumed to reject the operations of war, committed to his trust and conduct. And should there rise up any of that sort in Britain, who, presuming either in their interest at Court, connections with the Legislators, or the mistaken notion of their being too great or too powerful, dare do decline the command of their Sovereign, the guardians of the commonwealth cannot be too early in bringing them to a true sense of their crime against their King and country.

Shall a General, because he is a Duke, or the son of a Duke; because he is allied to the principal managers in the Government, or is able to carry his point in disputed elections, and because he has recommended himself to the factious and dissatisfied Courtiers, by entering into their measures for defeating the attempts to be made for the true interest of their country? Shall he take upon him to dispute the authority of his Sovereign, and to chuse his commands; and be permitted to pass with impunity? Such a silence in the Legislature would be an encouragement for posterity to spurn at Majesty, and to hold military discipline, and the power of Parliament in contempt.

No man that receives the public money, in consideration of his service, is to have any will of his own. From the moment he accepts of a commission in the army, he is sworn to do the will of his Superior, in the cause of his King and country. How foolish, how despicable, how unjust would it be to eat the bread of the public in a long course of peaceable years, and to contrive means in time of war to put the nation to great expence in useless incampments and military parade; but to decline real services, that are attended with difficulty and danger, when necessary to annoy our enemies, and to deprive them of the means to invade and disturb us?

Or, what idea can we entertain of those, who deserted the service, which was entirely English; calculated for self-defence, and necessary to bring the war to a speedy and happy issue; and chose a command in Germany, under a foreign Prince; and in a cause, however glorious, much inferior in its value to that depending upon our arms with France?

Does not such a choice suggest a suspicion that those Officers were not so zealous

in the interest of their country, as they ought to be? Or, that they would rather involve Great Britain in a ruinous war on the continent, than endeavour to compel the enemy to an equitable peace by a right exertion of our natural power and strength upon the coast of France? This well pursued and executed cannot fail of a speedy issue to our advantage: But a German war may be spun out by the management of the parties concerned for many years, without any advantage to our nation, except to certain Commanders, whose private gains might encourage them to multiply campaigns at the public expence.

Will not all coverings of such a behaviour in those Officers discover, what every well-wisher to his country dreads, a bias of those in power, or at least of those who represent the people, towards refusing the measures which were continually draining our blood and treasure in the quarrels of some ungrateful or insignificant Potentate on the continent? Or a Frenchified faction, ready to obstruct the best concerted schemes devised by our Councils against the Grand Monarque?

A bare suspicion of this kind might be attended with direful effects. A loss of credit; a loss of reputation; a decay in power would certainly follow. Who would venture their money for the support of a war, which must reduce the nation to beggary? What state, that has any thing to risk, would hazard their interest and property with an ally, that deserted the true interest of their own country? How should we be able to maintain the dominion of the sea, on which depends our trade and navigation, the sources of our riches and strength, were we to scrape and rake every miler's hoard to supply the insatiable demands of a foreign war?

It therefore is absolutely necessary, both for the M—— and P——t, to convince the people by their readiness to render dis-

grace to whom disgrace, as well as honour to whom honour is due: For I am of Tully's opinion,

Boni præmiis invitantur; mali autem poenis coercentur.

The dignity of the Crown, the public safety, the wisdom and justice of Parliament, and the confidence which the Ministry at this time has gained with the people, require that such a behaviour in the Commanders, that rejected the service, which ended with our miscarriage at St. Cas, should not be smothered. To make terms with Majesty, when he requires an actual service, is offering violence to regal authority. To draw back, when the nation depends upon our ready compliance with the royal command, is exposing us to our enemies. To suppose a case of so injurious a nature can be neglected by the Representatives of a free people, crying out for justice, would be derogating from the reputation of a British P——t; and to imagine that such imperious servants of their country expect protection from the M——y, to whose wisdom and integrity we are indebted, for the advantages reaped by a vigorous war, founded upon true British principles, is beyond belief and conception.

Yet should nothing be done by those in authority towards a detection of this complaint; should silence countenance an error so dangerous in military discipline; should neither the executive nor legislative power resent such treatment from their Officers: It will be difficult to prevent the army from usurping upon Majesty; it will expose us to the machinations of our enemies, and endanger our liberties; it will bring the power of Parliament into contempt; and no Minister, how virtuous soever, and beloved for his wisdom and integrity, will be able to carry his schemes for the public good into execution.

Extracts from a Dutch Memorial presented, the 7th Instant, by a Deputation from the whole Body of Merchants of the several Cities in the Province of Holland, to her Royal Highness the Princess Gouvernante.

THE memorial commenceth with an apology for the trouble occasioned to her Royal Highness by this address; which, to use their own words, is the fourth on that subject.

In the course of the memorial it appeareth, from a letter written by Mynheer Hop, the Ambassador from the States-general at this Court, to the Assembly of the States in Holland, that the conditions upon which the Ministry of England are inclined to release the Dutch ships detained in the ports

of England, or at least such part of them as have not been at the French islands, are,

First, That the Dutch shall engage to relinquish and give up all manner of traffic to the French islands. And,

Secondly, That they shall supply the French with no sort of materials for building ships.

After expatiating on the subject of what Mynheer Hop mentions in his aforesaid letter to the States, wherein he says, that, in a conference held with the Right Hon. Mr.

P—tt, the latter told him, That the trade carried on to the French islands, though under fictitious names, is for the French account, 'which they judge to be a very cruel assertion, since it is in effect to say, that all the sworn certificates found on board the Dutch ships from the French islands are false and forged.' [All this is, however, not absolutely saying they were not, and is very artfully contrived to evade the charge, which they can do but with a very bad grace:] They then proceed as followeth:

'However the trade and navigation to the French islands is now held by the Sovereign thereof as permitted, yet it is far from the merchants that they would have it maintained by force: They are too well convinced that it is not the interest of the republic to disgust a neighbouring state about a branch of trade, which they are not certain to enjoy in time of peace; but they are astonished when they perceive that it is become a system of convenience in England to hinder us from carrying or transporting those goods, which the English themselves acknowledge we are permitted to do by the 4th article in the treaty of 1674, and to any place except such as are blocked up or besieged. By this means the trade and navigation of the subjects of the republic to the East sea, and all parts of Russia, would be totally destroyed, seeing that none will order goods, if he cannot export them again.' After some reasoning on this subject, and several invectives against the English nation, they remark, that the subjects of the republic sustained during the late war, by means of the depredations committed by the English on their navigation, a damage which amounted to the sum of ten millions of guilders, i. e. 909,090 l. sterling; and then go on by proposing the two following articles to her Royal Highness:

'First, The exertion of the powerfulllest methods to obtain redress in England, and the delivering up of the great treasure detained there, contrary to right and justice. And,

'Secondly, The granting of sufficient protection for their navigation throughout the world.

'These two points the merchants with due submission apprehend are of the utmost necessity, and require a speedy regulation, in order that the ruin of so many great and worthy men, who are the pillars of trade, may be prevented, whose fall will draw after it the ruin of all handicrafts, manufactures, and trades. Great is the necessity for the first point, the second is not less absolutely necessary. Ships of war, Madam, are needful for our protection, in order to prevent farther destruction; that, in case

amicable negotiations, and great promises, should not answer the expectations which are still entertained for the best, the republic may be in a condition to trust to her own power; and, should our all which lies in England be even lost, that we may be able to help ourselves, and be in a capacity of revenging ourselves for the injustice we have suffered.

'Permit the merchants, in behalf of themselves, and of all those who must subsist by trade, to supplicate this precaution of your Royal Highness: Put them in a condition, by means of ships of war, to carry on their trade and commerce with security; permit them to rely thereon, nor suffer them to be referred from your Royal Highness (who hath the principal direction in regulations of state relating to the republic) to others. It dependeth, they trust, on your Royal Highness alone to assist them; it will require only a single word from your Royal Highness to cause the necessary and formidable equipment to be made. Far be it from them, nevertheless, to desire to engage the republic in a doubtful war with a powerful kingdom; no, they wish only for a sure neutrality and happy peace: They know the events of war are uncertain; this must, however, not occasion their being put too late in a posture of defence, when they are so far crushed that no hope can be had of recovering themselves again.

'And in order to shew, illustrious Princess! how far the merchants are, on the one hand, from desiring war against their oppressors; but, on the other hand, with the republic, by her own power, and by new alliances, may put herself in a posture of preventing further destruction; they take the liberty of repeating what they have so often represented, namely, That a grand deputation be made from among the Assembly of their High Mightinesses to England, in order to solicit of the King of Great Britain a speedy and satisfactory redress, and to insist thereon in the strongest manner, to the end that a complete indemnification of the damage they have sustained may at length be obtained.

'And, were it not that they thought it might appear as if they meant to out-run the deliberations of the state, they should likewise propose, that, at the same time the embassy was made to England, several commissions should be sent to Russia, Spain, Denmark, and Sweden, that, in case of a refusal by the English Court, they might assure themselves of the alliance, succour, and assistance of the said Courts, jointly with us, to oppose the sole dominion of the English at sea.'

Translation of a Memorial presented on the 24th of November to the Dyet of the Empire by the Saxon Minister. With the Prussian Minister's Answer.

IT was reserved for the history of the war, which the King of Prussia had kindled in Germany, to transmit to future ages an action of such a nature as is that which (according to authentic advices that have been received by the under-signed Minister of his Majesty the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony) Lieutenant-general Schmettau, the Prussian Governor of Dresden, hath just now ordered and executed in that royal residence and in the suburbs. The proceeding is so atrocious that he thought it his duty, without waiting for his Master's orders, most humbly to give notice of it to the laudable Dyet of the empire. Those advices are dated the 14th instant, and are to the following effect:

‘ The Austrian army having, on the 9th instant, forced the Prussian corps under General Itzenplitz to decamp from Gorlitz, and driven Meyer's independent battalion out of the Great Garden, Gen. Schmettau, Governor of Dresden, ordered the burghers to carry a vast quantity of straw into the suburbs, which was put into the houses in trusses. He made the inhabitants perfectly easy, by making the strongest protestations to them, ‘ That they had nothing to fear; and ordered them to remain quiet within doors; and that no person should be seen in the streets in the night, for fear of danger, in case the enemy should make an attack.’

‘ At two in the morning a cannon was fired. On this signal the gunners and the soldiers of the independent battalion dispersed themselves in the streets of the Pirna and Wilschen suburbs, broke open the doors of the houses and shops, set fire to the straw, added fresh quantities of it, and increased the flames by torches of pitch, and afterwards shut the houses.

‘ By the violence of the flames, which was kept up by red-hot balls fired into the houses and along the streets, the whole was instantly on fire. Those who wanted to run out of their houses were in danger of being killed by the fire of cannon and small-arms. There were even soldiers in the streets, who pushed down with their bayonets such as were endeavouring to save their persons or effects: By this means a multitude of people of all ages, who inhabited those populous suburbs, perished amidst the flames and under the ruins of houses. The number of those who were killed in the single inn, the sign of the Golden Hart, amounted to ninety; and upwards of 200 of the principal houses have been reduced to ashes. Humanity is shocked at the thought of the cruelties committed

this night and the two following days. A shoemaker, who was running away with his infant on a pillow, to save it from being burnt to death, was met by a volunteer, who snatched the pillow from him, and threw the babe into the flames. Many persons, and even some of distinction, after losing all their effects, were forced to make their escape in their shirts, through gardens, to the neighbouring villages. Others, who had saved a part of their beds and bedding in a garden, saw it set on fire, before their eyes, with torches. Some poor people saved their cloaths and a few other things in the church-yard; but even there did the red-hot balls follow them, and set on fire their little furniture, and even the coffins of the dead. One man had got his things into a waggon; the Prussians stopped it, covered it with pitch, and set it on fire.

‘ On the following days, such as ventured to return to the suburbs to save a part of what they had lost, were fired at. Prussian soldiers sallied out of the city from time to time to set one house on fire after another; many of these men were seized by the Austrian hussars and Croats, who discovered so much humanity and tenderness on this occasion, that they were seen, with tears in their eyes, readily parting with their own allowance of bread, to give it to the starving sufferers; they even gave them money, and ventured through the flames with them, honestly to assist them in saving their effects.

‘ The Austrian army beheld these horrible acts, and was filled with indignation and rage. Its Generals, melting with compassion, tried every method to remedy them. They sent 300 carpenters into the suburbs to endeavour to extinguish the flames. The Austrians brought away all the inhabitants that had taken refuge in the Great Garden, and very generously set open to them their magazines. The General Officers even made a considerable collection for them. Field-marshal Count Daun, with a view to stop the horrid ravages of the enemy, sent M. Savoiski, a Colonel in the Polish service, with a trumpet to General Schmettau, the Prussian Governor of that capital, to represent to him, that these proceedings were quite unheard-of in civilised nations, among Christians, and even among barbarians; and to declare to him, that he should be responsible for them in his person, as well as for all that might happen to the Royal family, the rather as he had no reason given him for them; as he had not yet

been summoned, nor had one inch of ground in the suburbs been taken, nor one musquet fired into the town. To which the Prussian Governor answered, That he was a soldier; that he acted according to the articles of war, without troubling himself about the Royal family, of the fate of the town; and that what he did was by express order of his Master.

There remains to be added to these afflicting advices, that the enormities committed even in the Royal residence were equal to those in the suburbs. We have been already informed that persons perfectly innocent have been exposed to the most rigorous treatment, and that several houses have been pillaged.

What moderation soever shall be used in judging of these horrible excesses committed by the Prussian troops in a Royal and Elec-

toral residence, still it must be acknowledged that this conduct is very strange, and altogether singular. For there was neither reason nor necessity for committing a devastation so horrible, and accompanied with the shedding of so much innocent blood. It should seem that pains were taken to stifle the voice of humanity, to fill the numerous Royal family, residing in that unfortunate city, with the greatest terror, and to put their lives in danger.

It is unnecessary for me to enlarge farther, by observing to the laudable Dyet of the Empire, that, besides the cruelties committed on this occasion, the regard due to the persons of Sovereigns, their families, and residences, a regard which men have ever held sacred and inviolable, was trampled on.

John George Ponickau.

Translation of the Memorial presented, on the 27th of November, to the Dyet of the Empire, by M. de Plotho, the Brandenburg Minister, in Answer to that of the Saxon Minister.

THERE is not perhaps any instance of such a denunciation to the Dyet of the Empire, as that which was made, in relation to what preceded the burning of the suburbs of Dresden, by the Saxon Minister, in a Memorial dated November 24, in which all the facts set forth are founded on advices pretended to be most authentic; yet it hath not been judged proper to venture to tell whence, or from whom, those advices were received, that the Assembly of the Empire, and the impartial world, might judge, with certainty, what degree of credit they deserved.

The Saxon Electoral Ministry ought not therefore to be surprised, if, on this occasion, their Ministerial credit should receive some check; and if blind zeal should not meet with as blind credulity.

We are therefore obliged, on our part, to give, as the Saxon Minister hath done, but strictly adhering to truth, the authentic preliminary advices received from our Court.

[Here Baron Plotho inserts, word for word, the relation of what passed at Dresden, and before that city, from the 8th of November till the sending of M. de Savoiski. This relation was inserted in the London Gazette of November 28, and is as follows:]

Berlin, Nov. 18. Marshal Daun, perceiving that, notwithstanding the advantage he had gained at Hochkirch, he had failed in his principal design, which was to prevent the King of Prussia from marching into Silesia, and raising the siege of Neiss, thought it proper however to take advantage of the absence of his Majesty, by falling upon Saxony, in hopes of making himself master, at the same time, of the cities of Dresden, Leipzig, and Torgau. For this purpose, he followed the King no farther than Gohlitz; and, after detaching a body of about 24,000 men, in order to make his Majesty believe, by their

march, that the whole Austrian army was upon his skirts, he himself made forced marches with the main body towards Dresden, after having passed the Elbe at Pirna. On the 8th Count Schmettau, Governor of Dresden, was informed that Marshal Daun approached the city with his whole army, and a part of that of the Empire. Finding himself threatened with a siege, he gave orders to the free battalions, quartered in the suburbs, to defend themselves from house to house, and to set fire to the streets where they could not keep their ground. The Court, having been informed of these orders, sent M. de Bose to Count Schmettau, to signify to him, that their Royal Highnesses hoped that, in the place of their residence, he would not proceed to such extremities; to which M. Schmettau made answer, 'That, the city of Dresden being a fortress, with the defence of which he was charged, he could not avoid burning the suburbs whenever they became detrimental to him; but, nevertheless, if the Court could induce Marshal Daun to give his word of honour not to attack the town on that side, he, on his part, would give his not to touch the suburbs.' But the Court made answer, 'That their hands were too much tied up for them to interfere therein.' Here it is proper to add, that it was declared, several months before, both to the young Court, and to the States of the country and Magistrates of Dresden, that it depended upon them to prevent the suburbs from being burnt, if they would agree with the Austrian Generals that that capital should not be attacked. On the 9th, about noon, the enemy advanced with their whole army behind the Grand Garden; the advanced posts immediately charged our free battalions and hussars, drove them into the suburbs, attacked the 700 foot which were posted there under the command of Col. Itzenplitz, and pushed forward as far as the

Pirna and Ram gates, from whence however they were repulsed. About midnight we learned that Marshal Daun was erecting four batteries, under cover of which he intended attacking the suburbs. M. Schmettau therefore, on the 10th, could no longer defer setting fire to that part of the suburbs which are close to the ramparts, in order to prevent the enemy from making a lodgment there: However, not more than one third of the houses were consumed. In the afternoon Marshal Daun sent Col. Savoiski to M. Schmettau, to acquaint him that such proceedings were not usual in a place, which was to be considered as the residence of a Royal family; and that he, in his own person, must be responsible for it. To which M. Schmettau answered, 'That the Marshal ought to be too well instructed in the rules of war to be surprized at it, and not to know that when an enemy approaches a town, and attacks it as a fortress, it is usual to burn the suburbs.' As M. de Savoiski replied that the Marshal hoped they would, at least, spare the city, M. Schmettau answered that 'That depended on the Marshal; but, if they intended to batter the town in breach, and take it by assault, he would defend it from street to street, and at last the castle itself.'

Whilst Marshal Daun was thus employed in reducing the city of Dresden, a body of the army of the Circles advanced before Leipzig; and General Haddick marched with 10,000 men towards Torgau, imagining he should carry, by storm, a place almost without defence; but the King, who had not been imposed upon by these demonstrations of Marshal Daun, had given orders to Lieutenant-general Count Dohna and Major-general de Wedel, to march with a part of the troops under their command towards Saxony, to supply the place of those who were drawn off by his march into Silesia. On the 12th M. de Wedel got to Hertzberg, where he heard of the arrival of General Haddick before Torgau; and, having recourse only to his courage in so pressing a danger, went, with 200 hussars, with the utmost haste to Torgau; the rest of his cavalry and infantry following as fast as possible. After which M. de Wedel attacked the enemy with 15 squadrons so briskly, that he obliged them to retire, with great precipitation, as far as Eulenburg: We made on this occasion about twenty prisoners. General Wedel waited at Torgau for Count Dohna, who having joined him on the 14th, they directed their march together towards Eulenburg. The King marched at the same time, with all possible expedition, on his return into Lusatia. On the 15th his Majesty came to Lauban; Marshal Daun did not think proper to wait the arrival of the King, but after having made several unsuccessful attempts before Dresden, between the 8th and 16th, he retired, on the last mentioned day, to Pirna, giving up his great designs upon Saxony. Thus the

King, merely by the report of his marching, occasioned the raising of two sieges in 14 days time; which plainly proves the falsity of the exaggerated accounts, published by the enemy, of the famous action of Hochkirchen. The body of troops which remained near Dresden, under the command of Lieutenant-general Itzemplitz, finding themselves too weak to oppose the united forces of Prince Deux Ponts and Marshal Daun, filed off by the city of Dresden, and posted themselves on this side of the Elbe, where they wait to be reinforced, in order to repass the Elbe and pursue the enemy.

M. Plotbo proceeds thus:

From this genuine relation of what preceded the affair, every one will easily judge that nothing was done but what necessity and the exigency of war required. It is certainly most natural, that, when siege is laid to a town which is a Royal residence, he that defends it should employ the same precautions in its defence that are used in ordinary fortresses: And we cannot conceive on what foundation the besieged can be required to use tenderness when none is shewn by the besiegers: This would be to carry complaisance too far.

Mean while all this, alas! is the deplorable effect of the war; and those who will not agree to gentle methods, but demand fire and sword, and insist on it, see their wishes and their desires fully, and more than fully, accomplished.

The undersigned can, nevertheless, most solemnly assure, with the greatest truth, that the King of Prussia, from his great love to mankind, always feels the greatest emotion of soul, and the most exquisite concern, at the sight of the profuse effusion of blood, the devastation of cities and countries, and the inconveniencies of war, by which so many thousands are overwhelmed: And, if his sincere and honest inclination to procure peace to Germany, his dear country, could have prevailed, or been listened to, in any shape, the present war, attended with so much bloodshed, and ruinous to so many countries, would have been prevented and avoided.

Those, therefore, who stirred up the present war, and who, instead of extinguishing it without shedding of blood, took measures by which oil was thrown on the flames, and the fire rendered fiercer, have to answer to God for such a profuse effusion of blood, for the ruin and devastation of so many countries, and for the loss of the lives and effects of so many innocent persons.

Ehrich Christopher Baron Plotbo.

N. B. An exact relation of what passed in regard to the burning of the suburbs of Dresden, with authentic certificates, which will fully convince the whole world of the illicit and shameful methods employed by our enemies to blacken the Prussian cause, will be inserted in our Supplement.

* * * The Pieces signed W. Miles, came too late for this Number; but will be inserted in our Supplement, with any other that we may hereafter receive.

The Political State of EUROPE, &c.

From the GAZETTE. November 28.

Neifs, November 6.

THE enemy intirely abandoned the approaches this morning at one o'clock, and marched to Ziegenhals. Above 70 deserters came over to us to-day. The enemy were obliged to leave behind them several thousands of bomb-shells of 50 and 70 pound weight, a large quantity of cannon-balls of 36, 24, 12, and 6 pounds weight; and a great many granadoes ready charged, as may be seen in the following list:

List of the Ammunition and Implements, which the Enemy abandoned near Klumpenau, before the Fortrefs of Neifs.

22,000 cannon balls of 24 pounds weight; 23,000 ditto of 12; 1700 bomb shells of 75 pounds weight; 3900 ditto of 50; 6100 ditto of 30; 6000 ditto of 10 and 7; 20,000 granadoes; 500 iron crows; 1000 joists, and 500 thick planks, for batteries; and 10 gunpowder magazines.

N. B. The balls, bomb shells, and granadoes not being ranged pyramidically we have not been able to give a more exact account of them in this list; but we have likewise found a great quantity of ammunition of all kinds dropped upon the roads, as far as two leagues from the fortrefs.

After raising the siege of Neifs, General Harsch retired from Freudenthal, where he arrived the 9th, into Bohemia, by Alt Stadt and Grulish; and General de Ville by Neustadt to Troppau. The desertion in these two corps continues to be very great, and sometimes 100 deserters come in one day to Neifs.

The fortrefs of Cossel, which has been blockaded these four months, is likewise relieved, by the resolution the enemy took, in the night between the 9th and 10th, to retire, and take the route of Troppau.

Berlin, November 18.

Lieutenant-general Manteuffel remains, with a considerable body of troops, to observe the Russians and Swedes. Nothing lately has happened with the Swedes, except that our hussars, on the 14th, put to the sword some Swedish hussars, and made eight prisoners.

All the accounts from Pomerania confirm, that the main body of the Russians have not only quit- ted their camp at Dramburg, but have even entered Poland, directing their march by Timpelburg towards the Vistula; there only remains now a few parties of Cossacs, who ravage the circles of Pomerania adjoining to Poland.

On the 9th a Russian Captain arrived with 70 men at Stargård, to reclaim the soldiers who had been left as safeguards in Pomerania; and, after receiving satisfaction, he returned to his army by Dramburg. Two Swedish vessels are arrived at Rugenwalde, loaded with ammunition for the siege of Colberg; but, that siege being raised, they set sail again for Stralsund.

December 2.

Berlin, Nov. 21. After the junction of M. de Dohna and Major-general de Wedel, on the 14th,

they directed their march towards Eulenburg, where general Haddick had halted, after having been repulsed at Torgau, and had his camp upon an eminence above Eulenburg, having the river Mulda in front; and had placed some Pandours in the town, as well as in a village lying before the town: M. de Wedel, who commanded the vanguard, detached Colonel de Hardt, with his regiment, in order to dislodge the Pandours, which he executed with so much bravery, that the enemy abandoned the village and town with the utmost precipitation, and were entirely put to flight by Major-general Malachowski, who swam over the Mulda with his hussars and five squadrons of dragoons. The enemy lost 200 men; three Officers, three Subalterns, and eighty private men were made prisoners; and three pieces of cannon, and two ammunition waggons, were taken. After this action, the enemy raised the blockade of Leipzig, and retired towards Freyberg.

In Silesia the Austrians had raised, on the 9th, the blockade of Cossel; but they returned before that place on the 11th. Lieutenant-general Fouquet, having been informed thereof, detached, on the 14th, the Generals Goltze and Werner, with three battalions and four squadrons, in order to relieve that fortrefs; but, as soon as the enemy knew of the approach of our troops, they retired in confusion over the Oder, abandoning their baggage. Major-general Lettorf, Governor of Cossel, made a sally upon this occasion, in which 50 Pandours were killed, and 30 made prisoners.

The Swedes are still at Prentzlow, and ravage part of the Uckermark. General Manteuffel keeps them in awe, on the side of the Marche; and detachments of the garrison of Stettin prevent their extending themselves beyond the Uker and the Randow.

The Russian army continues its retreat by Conitz, towards the Vistula; and General Fermor was expected on the 15th at Marienwerder.

Dresden, Nov. 23. The King of Prussia received the news of the siege of this place being raised soon after he had passed Gorlitz, and immediately gave orders for the main body of his army to march into Silesia, and advanced himself towards this city at the head of eight battalions of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and one of hussars, and arrived here on the 20th instant. Marshal Daun's army has passed Gishubel, and the main body of it is actually in Bohemia. In their march they did not demolish the castle of Sonenstein, but ruined some of the works, which are of no great importance. The Prussians are in possession of Freyberg, and the army of the Empire continues to retire before them. According to all appearances, the campaign is drawing to a conclusion. There have been six sieges raised almost at the same time, viz. those of Colberg, of Neifs, of Cossel, of Dresden, of Torgau, and of Leipzig.

December 5.

Berlin Nov. 25. On the 18th instant the Swedes attacked our vanguard, which was posted in the church-yard of the village of Gusto, from whence they were obliged to retire, on account of the superiority of the enemy; but upon the approach of the Prussian General M. Manteuffel with three battalions, the enemy fled with great precipitation, and saved themselves by the advantage of a thick fog. This skirmish cost the Swedes a Captain, an Ensign, and 35 men; and 14 waggons full of their wounded were sent to Prentzlow. In the night of the 19th they abandoned the village of Bitko; and, on the 21st, Major-general Platen, upon reconnoitring the enemy, found, that they had likewise left their camp at Prentzlow, and had retired to Pasewalk; upon which, M. Manteuffel took possession of Prentzlow with his whole body of troops.

December 19.

Dresden, Nov. 29. The chain of the Prussian army along the frontiers is not yet formed, but, it is said, that they are in possession of Gishubel, Freyberg, Chemnitz, Zwickau, and Plauen, in the Voigtland; and that the cavalry will be sent into Thuringe, where there is plenty of forage; the circle of Meissen, and both the Lusatias, being quite exhausted.

Count Dohna still continues near Leipzig.

Dresden, Dec. 6. The King of Prussia remains here in very good health. There is a report of a skirmish having happened near Chemnitz, between the Prussian troops and those of the Empire, in which the latter had lost some men, and upwards of 100 that were taken prisoners. The latest accounts from Bohemia say, that the Austrians were not gone into winter quarters, but were cantoned along the Elbe and the Eger.

December 23.

Copenhagen, Dec. 9. By letters from Stockholm of the 1st instant, we hear that General Hamilton has not only thrown up the command of the Swedish army, but also all his other military employments. The command of that army devolves of course upon M. de Lantinghausen, who, it is probable, may not choose to continue in it.

Dresden, Dec. 11. The Prussian cavalry remain chiefly in the neighbourhood of Leipzig, and are supplied with forage, &c. from Thuringe: The infantry have formed a chain along the frontier of Saxony, and occupy the principal passes from Bohemia into this country.

Yesterday the King of Prussia set out at seven in the morning, by Torgau, where his nephews, the sons of the late Prince of Prussia, are to meet him; from whence he continues his route, by Corbus and Sagan, to Breslaw. A regiment of hussars, and some infantry, marched from Dresden last Friday, which, it is said, will serve as an escorte.

Hague, Dec. 19. His Prussian Majesty has been pleased to give a publick mark of his great satisfaction with Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick's conduct, by promoting his Serene Highness to the rank of a Field-marshal. The French have

still a garrison of 400 men in Marburg; but, it was hoped, that their stay would be short.

The army under the command of Count Dohna is marching through the Prignitz, towards Mecklenburg, against the Swedes, and were, on the 11th instant, at Ratenow.

From other Papers, December 1.

Yesterday, being St Andrew's day, the following Noblemen and Gentlemen were elected to be the Council of the Royal Society for the year ensuing; after which the Society dined at the Crown and Anchor in the Strand.

Members of the former Council continued.

Earl of Macclesfield, President.

Tho. Birch, D. D. Sec.	Mr. John Ellicott.
James Bradley, D. D.	Noah Thomas, M. D.
Astronomer Royal.	Ja. West, Esq; Treas.
James Burrow, Esq;	Lord Willoughby of
Lord Cha. Cavendish.	Parham.

Peter Davall, Esq; Sec.	Daniel Wray, Esq;
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Members elected into the Council.

Francis Blake, Esq;	Israel Manduit, Esq;
Mr. Samuel Clarke.	James Earl of Morton.
Gowin Knight, M. B.	William Sotheby, Esq;
Cha. Lyttleton, LL. D.	Samuel Squire, D. D.
Matthew Maty, M. D.	Peter Wyche, Esq;

December 2.

Last Tuesday Dr. Shebbeare was brought to the Court of King's-Bench in Westminster-hall, to receive sentence for writing the Sixth Letter to the People of England; which was, to pay a fine of 5 l. to stand on the pillory at Charing-Cross, to be imprisoned in the King's-Bench prison three years, after that to find security for his good behaviour, himself in a recognizance of 500 l. and two securities in 250 l. each.

December 5.

Newcastle, Dec. 2. On Sunday night a surprising large meteor was seen here just about nine o'clock, which passed a little westward of the town, directly to the north, and illuminated the atmosphere to that degree, for near a minute, that, though it was dark before, one might have taken up a pin in the street. Its velocity was almost inconceivably great, and it seemed near the size of a man's head. It had a tail of about two or three yards length, and as it passed, some say they saw sparks of fire fall from it.

Liverpool, Dec. 1. On Sunday last was seen in West-Derby, by several creditable persons, between nine and ten o'clock at night, a ball of fire, which arose in the east, and appeared to increase in size for some time, and then burst without any noise. Its direction was to the northward.

Edinburg, Nov. 28. Sunday night, about nine o'clock, a very remarkable meteor appeared in the firmament, and passed over this city with great velocity. It was of a conic form, and in appearance about four or five inches diameter at the base; and, as it went along numbers of sparks fell from it, like those of a rocket when its force is spent. A most surprising light issued from it, so strong, that while it lasted (which was for five or six seconds) one could easily observe the most minute thing upon the street. This meteor was likewise seen in several parts of the

the neighbourhood, and its appearance was much the same as above described.

December 8.

Yesterday the Right Hon. Sir Richard Glyn, Knt. Lord Mayor, took his seat in the House of Commons for the city of London, in the room of Slingsby Bethel, Esq; deceased.

December 9.

Yesterday the sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when the two following prisoners received sentence of death, viz. Daniel Miller, for stealing two sheep and a lamb; and Mary-Ann Bunny, for stealing a guinea privately from the person of John Williams.

At this sessions one received sentence to be transported for 14 years, twenty-one for seven years, six to be branded, one to be whipped, one to be imprisoned for a twelvemonth, and two to be pilloried and afterwards transported for seven years.

The next sessions will begin on Wednesday the 17th of January 1759.

December 12.

The King of Prussia, in finishing the campaign by obliging his enemies to raise six sieges at once, will very much add to his honour and glory in future annals, and cannot be paralleled in history; viz. Colberg, besieged by General Palmbach; Neiss, by General Harsch; Cossel, by an Hungarian Officer; Dresden, by Count Daun; Torgau, by General Haddick; and Leipzig, by the Prince of Deux Ponts.

They write from Berlin, of the 25th of November, that the King of Prussia, accompanied by his brother Prince Henry, entered Dresden the 20th past, in a kind of triumphal manner, in a coach drawn with eight horses, and escorted with a body of hussars, with the acclamations of the people.

They write from Warsaw, of the 18th past, that his Royal Highness Prince Charles was arrived there from the Russian army; and that most of the Senators were gone into the country to their estates, not at all pleased at the situation of affairs in that kingdom.

Dublin, Dec. 2. Last Saturday night, about half an hour past eight, was observed a lightning in the sky, in the form of a full moon, with a large tail. It arose at the south-west, and came gradually on to the north-east, and then burst without any noise.

December 15.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Lord Keeper, and other Lords Commissioners, by his Majesty's command, signed the following bills, viz.

A bill for granting an aid to his Majesty by a land tax, for 1759.

A bill to continue the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry.

A bill to continue the importation of Irish salted beef, pork, and butter.

A bill to prohibit the exportation and distilling of corn, &c. till the 25th of December, 1759.

And one private bill.

December 18.

It is said, that at the same time that sugar was sold in Jamaica at 25 s. per hundred, the

French West-India planters, rather than run any risk, or pay the extravagant price of insurance and freight, sold to several persons on the contraband trade, from 8 s. 6 d. to 12 s. per hundred.—An evident proof, if true, of the great superiority of our naval power in those seas.

Seven thousand barrels of Irish salt pork are contracted for by the Government, to supply the garrisons of Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Gibraltar; each barrel to contain 200 weight, and the whole to be delivered by March next.

We hear a pardon is ordered for Dr. Hensley, now a prisoner in Newgate for high-treason.

December 21.

His Majesty has been pleased to issue his royal proclamation for a general fast, to be observed throughout England, on Friday the 16th day of February next, for imploring the blessing and assistance of Almighty God on his Majesty's arms.

A fast is ordered to be observed the same day in Ireland, upon the same occasion. And in Scotland on Thursday the 15th of February.

By some letters from North America we have advice, that, on account of the winter season coming on, the expedition under the command of General Amherst and General Abercrombie was to be deferred till early in the spring; by which time every thing would be got ready to attack Ticonderago and Crown Point with 20,000 troops, including the Provincials.

Monday last were imported 311 C. weight of butter, 725 C. weight of beef, and 127 C. weight of pork, from Ireland.

Yesterday the Commissioners for victualling his Majesty's navy contracted with Mr. John Cooke and company for 10,400 hogs, to be delivered at 800 hogs per week, for the months of January, February, and March next, at 43 s. 9 d. per hundred weight: They also contracted with Mr. Allin Spencer and company for 2600 oxen, to be delivered in the same time, at 200 oxen per week, at 30 s. per 100 weight; the carcases of the former not to weigh less than 100 weight, and the latter not less than 700 weight each.

An order is issued to make portable soup for the sick and wounded seamen, from the legs and other offal of the oxen, which used to be sold at the Victualling-office.

Tuesday last 3418 C. weight of beef, 1424 C. weight of pork, 1710 C. weight of butter, and 307,301 yards of linen, were imported from Ireland.

Colonel Conway is gone to the Court of France, with a commission to settle a cartel for the exchange of prisoners.

By one of the East-India ships there is the following account: That, since the new Nabob had been made at Bengal, there had been three rebellions in his dominions; but that Col. Clive, at the head of his forces, had put an end to them, and had established him in the possession of his three provinces in peace, being confirmed therein by the Mogul: That the Mogul had conferred great honour and a command on Col. Clive, and given him a title, which (translated from the Persian language) signifies, 'The Never to be conquered,

quered, and Protector of Provinces.' It is likewise added, that 2000 men were at work in fortifying Calcutta.

A number of transports is contracted for, to carry troops on different expeditions.

Some men of war are ordered to be got ready for the East-Indies, whither they are to carry a considerable number of troops.

December 23.

Hague, Dec. 19. Mr. Yorke, the British Minister, had on the 7th instant a conference with several of the Regency, wherein he declared, that his Master, the King of Great Britain, had with grief learnt the motives of complaint that subsisted between his subjects and those of the Republic; that his Majesty had never any intention to give the Republic any cause of discontent; and that their High Mightinesses should see, that his Majesty had seriously at heart the composing of those differences; and to that end his Majesty had sent orders to his Minister to enter into a negotiation with such persons as their High Mightinesses should appoint for that purpose; and that he (Mr. Yorke) should on his part use all his endeavours towards restoring the good harmony that subsisted between the two nations.

All the private letters from France agree, that the calamities of the people are so great, that a general dissatisfaction is apparent in the minds of all merchants and other persons, concerned in trade, throughout the kingdom.

A fine train of artillery is preparing to be sent abroad with the intended expedition.

Shortly Dr. George Hay, and Thomas Orby Hunter, Esq; two of the Lords of the Admiralty, will set out for Holland, on commissions of importance.

The report of an earthquake being felt on Wednesday night last, at different places a little west of London, was occasioned by the blowing up of the powder-mills on Hounslow heath.

They write from Dresden, of the 1st instant, that the King of Prussia has ordered 100,000 rixdollars to be coined in that mint, to be distributed amongst the poor sufferers that had their houses and effects consumed in the fire in the suburbs; and that his Majesty was so well pleased with General de Schmettau's conduct whilst Governor of that place, that he has made him Master of the ordnance, and presented him with a regiment of cuirassiers, and given him orders to raise a new regiment of foot.

Berlin, Dec. 12. The King being sensibly affected with the losses which part of his subjects have suffered, through the exactions and pillages of the Russian and Swedish armies, and resolving not to content himself with barely pitying the unfortunate, he has, in the first place, ordered 40,000 crowns to be issued out of his privy purse to buy corn for the inhabitants of the New Marche. Secondly, that the magistrates and citizens of Custrin be supplied, at his own charge, with 200,000 rixdollars, and all materials they may want, to rebuild their city, the greatest part of which was destroyed in the last siege it stood against the Russian army. Thirdly, that the subjects of Prussian Pomerania shall likewise

receive a gratification of 100,000 crowns: And, lastly, that all the countries above-mentioned shall be exempted from all taxes and duties during the years 1759 and 60.

December 26.

Portsmouth, Dec. 24. There are in the harbour, and with Admiral Holburne at Spithead, near 40 sail, the major part of the line.

Such great assiduity is used in getting the flat-bottom boats finished, for the intended expedition, that the artificers, in the several yards where they are building, work double tides, in order that they may be ready for service by the end of the week.

December 28.

They write from Ratibon that the Evangelick Body of the German empire have solicited his Imperial Majesty (by rescript) to lay aside all thoughts of putting the King of Prussia and his high allies under the Ban of the Empire, desiring him to consider the consequences that may arise from such proceeding; and at the same time requesting that the German states may be freed from foreign troops.

December 29.

They write from Holland that the Princess Gouvernante, when she went to the Assembly of the States general, and delivered the famous memorial of the merchants, expressed herself to the following import:

'That she came not to the Assembly to stir up the zeal of their High Mightinesses for the preservation of their country, of which they had given evident proofs on every occasion, but to intreat them to take into serious consideration the augmentation of the land forces, which was so necessary in the present critical circumstances of the state, in order to guard its frontiers from insult: That, with regard to the fourth deputation of the merchants, and the speech, of which she had delivered to them a copy, she had as yet made no remarks on it, only that it was not expressed in proper terms to bring things to an amicable conclusion, notwithstanding the assurances she had given the merchants: That she hoped, by her repeated solicitations, to bring matters to an happy issue in England; that she therefore laid it before their High Mightinesses, and left it to them to do in that affair as they should think proper: That the time became more and more urgent for thinking of the safety of the republic: That, if the equipment proposed by the merchants should be judged necessary, it ought immediately to be carried into execution, jointly with the augmentation of the land forces, that the state might be put on a respectable footing by sea and land: That she therefore hoped, that, upon her solicitation, and that of the provinces of Gueldres, Utrecht, Over-Yssel, and Groningen, their High Mightinesses would exhort the province of Holland to desist from its opposition to the said augmentation; and that all the confederates would unanimously consent to those two points, so essential at all times, but more especially in the present circumstances.'

Some letters say that the Princess Gouvernante is dangerously ill of a dropy.

B I R T H S.

A Daughter to John Gibbons, Esq.
A son to Philip Jennings, Esq; of Cavendish-square.

A son to the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Middleton.

A son to Francis Gosling, Esq; Alderman of the ward of Faringdon without.

M A R R I A G E S.

JOHN Bailey, Esq; of Sutton in the county of Somerset, to the Hon. Miss Seymour, niece to the present Duke of Somerset.

Dr. Buswell, one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's chapel royal, to Miss Fullerton, daughter of Capt. Fullerton.

Samuel Charlton, Esq; of Chelmsford, to Miss Sally Williams, of Goodman's-fields.

Henry Talbot, Esq; at Bridgnorth in Worcester-shire, to Miss Craddock, of the same place.

John Perkins, Esq; of Windsor, to Miss Betsey Philips, of Nettlebed.

Ralph Hodgson, Esq; son of Ralph Hodgson, Esq; of Lintz, Yorkshire, to Miss Strickland, of the same place.

Samuel Lewin, Esq; to Miss Mary Pollard, only daughter of Arthur Pollard, Esq; late his Majesty's Consul at Aleppo.

Right Hon. the Earl of Selkirk, to Miss Nelly Hamilton, daughter of the Hon. John Hamilton.

Charles Bolton, Esq; of Amberly-hall, to Miss Bell, of Gloucestershire.

Samuel Lunn, Esq; of Ripon in Yorkshire, to Miss Forster, of Chelsea.

William Webb, Esq; of Pall-mall, to Mrs. Revell, widow of the late Thomas Revell, Esq.

D E A T H S.

RIGHT Hon. Margaret Countess of Cork and Orrery, Lady of the present Earl.

Hon. Sir Conyers D'Arcy, Knight of the Bath, and Knight of the shire for Yorkshire, at Aske, near Richmond in Yorkshire.

Rev. Dr. Bridges, Vicar of Weald in Essex.

Stephen Ramsey, Esq; in Bloomsbury-square.

Edward Marten, Esq; at Chelsea, Member of Parliament for the borough of Lancaster.

Right Hon. George Compton, Earl of Northampton and Baron Compton.

Charles Hay, Esq; at Bath.

Rev. Dr. Webster, Vicar of Ware and Thundrich in Hertfordshire.

Lady Sarah Cowper, sister of the present Earl Cowper.

Richard Goodlad, Esq; at Mile-end.

Henry Lintot, Esq; in the Temple.

Right Hon. the Marquis of Lindsey, eldest son of his Grace the Duke of Ancafter.

Kenelm Fawkener, Esq; elder brother of the late Sir Everard Fawkener.

Right Hon. Charles Butler, Lord Butler, of Weston in the county of Huntingdon, and Earl of Arran in the kingdom of Ireland, Lord High Steward of Westminster, and Chancellor of the University of Oxford, &c.

Richard Stratton, Esq; Turkey merchant, one of the Representatives in Parliament for Shoreham in Suffex.

Right Hon. Sir George Lee, Knt. Doctor of

Laws, Dean of the Arches, Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Member of Parliament for Launceston in Cornwall, and one of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council.

P R E F E R M E N T S.

REV. Mr. Bateman, to the rect. of Langford, with Ickburgh, in Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. Samuel Abson, to the rectories of Eckring and Eaton, both in the county of Nottingham.

Rev. Mr. Thomas Townley, to the vic. of Tidcombe in Lincolnshire.

Rev. Mr. Thomas Wake, to the vic. of Middleton Toney in Hertfordshire.

Rev. Mr. Territ, to the rect. of Weald in Essex.

Dr. Edward Simpson, to be Dean of the Arches, and Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

Rev. Mr. William Fullerton, to the vic. of Oxley, with the chapel of Welden, in Kent.

Rev. Mr. John Francis, to the vic. of Lakenham in Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. Bowman, to the vic. of Martham in Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. John Newland, to the vic. of Horton on the Would in the county of Bucks.

Rev. Mr. Ralph Webb, to the rect. of Weston in Suffolk.

P R O M O T I O N S.

From the GAZETTE.

CHARLES-Cottrell Dormer, Esq; to the dignity of knighthood, and likewise to be Master of the Ceremonies. And also

Stephen Cottrell, Esq; to be Assistant Master of the Ceremonies.

Sir Charles Powlett, Knight of the Bath, commonly called Marquis of Winchester, to be one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council; and likewise to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Southampton, and of the town of Southampton and county of the same.

Right Hon. Richard Earl Temple, to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Buckingham.

Robert Montgomery, Esq; to be one of the Commissioners for the receipt and management of his Majesty's Customs, and other duties, in Scotland, and the duties on all salt and rock salt imported, and upon salt made there.

B—K—TS. From the GAZETTE.

MARGARET Wade, of Chertsey, in the county of Surry, shopkeeper, dealer, and chapwoman.

Samuel Mellor, of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, distiller and chapman.

George Dighton, of the parish of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, London, vintner, dealer, and chapman.

John Titley, of Warrington, in the county of Lancaster, and John Titley, of Liverpool, in the said county, sail-canvas-makers, chapmen, and partners.

Richard Clough, Thomas Clough, Caleb Clough, and Sarah Ratcliffe, of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, copartners, dealers, and chapmen.

John Dod, of Newgate-street, London, cheesemonger,

William Sparry, late of Greenwich, in the county of Kent, scrivener, dealer, and chapman.

Thomas Read, of Wootton Bassett, in the county of Wilts, brazier.

John Hallett, of the parish of St. Catharine in the Tower Hamlets, in the county of Middlesex, sail-maker, dealer, and chapman.

John Grace the younger, of London, merchant.

Isaac Hart, of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, in the county of Surry, victualler, dealer, and chapman.

Robert Heath, late of the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, upholster, broker, dealer, and chapman.

John-Coxe Browne, now or late of the borough of Leicester, in the county of Leicester, draper, hosier, and chapman.

John Hampson, of Winchester-street, London, hosier.

William Richardson, of Tower-hill, London, merchant.

Charles Howell, of the parish of St. Botolph without Aldgate, in the county of Middlesex, shoe-maker, dealer, and chapman.

Robert-Hare Killingley, of Brown's buildings, St. Mary Axe, London, merchant, dealer, and chapman.

John Wright, of Angel-street, in St. Martin le Grand, London, dealer and chapman.

John-Taylor Bondfield, of Kingston-upon-Hull, mercer, woollen-draper, and chapman.

Aaron Anderson, of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, in the county of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer.

Chaddock Wright, late of Water-lane, Tower-street, London, merchant, dealer, and chapman.

George Nelson, Abraham Hoskins, and Benjamin Mather, all of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, merchants, dealers, chapmen, and partners.

John Haslen, of Liverpool, in the county of

Lancaster, merchant, cornfactor, and chapman.

John Cooke, of the city of Norwich, beer brewer, dealer, and chapman.

John Sowgate, late of Tendering, in the county of Essex, innholder and chapman.

John Lawson, of St. Dunstan's-hill, Tower-street, London, broker, dealer, and chapman.

Charles Fleuriau, of Craven-street, in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in the liberty of Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, jeweller.

Archer Hodgson, late of Plaistow, in the county of Essex, but now of Queen-square, near Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, warehouseman, haberdasher, and chapman.

Giles Cooper, of Leadenhall market, London, butcher.

Samuel Dixon, of Stockport, in the county of Chester, dealer and chapman.

Terence Dempsey, of Northwich, in the county of Chester, linen-draper, and chapman.

Francis Penny, of Bishops Waltham, in the county of Southampton, mercer, dealer, and chapman.

John Marshall, late of Budge-row, London, merchant, dealer, and chapman.

Richard Davids, of Mitcham, in the county of Surry, and Mary Kew, of the parish of St. Ann Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, linen-printers and partners.

Robert Cochran, of Watling street, London, warehouseman, dealer, and chapman.

Thomas Heath, of the city of Exeter, merchant.

George Moore, of Leeds, in the county of York, merchant, dealer, and chapman.

Samuel Sills, late of Newport, in the Isle of Wight, in the county of Southampton, factor, dealer, and chapman.

William Wright, of Leeds, in the county of York, grocer and chapman.

Adam Langton, of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, in the county of Surry, carpenter and chapman.

A General Bill of all the Christenings and Burials from December 13, 1757, to December 12, 1758.

Christened	Males	7347	Buried	Males	8931
	Females	6862		Females	8645
	In all	14209		In all	17576

Whereof have died,

Under Two Years of Age	5971	Sixty and Seventy	1208
Between Two and Five	1795	Seventy and Eighty	961
Five and Ten	717	Eighty and Ninety	370
Ten and Twenty	556	Ninety and a Hundred	68
Twenty and Thirty	1362	A Hundred and Two	2
Thirty and Forty	1589	A Hundred and Three	1
Forty and Fifty	1606	A Hundred and Four	1
Fifty and Sixty	1368	A Hundred and Six	1

Decreased in the Burials this Year 3737.

BOOKS published in DECEMBER.

A Poetical Translation of the Elegies of Tibullus; by James Grainger, M. D. Millar, 6 s.

The Cloister; or, The Amours of Sainfroid a Jésuit. Fleming, 3 s.

A Discourse on the Conduct of the Government of Great Britain, in Respect to Neutral Nations, during the present War. Griffith, 2s. 6d.

Memoirs of the celebrated Miss Fanny M——. Scott, 3 s. 6 d.

An Account of the new Tragedy of Cleone. Cooper, 6 d.

The Farrier and Horseman's compleat Dictionary; by Thomas Wallis, Surgeon. Owen, 3 s. 6 d.

Cleone, a Tragedy. Doddsley, 1 s. 6 d.

The happy Orphans. 2 Vols. Woodgate, 6 s.

A Catalogue of the Royal and Noble Authors of England. 2 Vols. Doddsley, 8 s.

Epistles Philosophical and Moral; address'd to Lorenzo. Wilcox, 5 s. 6 d. in Boards.

An Essay on Brewing; by Mr. Combrune. Doddsley, 3 s. 6 d.

A Description of the common Laws of England; by Henry Finch. Millar, 6 s.

Considerations on the Exchange of Seamen, Prisoners of War. Noon, 1 s.

Law, or a Discourse thereof; by Sir Henry Finch. To which are added, Notes with References; by Danby Pickering, Esq. Brown, 6 s.

Virtue, an Ethic Epistle. Griffith, 6 d.

The Reduction of Louisburg, a Poem. Owen, 1 s.

The South-Sea Fortune. 2 Vols. Wren, 5 s. sewed.

The Tartarian Tales. Tonson.

The Case of the Dutch Ships consider'd. Doddsley, 1 s.

A Letter from a Member of Parliament in Town to a noble Lord in the Country, on the French Expedition. Griffith, 6 d.

The virtuous Criminal; or, The History of Lord Stanley. Noble, 6 s.

A Meteorological Journal of the Weather, from November 24, to December 24, inclusive, 1758.

Opposite Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, Dec. 24, 1758.

JOHN CUFF.

Days	Barom.	Ther.	Ther.	Wind.	WEATHER.
Nov.	Inch.	low.	high.		
25	29.98	39	41	S. E.	A fair day.
26	29.95	36	40	E.	A sunshine morning, afternoon fair.
27	29.92	39	42	E.	A cloudy morning, afternoon small rain.
28	29.98	42	43	N. E.	A fair day.
29	29.95	39	42	N. E.	A cloudy day.
30	29.92	36	40	N.	A fair day.
Dec.					
1	29.85	38	40	N.	Ditto.
2	29.68	36	38	N.	A foggy day, afternoon wind W.
3	29.25	32	36	N.	A foggy morning, afternoon cloudy, wind N. E.
4	28.98	38	40	N. E.	A rainy day.
5	29.12	40	41	N. E.	Ditto.
6	29.65	38	39	N.	A fair day.
7	30.2	32	34	W.	A sunshine day, afternoon, wind N. W.
8	30.35	30	35	N. W.	A fair day, afternoon wind S. W.
9	30.05	38	42	S. W.	A cloudy day with small rain.
10	29.4	44	46	S. W.	Ditto.
11	29.68	44	47	W.	A fair day.
12	28.98	46	47	S. W.	A cloudy day.
13	29.9	41	42	N. W.	A fair day.
14	30.3	35	40	S. W.	A foggy morning, afternoon fair.
15	30.22	43	45	W.	A fair day.
16	30.1	45	46	S. W.	A fair day.
17	29.75	46	47	S. W.	Ditto.
18	29.68	48	50	S. W.	A sunshine morning, afternoon fair.
19	29.78	44	48	S. E.	Foggy early in the morning, afterwards a fair day.
20	29.75	44	47	E.	A fair day.
21	29.85	46	49	S.	A cloudy day, afternoon wind S. W. small rain in the evening.
22	29.78	47	48	S. W.	A cloudy morning, a rainy afternoon.
23	30.	43	47	W.	A fair day.
24	30.22	40	43	W.	A fair morning, afternoon cloudy with small rain,

About the Middle of January will be published,

The SUPPLEMENT to the Twenty-third Volume of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE, with several Copper-plates, and a complete Alphabetical Index to this Twenty-third Volume, &c.

Prices of STOCKS from November 26, to December 23, inclusive, 1758.

	BANK STOCK.	INDIA STOCK.	South Sea STOCK.	South Sea old Ann.	South Sea New Ann.	3 per Cent. reduced.	3 per Cent. consol.	3 per Cent. Bank 1751.	India Bonds, prem.	B. Cir. pr.
27	117	135½	100½	90½	91½	89½	90½	91½	11 2s	1 12 6
28	117	135½	100½	90½	91½	89½	90½	90½	11 0s	1 12 6
29	116½	136	100½	90½	91½	89½	90½	90½	11 1s	1 12 6
30	117½	136	100½	90½	91½	89½	90½	91	11 1s	1 12 6
1	117½	136½	100½	90½	91½	89½	90½	91½	11 0s	1 12 6
2	117½	137	100½	90½	91½	89½	90½	91	11 1s	1 12 6
3	Sunday.									
4	117	137	100½	90½	91½	89½	90½	90½	11 1s	1 12 6
5	116½	136½	100½	90½	91½	89½	90½	90½	11 0s	1 12 6
6	116½	137	100½	90½	91½	89½	90½	90½	11 1s	1 12 6
7	116½	136½	100½	90½	91½	89½	90½	90½	11 1s	1 12 6
8	116½	137	100½	90½	91½	89½	90½	90½	11 1s	1 12 6
9	116½	137	100½	90½	91½	89½	90½	90½	11 1s	1 12 6
10	Sunday.									
11	116½	136	100½	90½	91½	89½	90½	89½	11 1s	1 10 0
12	116½	136½	100½	90½	91½	89½	90½	90	11 0s	1 12 6
13	115½	136	100½	89½	90½	89½	90½	89½	11 0s	1 10 0
14	116½	136	100½	89½	90½	89½	90½	90	11 0s	1 10 0
15	117		100½	90	90½	89½	90½	90	11 19s	1 10 0
16	117		100½	90½	90½	89½	90½	90½	11 0s	1 10 0
17	Sunday.									
18	117		100½	90½	90½	89½	90½	90½	11 19s	1 10 0
19	116½		100½	90½	90½	89½	90½	90½	11 0s	1 10 0
20	116½		100½	90½	90½	89½	90½	90½	11 1s	1 10 0
21	116½		100½	90½	90½	89½	90½	90½	11 1s	1 10 0
22	116½		100½	90½	90½	89½	90½	90½	11 1s	1 10 0
23	116½		100½	90½	90½	89½	90½	90½	11 1s	1 10 0

	Bear-Key.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Oxford.	Henley.	Warminster.
Wheat	20 s. to 28 s. qr.	7 l. to 8 l. 15 s. load.	7 l. to 8 l. 14 s.	8 l. 10 s. to 9 l.	7 l. to 9 l.	34 s. to 48 s. qr.
Barley	12 s. to 18 s. 6 d.	18 s. to 21 s. qr.	14 s. to 22 s. 0 d.	17 s. to 20 s. qr.	16 s. to 22 s.	21 s. to 24 s.
Oats	12 s. to 16 s.	14 s. to 15 s.	15 s. to 19 s.	13 s. to 17 s.	14 s. to 18 s.	19 s. to 24 s.
Beans	16 s. to 24 s. 0 d.	28 s. to 36 s.	27 s. to 33 s. 0 d.	43 s. to 46 s.	24 s. to 34 s.	34 s. to 40 s.

BILLS of Mortality from Nov. 21, to Dec. 19. 1758.	
Chrif. { Males 591 } 1120	
{ Femal. 529 }	
Buried { Males 862 } 1672	
{ Femal. 810 }	
Died under 2 Years old 557	
Between 2 and 5 — 177	
5 and 10 — 80	
10 and 20 — 51	
20 and 30 — 133	
30 and 40 — 147	
40 and 50 — 137	
50 and 60 — 116	
60 and 70 — 130	
70 and 80 — 99	
80 and 90 — 39	
90 and 100 — 6	
100 and 110 — 1672	
110 and 120 — 159	
120 and 130 — 392	
130 and 140 — 791	
140 and 150 — 330	
150 and 160 — 1672	
160 and 170 — 344	
170 and 180 — 430	
180 and 190 — 440	
190 and 200 — 458	
200 and 210 — 1627	

Buried { Within the walls
 Without the walls
 In Mid. and Surry
 City & Sub. West.

Weekly, Nov. 28. —
 Dec. 5. —
 12. —
 19. —

Wheat peck loaf 1 s. 8 d. 1½
 Bags from 70 to 84 s.
 Pockets from 80 to 112 s.
 New Subscrip. 1758, 98½
 Coals per chaldron 2 l. 5 s.

Engraved for the Universal Magazine,



For J. Hinton at the King's Arms in Newgate, Str

The LIFE of ALGERNON SIDNEY, Esq.

With his Head curiously engraved.

Nothing is more useful and entertaining than the Lives of great and excellent Men; but it often happens that, through the Neglect of their Friends and Contemporaries, proper Materials are wanting, which is the present Case. One cannot but wonder that the Life of Algernon Sidney, a Man of such excellent Abilities, such a Lover of Liberty, and who died for that glorious Cause, was never attempted by any of his intimate Friends, and such as were acquainted with the most remarkable Passages concerning him. To retrieve this Error as much as we can, we shall lay together, in one View, what can now be gathered from various Authors, who occasionally mention his Name and Actions. And it is to be hoped, that this short Account, though very imperfect, may do some Justice to the Memory of that noble Person, and give some Instruction to our Readers.

ALGERNON Sidney, Esq; descended from a very ancient and honourable family, was second son of Robert, Earl of Leicester, by Dorothy, eldest daughter of Henry Piercy, Earl of Northumberland*; to whom his Lordship was married in the year 1618. The exact year Algernon was born is not certain; but it was most probably about 1622. His noble father was very careful to give him a good education; and in 1632, when he went Ambassador to Denmark, took his son with him; as also, when he was Ambassador to the King of France in 1636; and the Countess, his mother, in a letter to the Earl then at Paris, acquaints his Lordship, that she hears her son much commended by all that came from thence; and that one, who spoke well of very few, said 'he had a huge deal of wit, and much sweetness of nature.' Upon the breaking out of the rebellion in Ireland, the latter end of the year 1641, he had a commission for a troop of horse in the regiment of his father, who was then Lord-lieutenant of that kingdom; and he went over thither with his eldest brother, Philip Lord Viscount Lisle, distinguishing himself upon all occasions with great gallantry against the rebels. In the year 1643, he had the King's permission to return to England; for which purpose the Earl, his father, gave him likewise a licence, dated at Oxford June 22, that year; but, landing in Lancashire in August following, he was, by order of Parliament, brought up in custody to London, where he was prevailed on to take a command under them: And on the 10th of May, 1644, the Earl of Manchester, Major-general of several counties, constituted him Captain of a troop of horse in his own regiment. His brother, the Lord Viscount Lisle, being soon after appointed Lieutenant-general of Ireland, and General of the forces there, gave him the command of a regiment of horse to serve in the expedition

thither; and it appears by the MS. journal of the Earl his father, that he was likewise Lieutenant-general of the horse in Ireland, and Governor of Dublin; and that, before he went into that kingdom, he had the government of Chichester, and was in the battle at York, and several other engagements.

In January 1648, he was nominated one of King Charles's Judges†, though he did not sit among them. What his reasons were for declining this, we know not. It is manifest that he was, both by inclination and principle, a zealous republican; and, on that account, a violent enemy to Oliver Cromwell, when he assumed to himself the government, to which, as well as to that of Richard, his successor, he was absolutely irreconcilable. But, upon the resignation of Richard, the Long Parliament being restored in May 1659, and having passed a declaration; 'to secure the liberty and property of the people, both as men and Christians, and that without a single person, Kingship, or House of Lords; and to uphold the Magistracy and Ministry;' he adhered to them, and was appointed one of the Council of State, with the Lord Fairfax, Bradshaw, Sir Henry Vane, General Ludlow, Fleetwood, Mr. Neville, and others. On the 5th of June, he was likewise nominated, with Sir Robert Honeywood and Bulstrode Whitelocke, Esq; to go Commissioners to the Sound, in order to mediate a peace between the Kings of Sweden and Denmark. Mr. Whitelocke having declined this service, Mr. Thomas Boone was appointed in his room. The three Plenipotentiaries set out for the Sound in July following, and arrived at Elsinour on the 21st of that month; where they were attended by Admiral Montagu, afterwards Earl of Sandwich, who, in prospect of a revolution in favour of Charles II, to whom he was secretly engaged, resolved to return to England the month following with the

* Collins's Peerage of England, and Memoirs of the Lives and Actions of the Sidneys.

† Our authority for this article is taken from Echard's History of England, p. 675 and 697.

whole fleet. Colonel Sidney, who was averse to that resolution, wrote to the Council of State from Copenhagen, to complain of the Admiral's conduct in that point. His letters to his father, printed in the II^d volume of the Letters and Memorials of State of the Sidney family, and those written by him in conjunction with the other Plenipotentiaries, published among Secretary Thurloe's State papers, Vol. II, give us a very distinct account of his negotiations.

Things were at this time evidently tending to the restoration of Charles II; and, as it effectually happened, Colonel Sidney wrote to England, in a letter dated at Stockholm, June 16, 1660, that he looked upon all the powers, granted unto him, as extinguished by the coming in of the King; and in his letter of July 22, 1660, he observes, that he and his colleague had, the day before, taken their leave of the King of Denmark; and that himself was taking his way by Hamburgh and Holland; but did not yet very well know in what place he should stay, until he heard further from England. His father's answer to him from London, August 30, and the same year, among other particulars, apprises him, that he was accused of justifying the death of Charles I, and of having said, 'that it was the justest and bravest action that was ever done in England, or any-where else;' with other words to the same effect; and many scornful and contemptuous things of the King's person and family; which, if he could not exculpate himself, would hardly be forgiven or forgotten, as such personal offences made deeper impressions than public actions, either of war or treaty.

Colonel Sidney did not continue long at Hamburgh; for he was at Francfort upon the Maine, on the 8th of September 1660, from whence he wrote to his father, being determined then for Italy; and we find him at Rome in November following, from whence he wrote likewise to his father, on the 19th of that month, 'that he thought the counsel given him by all his friends, to keep out of England for a while, did clearly appear to have been good, by the usage his companions had already received.'

He had hitherto received very little support from his father; with whom he expostulates on that account, in a letter from Rome, of the 29th of December, 1660. However, he still continued his correspondence with his father, to whom he observes, in a letter from Rome, of March 12, 1661, 'that he apprehended orders from England to his prejudice, and such as might force him to change his station.' By the

next letter, dated April 8th, it appears, that his father had desired his picture, and was now inclinable to do something for his support. In another letter to his father, dated June 3d, from Frescati, he acquaints him, that Prince Pamphilio, nephew to the last Pope, had given him very convenient lodgings, in his villa de Belvedere, which he says is one of the finest in Italy.

After he had continued some time in Italy, he thought proper to draw nearer home, that, if an opportunity should offer, 'he might not, as General Ludlow observes, be wanting to his duty and the public service.' In his way, he visited that General, and his friends, in their retirement in Swisserland; assuring them of his affection and friendship, and no-way declining to own them, and the cause for which they suffered. He staid with them about three weeks; and, designing to go for Flanders, where he resolved to pass the ensuing winter, took his journey by the way of Bern, doing all the good offices he could for General Ludlow, and his friends, with the principal Magistrates of that city. He was at Brussels in the end of the year 1663, whence he wrote to his father, the 1st of December, concerning the transporting of a body of the best Officers and soldiers of the old army into the service of the Emperor.

In 1665, upon the breaking out of the war between England and the United Provinces, ten persons were sent by King Charles II. to Augsburg in Germany, to assassinate Colonel Sidney; and probably might have effected their design, if he, having undertaken a journey to Holland, upon business relating to the public, had not removed from that city before their arrival*.

He continued 'abroad till the year 1677, when he procured leave to return to England; and obtained a particular pardon, according to Bishop Sprat, 'upon repeated promises of constant quiet and obedience for the future.' Bishop Burnet affirms, 'that he came back when the Parliament was pressing the King into a war. The Court of France obtained leave for him to return.' He did all he could to divert people from the war; so that some took him for a pensioner of France. But he said our Court was in an intire confidence in France, and had no other design, in this shew of a war, but to raise an army, and keep it beyond sea, till it was trained and modelled.' But it is evident, from a letter of his to the honourable Henry Savile, the English Ambassador in France, that it was that Gentleman who obtained leave for him to return.

* Ludlow's Memoirs, Vol. III. p. 172.

The letter is dated from Nerac, December 28, but the year erroneously printed 1682. This letter has these remarkable words: 'My obligation to you is the greatest I have a long time received from any man, as I must value the leave you have obtained for me to return into my own country, after so long an absence, at a lower rate than the saving of my life. I will, without scruple, put myself intirely on the King's word, and I desire not to be a day in England unknown to him, or his Ministers.'

He was at Penshurst on the 13th of November, 1677, and then gave a discharge to the executors of his father's will, Robert Earl of Sunderland, Henry Sidney, Esq; his brother, and Sir John Pelham, Bart. for the legacy left him therein of 5000 and 100 l.

The year following, he stood candidate for the town of Guilford, in Surry; but, the Court opposing his election, he lost it; and, though he drew up an account of the irregular proceedings in it, yet he did not think proper to pursue his claim. In 1679, he stood likewise candidate for the borough of Bramber, in Suffex; but was not chose, the interest being before made by Sir John Pelham for his brother Henry Sidney, afterwards Earl of Romney.

In 1683, he was accused of being concerned in the Rye-house plot; and, after the Lord Russel had been examined, he was brought before the King and Council: He told them, that he would make the best defence he could, if they had any proof against him; but he would not fortify their evidence by any thing he should say; so that his examination was very short. He lay some time in the Tower, and was brought thence by Habeas-corpus, on the 17th of November, 1683, to the King's-bench-bar, where he was arraigned on an indictment of high treason. The indictment, at the time when he came into the hall, was so far from being found by the Grand Jury, as Sir John Hawles observes, that it was not so much as presented to them; but the King's Council, who had packed the Jury, knew well enough that it would be accepted, that is, found upon sight by the Jury, without any consideration; which was accordingly done. The indictment was for designing to depose the King, and to persuade the King's subjects to rebel; and that he did write a certain libel, wherein it was contained, that he (meaning King Charles II.) is subject to the law of God, as he is a man; to the people, who made him such, as a King, &c. To which indictment he would have put

in some exceptions, expressed in a parchment in his hand; but was told by the Court, that he must either plead, or demur; and upon no other terms exceptions could, or ought to be admitted: After which he pleaded not guilty. On the 21st of November, he was tried; at which time he insisted to have a copy of his indictment, as he had done when he was arraigned, but was both times denied. The first witness against him was Mr. West; against whom Colonel Sidney objected, because he was not pardoned: But it was answered by the Court, that he was a good witness in Lord Russel's trial, and therefore he should be in that. The Colonel then desired, that Mr. West might speak nothing but what he knew of him; but was answered by the Court, that he might give evidence of a plot in general, though the Colonel was not concerned in it; and it was called Sir William Jones's law. Then Mr. West proceeded, and gave evidence of what Colonel Rumsey, Mr. Nelthorp, and Mr. Ferguson told him of Colonel Sidney; but, of his own knowledge, he could not say any thing of the prisoner. Rumsey gave a like evidence to what he had done in Lord Russel's trial, with an addition of what Mr. West and Mr. Goodenough told him. Keeling gave evidence of what Goodenough told him; all which the Court agreed was no evidence against the prisoner. Then Lord Howard of Esrick gave the like evidence from the middle of January to that time, as he had done in Lord Russel's trial; except that he said, that the Earl of Salisbury was brought into the cabal, who was not mentioned before; and that the meeting at Lord Russel's was about a fortnight, or three weeks, after the meeting at Mr. Hampden's; whereas, in Lord Russel's trial, he says, it was about ten days after the meeting at Mr. Hampden's house: And here he made two notable speeches for Mr. Hampden, at the opening of the consultation, both which he had forgotten at Lord Russel's trial, nor could remember at that of Mr. Hampden, tho' in the last he was led by a great many questions to put him in mind of them. After his evidence given, Colonel Sidney was asked, whether he would ask the witness any questions; who answered, that he had no questions to ask him: Whereupon the Attorney-general said, 'Silence—You know the proverb.' The record of Lord Russel's conviction and attainder was given in evidence. Sir Andrew Foster swore, that Sir John Cockran and the two Campbells came to London. Sir Philip Lloyd, Clerk of the Council, proved the seizing of

some papers in the prisoner's house, and he believed the papers shewn in Court to be some of them. Shepherd, Cary, and Cook, swore, that the writing produced was like the prisoner's hand-writing. The Attorney-general desired, that some part of the writing should be read: The prisoner desired, that all of it should be read; but was answered by the Court, that the Attorney must have what part of it he would to be read; and afterwards the prisoner should have what part of it he would to be read likewise: But he persisted to desire, that all of it might be read. Then the writing was read, which was plainly an answer to a book; but what book was not mentioned; in which answer the rights of the people were asserted. The Earl of Anglesea gave the same evidence for the prisoner, of the Lord Howard's speaking of Lord Russel, and the plot, as he had done in that Lord's trial. The Earl of Clare observed, that Lord Howard, after Colonel Sidney's imprisonment, said, if he was questioned again, he would never plead; that the quickest dispatch was the best; he was sure they would have his life: And, speaking of the Primate of Armagh's prophecy, said, the persecution was begun; and he believed it would be very sharp, but hoped it would be very short; and said, he thought Colonel Sidney as innocent as any man breathing; gave him great encomiums, and bemoaned his misfortune; And, as for the Colonel's papers, he was sure they could make nothing of them. Mr. Philip Howard said, that Lord Howard said it was a sham plot. Dr. Burnet gave the same evidence, as he did in Lord Russel's trial. Mr. Ducas gave evidence, that Lord Howard said, he knew nothing of Colonel Sidney's being in any plot. Lord Paget gave evidence to the same purpose; as did likewise Edward Howard and Mr. Fenwick. Mr. Blake testified, that Lord Howard said, he had not his pardon; and could not ascribe it to any other reason, than that he must not have it, till the drudgery of swearing was over.

Sir John Hawles observes, upon a review of what has been said, that it is strange to see, what a progress was made, in the resolutions of points of law, to take away a man's life; as if, in Colonel Sidney's words, the Court and Council thought it their duty to take away a man's life any how. Mr. West, and several others, are admitted to give evidence upon hearsay against the prisoner; and their evidence summed up and urged as evidence to the Jury; and the reason given for it was, that he was admitted a good witness of a like matter in Lord

Russel's trial: Whilst, besides that, it was not true (for he was rejected in that trial, as it appears in print) yet, if he had been admitted, it was of no authority, as Colonel Sidney said, because he was excepted to. Of a like stamp is the evidence of the conviction of Lord Russel; though it must be owned, that Lord Russel's conviction was as good evidence against Colonel Sidney, as the Earl of Essex's murder was against Lord Russel, and no better. The same may be said of Rumsey's, Keeling's, Foster, and Atterbury, the messenger's evidence. Against the Lord Howard's evidence there were some objections, as in the Lord Russel's trial, with the addition of several other persons, testifying, that he said he knew not, nor believed any thing of the matter; and that he could not have his pardon, till he swore other persons out of their lives; which, in truth, was the sense of his expressions.

The King's Council, indeed, had thought of something since Lord Russel's trial, to palliate the matter of Lord Howard's sayings; for they bore hard upon his reputation, and looked, as if he would perjure himself at the expence of some persons lives; as his words are in Lord Russel's trial. 'Would you, say they, have had him confess the matter to those persons, to whom he denied it?' In answer to this it may be observed, that there is a difference between confessing and denying. Who asked him the question? What did it avail him to deny it to the persons testifying against him? And therefore, when he voluntarily said a thing untrue, unasked, not provoked, or compelled to do it, and which could do him no good, it was good evidence of his untruth; and that no credit ought to be given to what he swore.

With regard to the last part of the evidence, which related to the writing; both the indictment, and the evidence, was defective. As for the evidence, if the subject-matter of the writing had been evidence of treason, the indictment ought to have expressed, that he published it; which the indictment in this case did not; and upon good reason, which was, that the Jury might be put in mind, that the publishing of it was necessary to make it known; whereas they very well knew, that the evidence would not, nor did, come up to it. This was the first indictment of high treason, upon which any man lost his life, for writing any thing without publishing it; for, in Fitz-Harris's indictment, he was charged with publishing his libel; and so in all other indictments for writing, and upon good grounds; for, this being made

an overt-act of treason, it must be an evidence of a design to kill or depose the King, and the like. And as the consequence of what was contained in the writing; which was, that the power was in the people, &c. being in its nature no other, nor urged by the King's Council to any other intent, than to corrupt the minds of the subjects, could not be evidence of such matter, unless proved that he had writ and published it; whereof the last was not pretended to be proved.

That it was necessary to be expressed in the indictment, and proved at the trial, appears by the resolution of all the Judges of England, in Hugh Pine's case, reported, in Cro. Car. fol. 89, at a time when prerogative ran pretty high; wherein, besides the resolution, that no words charging the King with any personal vice were treason, there is the case of one Peacham, in the 33d of Henry VIII, cited, who was indicted for treason, for treasonable passages in a sermon never preached, nor intended to be preached, but found in writing in his study. He was found guilty, but never executed; for many Judges, at that time, were of opinion, that it was not treason, as the book says: Which, according to the evidence here given, was the express case of Colonel Sidney, admitting, that he wrote the book produced, and that the passages in it were treasonable.

And as this indictment was an original in the particular beforementioned; so it was a second of an innuendo indictment of treason. Fitz-Harris was the first. The prosecution against Car was an information, and judgment arrested after verdict; because it was by innuendo, of which no precedent could be produced. And, although in actions for words it was permitted, yet in criminal matters, being penal, it was resolved, that it ought not to be permitted; and certainly much less in treason. And as this indictment was an original in one part, and a second in another; so the evidence on it was an original in another part; which was proving the book produced to be Colonel Sidney's hand-writing; because the hand was like what some of the witnesses had seen him write; an evidence never permitted in a criminal matter before. The case of the Lady Car was truly cited by Colonel Sidney, against whom there was an indictment or information of perjury; in which it was resolved, that comparison of hands was no evidence in any criminal prosecution; and it must be owned, that at that time, besides Keeling and Twysden, there then sat in that Court Sir Wadham Wyndham, whom all will

own to have been the second best Judge, who sat in Westminster-hall since the restoration. And, if it be not evidence in a prosecution of misdemeanour, much less in treason, as Colonel Sidney said: Which inference, besides the reason of the thing, is supported by the authority of the Lord Coke.

But admitting Colonel Sidney wrote the book, and published it; yet if it were not done with a design to stir up the subjects into a rebellion; but was writ and published only '*disputandi gratia*,' as the import of the book plainly shewed it was; is was no more treason than the discourse between Blagrove and Mat. Lee, about taking the Tower, was. And supposing it was writ with that design; yet it not appearing when it was writ; how could a Jury, upon their oaths, say it was done with a design to raise rebellion against King Charles II, when, for aught that appeared, it was writ before he was King, or thought of: It might be writ in the time of Charles I. or of Cromwell, and designed against either of them, or any foreign Prince; and therefore could not be treason against King Charles II.

The evidence was an original in this particular also, as it was the first time that ever a particular expression in writing was given in evidence against a man in treason, without reading the whole writing; and for a very good reason given by the Jury in Fitz-Harris's case; which was, that there might be something in the writing not expressed in the indictment, which might explain the clauses in the indictment, so that they may bear another construction: And in that trial it was agreed, that the whole writing ought to be read; and was read accordingly. And it was the duty of the Court to have ordered, whether the prisoner or Jury had desired it or not, as they are upon their oaths to do right. But in Colonel Sidney's case, when this was pressed by him, it was denied; only some particular passages he might read, if he would; which he did not accept of, upon a very good reason, which he gave, which was, that he knew not the passages of the book, or at least did not remember them, and therefore could not call for them. It is true, that practice in civil matters is allowed to save time, where the mischief is not very great; because, if a passage in a deed or writing, material for either party, be omitted in reading, the matter may be brought about again: But in criminal, much less in capital prosecutions, they cannot be, unless a way can be found to bring a man to life again,

Almost all the circumstances of the trial are originals. The summing up of the evidence against him was barbarous, being invectives, and no consequences. It was said, that he was not only guilty of the practices which he was accused of, but he could not have been otherwise, because his principles led him to it: And it might with as good reason have been urged, that he not only was become, but was born, a traitor. The last matter remarkable in the trial was that of an overt-act, of which the Court said, it was resolved by all the Judges of England, that if a man buy a knife of J. S. to kill the King, and one witness prove, that he bought the knife, and another prove, that he bought it for that purpose, they are two witnesses of an overt act, within the statute of Edward VI. It were very fit to know who the Judges were, who gave that resolution, if it were but for the authority of the case; for the reason of it will scarce convince any man. They might as well have resolved that eating or drinking, or the most ordinary acts of a man's life, is an overt-act of high treason. The law hath taken that care for the evidence of high treason, which it hath not done in any other case; that it must be proved by an overt-act, proved by two witnesses. One would think at first sight of the statute that there should be two witnesses to the same fact. But that hath been adjudged otherwise: But still it was resolved that there must be two witnesses. But, if the resolution above-mentioned be law, it is plain there needs but one. It is true, if a man does an act for which he can give no reason, as placing a mine of powder in a place, which the King usually passes over, or planting a piece of cannon to shoot at a place which the King usually passes by; if he cannot give a credible reason, why he did it; and if another swears the purpose of the thing; it is two good witnesses within the act. It hath been said, that if a man be bound to his good behaviour, and wears a sword, it is a breach of the good behaviour: And perhaps heretofore, when swords were not usually worn, but by soldiers, it might be so, because it struck a terror into other people, as much as a blunderbuss, or the like unusual weapon, or the going armed in a coat of mail, for any person but a soldier, doth at this day: But no man will say, that now, when swords are usually worn by all sorts of people, that it is a breach of the good behaviour; and so that, which heretofore was a crime, is now by custom become none. It is therefore the unusualness, the unaccountableness of the circumstance, which makes it an evidence; which

cannot be assigned as a reason in the overt-act above-mentioned.

The last thing to be taken notice of is, that Colonel Sidney refused to ask Lord Howard any questions; from which it was inferred, that he assented to the truth of the matter sworn. But it is well known, that it is not prudent to ask a thorough-paced witness a question. In Mr. Hampden's trial his Council refused to do so for that reason. The Colonel being found guilty, when he was brought into the Court to receive sentence, he repeated his objections to the evidence against him; in which Judge Withins interrupted him, and by a strange indecency gave him the lye in open Court, which he bore patiently.

His execution was respited for three weeks, the trial being universally exclaimed against as a piece of most enormous injustice. After conviction he sent to the Lord Halifax, afterwards Marquis of Halifax, who was his nephew by marriage, a paper to be laid before the King, containing the main points of his defence, upon which he appealed to his Majesty, and desired he would review the whole matter: Whereupon the Lord Chief Justice Jefferies, who had tried him, said, 'That either Sidney must die, or he must die.' During his imprisonment, he sent for some Independent preachers, and expressed to them a deep remorse for his past sins, and a great confidence in the mercies of God. When he saw the warrant for his execution, he expressed no concern at it, and the change that was in his temper amazed all who went to him. He told the Sheriffs, who brought the warrant, that he would not expostulate upon any thing on his own account (for the world was now nothing to him) but he desired they would consider how guilty they were of his blood, who had not returned a fair Jury, but one packed, and as they were directed by the King's Solicitor; he spoke this to them not for his own sake, but for their sake. One of the Sheriffs was struck with this, and wept. He wrote a long vindication of himself, which Bishop Burnet says he had read; and that he summed up the substance of it in the paper which he gave to the Sheriffs; and, suspecting they might suppress it, he gave a copy of it to a friend: It was a fortnight before it was printed, though the speeches of those who had died for the popish plot were published the very next day; and it would not have been suffered to have been printed, but that written copies were daily dispersed. He met death with an unconcernedness which became one who had set up Marcus Brutus for his pattern. He was but a few minutes

minutes on the scaffold on Tower-hill ; he spake little, and his prayer was very short ; and his head was cut off at one blow, on the 7th of December, 1683, aged about sixty-one years. The next day his body was interred with his ancestors at Penshurst. The paper which he delivered to the Sheriffs sets forth his innocence, and the violent treatment which he had undergone, with such force, that it deserves to be inserted at full length :

Men, Brethren, and Fathers ; Friends, Countrymen, and Strangers :

‘ It may be expected that I should now say some great matters unto you ; but the rigour of the season and the infirmities of my age, increased by a close imprisonment of above five months, do not permit me.

‘ Moreover, we live in an age that makes truth pass for treason ; I dare not say any thing contrary unto it, and the ears of those that are about me will probably be found too tender to hear it. My trial and condemnation do sufficiently evidence this.

‘ West, Rumsey, and Keyling, who were brought to prove the plot, said no more of me than that they knew me not ; and some others, equally unknown to me, had used my name, and that of some others, to give a little reputation to their designs. The Lord Howard is too infamous by his life, and the many perjuries not to be denied, or rather sworn by himself, to deserve mention ; and, being a single witness, would be of no value, though he had been of unblemished credit, or had not seen and confessed, that the crimes committed by him would be pardoned only for committing more ; and even the pardon promised could not be obtained till the drudgery of swearing was over.

‘ This being laid aside, the whole matter is reduced to the papers said to be found in my closet by the King’s Officers, without any other proof of their being written by me than what is taken from suppositions, upon the similitude of an hand that is easily counterfeited, and which hath been lately declared, in the Lady Car’s case, to be no lawful evidence in criminal cases.

‘ But, if I had been seen to write them, the matter would not be much altered : They plainly appear to relate to a large treatise written long since in answer to Filmer’s book, which by all intelligent men is thought to be grounded upon wicked principles, equally pernicious to Magistrates and people.

‘ If he might publish to the world his opinion, “ That all men are born under a necessity, derived from the laws of God and

nature, to submit to an absolute kingly government, which could be restrained by no law or oath ; and that he that has the power, whether he came to it by creation, election, inheritance, usurpation, or any other way, had the right ; and none must oppose his will, but the persons and estates of his subjects must be indispensably subject unto it ; ” I know not why I might not have published my opinion to the contrary, without the breach of any law I have yet known.

‘ I might as freely as he publicly have declared my thoughts, and the reasons upon which they were grounded ; and I persuaded to believe, that God hath left nations to the liberty of setting up such governments as best pleased themselves.

‘ That Magistrates were set up for the good of nations, not nations for the honour or glory of Magistrates.

‘ That the right and power of Magistrates, in every country, was that which the laws of that country made it to be.

‘ That those laws were to be observed, and the oaths taken by them, having the force of a contract between Magistrate and people, could not be violated without danger of dissolving the whole fabric.

‘ That usurpation could give no right ; and the most dangerous of all enemies to Kings were they, who, raising their power to an exorbitant height, allowed to usurpers all the rights belonging unto it.

‘ That, such usurpations being seldom compassed without the slaughter of the reigning person, or family, the worst of all villainies was thereby rewarded with the most glorious privileges.

‘ That, if such doctrines were received, they would stir up men to the destruction of Princes, with more violence than all the passions that have hitherto raged in the hearts of the most unruly.

‘ That none could be safe, if such a reward were proposed to any that could destroy them.

‘ That few would be so gentle as to spare even the best, if by their destruction a wild usurper could become God’s anointed, and by the most execrable wickedness invest himself with that divine character.

‘ This is the scope of the whole treatise ; the writer gives such reasons as at present did occur unto him to prove it : This seems to agree with the doctrines of the most revered authors of all times, nations, and religions. The best and wisest of Kings have ever acknowledged it. The present King of France has declared, that Kings have that happy want of power, that they can do nothing contrary to the laws of their country ; and grounds his quarrel with the King

King of Spain, anno 1667, upon that principle. King James, in his speech to the Parliament, anno 1603, doth in the highest degree assert it; the Scripture seems to declare it. If nevertheless the writer was mistaken, he might have been refuted by law, reason, and Scripture; and no man for such matters was ever otherwise punished, than by being made to see his error; and it has not (as I think) been ever known that they had been referred to the judgment of a Jury, composed of men utterly unable to comprehend them.

‘ But there was little of this in my case; the extravagance of my prosecutors goes higher: The above-mentioned treatise was never finished, nor could be in many years, and most probably would never have been. So much as is of it was written long since, never reviewed, nor shewn to any man; and the fiftieth part of it was not produced, and not the tenth of that offered to be read. That which was never known to those who are said to have conspired with me, was said to be intended to stir up the people in prosecution of the designs of those conspirators.

‘ When nothing of particular application to time, place, or person could be found in it (as has ever been done by those who endeavoured to raise insurrections) all was supplied by innuendo’s.

‘ Whatsoever is said of the expulsion of Tarquin; the insurrection against Nero; the slaughter of Caligula, or Domitian; the translation of the crown of France from Meroveus’s race to Pepin, and from his descendants to Hugh Capet, and the like; was applied by innuendo to the King.

‘ They have not considered, that, if such acts of state be not good, there is not a King in the world that has any title to the crown he wears; nor can have any, unless he could deduce his pedigree from the eldest son of Noah, and shew, that the succession had still continued in the eldest of the eldest line, and been so deduced to him.

‘ Every one may see what advantage this would be to all the Kings of the world; and whether, that failing, it were not better for them to acknowledge they had received their crowns by the consent of willing nations, or to have no better title to them than usurpation and violence; which, by the same ways, may be taken from them.

‘ But I was long since told, that I must die, or the plot must die.

‘ Lest the means of destroying the best Protestants in England should fail, the Bench must be filled with such as had been blemishes to the bar.

‘ None but such as these would have advised with the King’s Council of the means

of bringing a man to death; suffered a Jury to be packed by the King’s Solicitors and the Under Sheriff; admit of Jurymen who are not freeholders; receive such evidence as is above-mentioned; refuse a copy of an indictment, or suffer the statute of 46 Edward III. to be read, that does expressly enact, It should in no case be denied to any man, upon any occasion whatsoever; over-rule the most important points of law without hearing. And whereas the statute, 25 Edward III, upon which they said I should be tried, doth reserve to the Parliament all constructions to be made in points of treason, they could assume to themselves not only a power to make constructions, but such constructions as neither agree with law, reason, or common sense.

‘ By these means I am brought to this place. The Lord forgive these practices, and avert the evils that threaten the nation from them! The Lord sanctify these my sufferings unto me! and, though I fall as a sacrifice to idols, suffer not idolatry to be established in this land! Bless thy people, and save them. Defend thy own cause, and defend those that defend it. Stir up such as are faint; direct those that are willing; confirm those that waver; give wisdom and integrity unto all. Order all things so, as may most redound to thine own glory. Grant that I may die glorifying thee for all thy mercies; and that at the last thou hast permitted me to be singled out as a witness of thy truth, and even by the confession of my opposers, for that Old Cause in which I was from my youth engaged, and for which thou hast often and wonderfully declared thyself.’

Upon the revolution, such regard was had to his innocence, and the justice due to his memory, that the Parliament made it one of their first acts to repeal his attainder, on the 13th of February, 1688-9.

Bishop Burnet’s character of him is, ‘ That he was a man of most extraordinary courage, a steady man even to obstinacy, sincere, but of a rough and boisterous temper, that could not bear contradiction. He seemed to be a Christian, but in a particular form of his own: He thought it was to be like a divine philosophy in the mind; but he was against all public worship, and every thing that looked like a church. He was stiff to all republican principles, and such an enemy to every thing that looked like a monarchy, that he set himself in high opposition against Cromwell, when he was made Protector. He had studied the history of government in all its branches, beyond any man I ever knew. He had a particular way of insinuating himself into people, that

that would hearken to his notions, and not contradict him.'

Several manuscript treatises of his in Latin and Italian, and an Essay on virtuous Love, in English, are still extant among the papers of his family at Penshurst: But his Discourses concerning Government, which alone will immortalise his name, were printed at London, in 1698, in folio, and reprinted there in 1704; and the edition of 1751 is the third of this noble

work, which, as the author of Free Thoughts in Defence of a future State observes, sufficiently supplies the loss of Cicero's six books De Republica, which has been so much regretted by men of sense and probity. In short, it is the noblest book that ever the mind of man produced; and we cannot possibly wish a greater or more extensive blessing to the world, than that it may be every-where read, and its principles universally received and propagated.

Some Properties of the Ash-tree, discovered by M. Tablet, an eminent French Physician.

THE ancients and moderns knew no other property of the ash-tree, but that its fruit, leaves, and bark, are a powerful aperitive. They rightly ascribed such a faculty to that plant, since it contains a considerable quantity of acids, and fixed salt, very acrimonious, though tempered with a considerable portion of oil, which preserves the parts from corrosion. If a lye is made with the ashes of the tree, a great deal of fixed salt may be extracted, the flavour of which does not appear so acrimonious as is commonly said. Upon this experiment it was thought fit to prescribe the use of that salt for a difficulty, or suppression of urine, occasioned by a thick serosity in the blood, which cannot be filtrated through the narrow capaciousness of the glands of the kidneys, or through the mucilaginous matter, which, adhering to the inside of the cavity of the kidneys, hinders that serosity from filling it.

Being full of a lixivial salt, which gets into the mass of the blood, it raises such a violent fermentation in that liquor, that the most subtle balsamic particles evaporate; which occasion many obstructions. Having therefore good reason to believe, as the event made it appear, that the essential salt of the ash-tree might attenuate, divide, and produce a fluidity in those mucilaginous humours; it was prescribed to some persons, who had been troubled with a difficulty or suppression of urine, three or four

days; and, about an hour after they had taken a drachm of it, they made water, and were purged by stools. The same dose was prescribed to some persons, who only wanted to be purged; and it had the desired effect without any griping in the guts. Some children troubled with worms, and several persons who had a looseness for several days, have been cured with that salt. The matter, children are generally full of, because they eat too often, and all manner of things, without digesting them sufficiently, being the only menstruum proper to hatch the eggs of worms; it is no wonder, since the salt of the ash-tree divides that corrupt matter with its sharp points, and cuts the tender bodies of those insects, that children should be freed from them. The same salt, running along the membranes of the abdomen, and the coats of the intestines, takes off a kind of hard slime, that sticks to them, and destroys or alters their peristaltic motion; by which means the cause of the tension being removed, the membranes resume their natural form or situation, on which digestion depends. Thus it has been evinced by several repeated experiments, that the salt of the ash-tree is not only a powerful diuretic, but also an excellent purge: And there is more reason to call it a panacea, than the preparation of mercury, which is neither so universal nor so safe a remedy.

Some curious Reflections on the Use of LANGUAGES, to discover the Origin of Nations.

HISTORICAL monuments being far from reaching the origin of nations, some use may be made of the vestiges of ancient languages that still remain, especially in the proper names of rivers and forests, and even of countries, towns, and men; for it may be laid down as a principle, that all proper names were originally appellative, and the question will be therefore to find out the signification of

those ancient names, which is not always impossible.

We learn, from a verse in the poet Venantius Fortunatus, that the word Ric, or Ricus, which was the termination of so many names among the Germani, Franks, Alemanni, Saxons, Goths, Vandals, &c. signified only fortis, strong; since that poet renders the name Chilperic, Adjutor fortis, a strong Helper; and Help, or Hulpe, is

used still, in the Teutonic languages, for *Auxilium*, Assistance.

One may observe, in the greatest part of our continent, some remains of an ancient prevailing language, which has been as it were perpetuated, by some words used from the British sea as far as Japan. Without dwelling upon the word *Sack*, which has been observed by so many grammarians, the ancient Celtic word *Mar*, or *Mare*, a Horse, not only remains still in the word *Marechal*, a word common to so many languages, but is not unknown to the most eastern Tartars, namely, to those who conquered China. Such is again the word *Kan*, King, Prince, derived from the verbs *Kan*, *Konnen*, which in the Teutonic languages signify posse, to be able; for it is well known that these words, King, *Konig*, *Chagan*, *Can*, denote, or denoted, a Monarch, a great Man, among all the Germanic nations, the *Sarmatæ*, the *Huns*, the *Persians*, the *Turks*, and the *Tartars*, as far as China.

Hence there is good reason to believe, that the greatest part of the words of that primitive language were formed by *Onomatopœia*; that is, men endeavoured to express, by a sound, the idea or passion excited in them, by the presence of certain objects; and that therefore, for example, the power and strength of those, who first usurped the empire over men, are in some measure represented by the strong pronunciation of the word *Kan*, which is owing to the letter *K*.

All the languages derived from that primitive language may be properly divided into two great classes. The first we may call *Japhetic*, or *Scythian* languages; these were spread through the northern countries, in which we may reckon all Europe. The second go by the name of *Aramean* languages, and were spoken in the southern countries. Among the latter the Arabic seems to have prevailed over all others, the *Syriac*, *Chaldaic*, *Hebrew*, *Punic*, and *Ethiopic* being only dialects of it. The *Persian*, *Armenian*, and *Georgian* are a mixture of the *Scythian* and *Aramean* languages. As for the *Coptic*, or *Egyptian*, there is so little affinity between it and the other southern languages, that its original might well be derived from the ancient language spoken in *Ethiopia*, before the *Arabians* penetrated into that country.

From the ancient *Scythian* language sprung those of the *Turks*, *Sarmatians*, *Finnonians*, and *Celtæ*: By the ancient *Scythians* are understood those nations that first inhabited the shores of the *Euxine* sea, and are called *Cimmerii* by *Homer*. A sur-

prising affinity is found between some words of the ancient *Scythian* language, preserved by *Herodotus*, and those languages which are originally Celtic, such as the *Greek*, the *Latin*, the *Irish*, and the *German*. That *Greek* historian informs us that the *Amazons*, a *Scythian* nation, were surnamed *Æorpata*, that is, Murderers of men, from these two *Scythian* words *Æor*, Man, and *Pata*, to kill: But this last word is very like the ancient *Latin* verb *batuo*, which signifies the same thing; and the word *Æor* comes very near these *Latin*, *Irish*, and *German* words, *Vir*, *Baro*, *Herus*, *Herr*, *Er*, *Var*, which denote a Man. In the *Greek*, *Latin*, and *German* languages, the etymology of the *Scythian* word *Arimaspi* may be found out. It was, according to the testimony of *Herodotus*, the name of a *Scythian* nation, so called because the men had but one eye; for, says *Herodotus*, *Arima* signifies one in the *Scythian* language, and *Spu* signifies Eye. We find some vestiges of those two words, both as to the sound and signification, in the *Greek* word *Ἔσπερος*, solitude; in the *German* word *Arm*, poor, desolate, forsaken; and in these *Latin*, *German*, *Italian*, and *French* words, *Specere*, *Spehen*, *Spiare*, *Espier*, which signify to see, to look. Thus it were to be wished that some learned man would give himself the trouble to make a collection of all the ancient *Scythian* words, as others have collected all the ancient terms used among the *Gauls*, *Phrygians*, *Egyptians*, &c.

If we take a survey of the several nations which may be deemed *Scythians* by extraction, we may begin with the *Turks*, with whom may be enumerated the *Little Tartars*, the *Calmucs*, the *Moguls*, and the eastern *Tartars*, because the languages of all those nations have a great affinity: Afterwards we may proceed to the *Sarmatians*, called since *Slavonians*, to whom may be referred not only the *Muscovites*, the *Poles*, the *Bohemians*, the *Moravians*, the *Bulgarians*, the *Dalmatians*, and the *Slavonians* of our time, but also other *Sarmatians* more northern, bordering upon the *Baltic* sea, and called *Wendi*, or *Wenedi*; of whom are still some considerable remains in the duchy of *Lunenbourg*, and in *Lusatia* and *Brandenburg*. Among the *Sarmatians* may also be reckoned the *Huns* and the *Avari*, who formerly invaded *Pannonia*, or *Hungary*; the *Rascians*, the *Servians*, the *Croatians*, and some other nations, are their posterity: As for the *Hungari*, they did not make themselves masters of *Pannonia* till a long time after, being come from the *Asiatic* *Scythia*, under the empire of *Charlemagne*. What shews that

the Huns were Sarmatians, or Slavonians, is, that, in the language of the latter, Coni, or Chuni, signifies a Horse; and it is well known that the Huns had no other troops but cavalry, as the Tartars; so that Hun and Horseman are one and the same thing. Besides, Jornandes, describing the funeral of Attila, King of the Huns, mentions a great feast, which he calls Strawa; a name used to this day, among the Slavonians, to denote a great apparel. As for what concerns the Finnonians, Tacitus, who calls them Fennos, represents them as a wild and fierce people, which very well agrees with the Laplanders and Samojedes, who are originally Finnonians. It is very probable that the inhabitants of Esthonia and Livonia, and some other nations that live along the shores of the Baltic sea, whose language has no affinity with the Slavonian, might be of a Finnonian race; but it is more than probable that the Hungarians, who came from Asia, are of the same race; the more, because there is no language in Europe that comes so near the Hungarian as the Finnonian.

The Celtæ came originally from Scythia, and spread themselves through the greatest part of Europe; they peopled, by degrees, Germany, Gaul, Italy, Spain, and Great Britain. Hence it seems well grounded that the ancient Britons were the first inhabitants of Ireland, and that the language of that country would afford the best means of reviving the ancient Celtic. The Cambrians, or Cimbri, now called among us the Welch, and the Anglo-Saxons, succeeded the ancient Britons. The first inhabitants of Italy were the Celtæ, who came from Germany and Gaul; and, in process of time, many Greeks, Lydians, Phrygians, Phœnicians, and other nations, were incorporated with them. The ancient Etrurian

language, which is no longer understood, the characters whereof cannot be read, was in all probability spoken by the ancient inhabitants of Italy. As for the Spaniards, it may be believed that they are generally of a Celtic extraction; but the Basques may well perplex any linguist, because, their language being so far different from all those that are known to us, it may be thought, with good reason, that, before the arrival of the Celtæ in Spain, that country was inhabited by some African colony, from which the Basques are descended.

Germany sent several colonies into France and Italy, and also furnished Scandinavia with new inhabitants, who drove away the Finnonians, or Laplanders. This opinion seems to differ much from that of several learned men in the north, who look upon the Germans as a colony of the ancient Goths. Certain it is, that this origin would have some probability, if the inhabitants of the remotest parts of Sweden and Norway spoke the Germanic language. These inhabitants are Laplanders, or Finnonians; but their language has no affinity with the German. It may, notwithstanding, be said, that the Germans, having increased in Scandinavia, spread themselves again through Germany; for it is certain that the Cimbri, the Saxons, the Heruli, the Vandals, and some other nations, came from the shores of the Baltic sea; but this happened long after the first migrations.

From these cursory reflections on the use of languages, to discover the origin of nations, an ingenious person, besides satisfying curiosity, may find wherewithal to supply with very probable conjectures the deficiency of historical monuments. The hint is improveable, and in the main may be attended with some utility.

The History of the Marchioness de Pompadour concluded.

(Continued from our last, Page 297.)

D'Estiollles, forced to obey, went to his place of exile, where, still distractedly fond of his wife, his violent agitations threw him into a fever, that made his life despaired of. He recovered however by the strength of his constitution and the advice of friends, who represented to him the folly of throwing away his life for the sake of a false ungrateful woman, that would only rejoice at it. He was about twelve months at Avignon, when, time and reflection operating a due effect, he grew more reconciled to his fortune; he then made interest to be recalled to Paris, which he obtained on the promise of being a passive non-reclaimer of his

wife. To this favour, if such it may be called, were added advantages considerable enough to make him easy, if fortune could compensate the loss of the beloved person: He had places and employments to the amount of more than four hundred thousand livres a year, besides gratifications for favours he should ask for others, which were sure to be granted him. Though he never sees his wife, they correspond amicably by letter; and, when Madame Pompadour used to go formerly much to plays and operas at Paris, which she now rarely does, he received, and still receives, previous notice of her design, that he may keep out of

the way : One reason for this was to avoid the attention of the audience to their countenances on such an occasion ; another reason might be her own confusion at the thoughts of meeting the eyes of a man once so near to her, and whom she had so ungratefully injured.

Since his return to Paris, being satisfied that all irregularities in him would be placed to the account of his wife, as originally the cause of them, he plunged into the most dissolute course of life ; and she on her side, being declared the King's mistress in form, employed herself in riveting the chains of her royal lover. Abundantly provided with art, she had thoroughly studied his temper, his humour, his inclination, and so perfectly conformed to them that she fixed him to her, by creating in him a despair of finding another woman with whom he could be so easy and happy.

She soon discovered, that, of all the faculties of pleasing, none would have greater power to hold him fast than that of amusing him. Kings have more hours of dulness than other men, from having early exhausted their pleasures, through the facility of coming at them ; so that it must be a great genius that can procure for them, in pleasure, the graces of novelty and variety. In both these points Madame d'Estiollès was sovereignly the King's woman. To all the graces of her person, and her acquisitions from education, was added the art of trifling, an art so necessary at Courts. The veriest bagatelles had the power of pleasing, by her knack of treating them ; No-body could tell a story, or relate the little adventures of the Court and town, with more humour or a better grace. She sung ; she played upon most instruments in a masterly manner ; she danced with all the lightness and air of a nymph, of which she had all the delicacy and freedom of shape : But that in which she excelled was the exact adapting the display of these accomplishments to the call of the moment. Thus, by preventing weariness, she was sure not to lose the merit of all the entertainment she had afforded. No pleasures were thought such, which had not the stamp of her contrivance, or the sanction of her approbation ; all of them were required to be à-la-Pompadour. At those petits soupers the King is so fond of, and where he lays aside all the stiffness of state, no one more than she contributed to animate the company. The King, in short, had so many reasons to be sensible that she was necessary to the pleasure of his life, that he had no temptation to inconstancy.

Deeply impressed with a grateful and

tender sense of all she was to him, he thought no marks of it too much for her : He presently gave her a marquissate, with the title of the Marchioness of Pompadour, and his privy purse was intirely at her command. Her father obtained his pardon, and an ample provision for life ; her brother was created Marquis de Vandière, on which the Courtiers jeu de mot, or playing on the word, was remarkable, who called him le Marquis d'Avant-hier, that is, the Marquis of yesterday ; but, to elude the sting of the jest, though trifling, he soon after took the title of Marquis de Marigny, in virtue of a marquissate of that name he had by the King's bounty been enabled to purchase.

The royal mistress now engaged in a very expensive system of life : She drew from the King whatever sums she pleased, which, together with the unbounded traffic she made of her favour and influence, by her procurement of employs, posts, jobs, and other beneficial emanations from the royal authority, helped her to accumulate a prodigious fortune, part of which is said to be lodged in most of the banks of Europe, and part of it is more apparent, as being employed in buildings. But, difficult as it must seem for a mistress to be thus constantly receiving from and squeezing her keeper, her art was too refined to have its effects ruined by letting itself be seen ; and never was the game of disinterestedness better played, without prejudice to interest ; for she seemed to ask nothing, yet obtained every thing.

In the mean time such high marks of distinction, joined to so unbounded a profusion, could not but create the person on whom they were conferred a number of enemies. The dissatisfaction seemed to be general, and Madame de Pompadour, even in the infancy of her power, had like to have been the victim of the rising storm. As the occasion was very singular, and made a great noise, it cannot be improper to particularise it.

On a certain day that the Duke of Burgundy, the Dauphin's eldest son, then an infant, was to be shewn to the people, who came in great concourse to see him, one Madame Sauve, the wife to a Clerk in the office of M. d'Argenson, Secretary at war, was in waiting : The child was placed in a cradle, on the inside of a balustrade, to defend it from the croud pressing too close upon it. As soon as the room was cleared, Sauve, approaching the cradle, as she took the Prince out, gave a scream, occasioned by a packet sealed up, which she said she found there. It was directed to the King, and, being delivered to Madame de Tallard, the Governess, she immediately carried it to

him. On being opened it was found to contain some grains of corn, allusive to the scarcity that then reigned, and a letter full of bitter expostulations with the King on his mis-government and scandalous attachment to la Pompadour; not without threats even of a second Ravallac, if he did not reform his conduct, and take more care of his people.

The King was greatly shocked at this, not so much from the tenor of the letter itself as from the manner of its conveyance. La Pompadour knew herself detested by M. d'Argenson; and, her suspicion instantly landing upon him, she did not fail of communicating it to the King: Besides, as Madame Sauve was suspected of being his mistress, it was probable to believe he was at the bottom of the mystery. But the very broaching the suspicion against a Minister of such high credit had like to have been fatal to her own favour: The Queen, the Ministers, almost the whole Court, took side against her, alledging that the whole affair was an artifice of her own, executed by some obscure agent of hers, and levelled at a man who had no fault but thinking no better of her than she deserved. The King, even with all his partiality for her, was staggered with the unanimity and vehemence of the clamour against her. Madame Sauve, who had found, or pretended to find the packet, had been narrowly examined; but, her answers only increasing the perplexity, and the suspicions thickening against her, she was taken into custody and sent to the Bastille, from whence she never came out. Her husband had fled on the first notice of her being apprehended, but returned some time after, on being amply justified. It may be presumed, however, that d'Argenson was intirely innocent, since the cloud that had hung over him was presently dispelled, and himself, at least to all appearance, restored to the King's former confidence; and, as to la Pompadour, the storm had only shaken her to fix her the firmer, and it was no sooner blown over than the King appeared more infatuated with her than ever. The Court was also given to understand the extent of her influence; and no offence was more severely resented than any mark of disrespect to the woman whom the King delighted to honour.

She had not lived many years with the King, in quality of his mistress, in the most extensive sense of that word, before she was disqualified from discharging what is commonly thought the most essential function of it. A female disorder had grown upon her to such a height, that the King was

forced to abstain from any intimate approaches to her, by the advice of his physicians, who represented them as not compatible with his health. The whole Court, and not improbably herself, were surprised to see she could keep possession of the King, in circumstances so fit to cool and disgust him; but, his predominant passion being for amusement, none so well gratified it as her, and he even now appeared more enslaved than ever; which was evident from his disgracing Monsieur de Maurepas, a highly favoured Minister of state, for presuming, on this accident of her health, to reflect on her compliment of a nose-gay of white roses to him, on a certain festival, by saying, 'That he thought she would make his Majesty, some time or other, a present of white flowers.' This was not the only example of the danger of offending her: Monsieur de Resselier, a Knight of Malta, for censuring the King's weakness for her in four satirical lines, was condemned to the iron cage at Mount St. Michel, a sentence much severer than death; for in this cage the prisoner can neither stand upright nor lie at length, and has no posture left for him but that of sitting: In this irksome condition he was detained seven years, and had no other mitigation but by being transferred to the dismal prison of Pierre-Encise, where he also could not enjoy the liberty of his limbs. At last Pompadour, satisfied (as well she might) for what he had suffered, procured his release, and leave to return to Malta.

It would be endless to produce all the instances of her arrogance, that so often provoked the secret scorn and derision of the Court; as, among others, her suffering no stool or chair, besides her own elbow-one, in her dressing-room, where she received company sitting at her toilette; her affecting a princely air, in having a Gentleman-usher; her obtaining the honours of the Louvre, which particularly consist in the privilege of a stool to sit on in the presence of the Queen, and of being presented to her to be embraced, which is the ceremony of investiture; and, as if all this was not enough, her taking it in her head to be Dame du Palais, or Lady of the Palace to the Queen; a place never given but to Ladies of the highest distinction for birth, rank, and character. This too she obtained, though with great reluctance on the Queen's side, who was at last obliged to desist from any further opposition to the King's will.

It has already been mentioned, that, before her intimacy with the King, she had a daughter by M. d'Estiollles: The King was very fond of her, by her resembling the

the mother in more than one point; and she was with reason looked upon as one of the greatest fortunes in Europe. This daughter unhappily died of the small-pox, at the age of between thirteen and fourteen, and defeated the mother's fond hopes of her being married to one of the Princes of the House of Nassau; but with what probability of success is not said. On whom now must revert la Pompadour's cares of accumulating wealth? Her daughter is dead—Will she let her brother enjoy the fruits of her rapacious toils? No; he is unworthy.—Shall then his progeny be blessed with her opulent stores? Perhaps they may; but, as he continues single, it is ardently to be wished that he may not too long remain unmatched, lest all Europe should have to lament the extinction of the august house of Poisson.

Some time after la Pompadour's infirmity had made her, in a certain sense, unapproachable to the King, his person, if not his heart, was considered as offering a vacancy. A young Nobleman produced to him, for this purpose, a portrait in miniature of a young girl, beautiful beyond imagination, and assured him that the original was not hard to be had: This piqued the King's curiosity, and perhaps his desire; and he said he should not be sorry to see her.

The name of this young creature, who was scarce fourteen, was Murphy; she was born in France, but originally of Irish extraction. The King, at sight of her, readily confessed that her picture had done her less than justice: Her extreme beauty, the freshness of a complexion (of which the comparison to roses would be a compliment to roses) her springing bloom, her infant graces, the air of sweet timidity natural to that age, and yet increased by the over-powering sense of his presence; the innocence he presumed, and it is assured found in her; all conspired to excite desires, of which there was no necessity for one of his rank to languish an instant for the gratification of: He signified his pleasure, and she came ready disposed to conform to it. Then it was that he enjoyed a feast of pure nature; a feast too good for a King, whose taste is too vitiated, by all the false refinements of Courts, to have even an idea of beauty's being exalted by simplicity.

Young Murphy was now become the King's little mistress in form, the essential part of the ceremony having been consummated upon her. He had however no mind to produce her openly at his Court, though, if beauty could give rank, she might have taken place of an Empress. The privacy

in which he proposed to keep his little novice was rather a kindness to her; for, if he should think fit afterwards to bring her into public life, she would by this means be broke to it by more tolerable degrees.

The point was now to procure some snug retired place at hand, where she might be kept under the care of proper persons; but a place accommodated to all these ends was not easily to be found: His good friend la Pompadour helped him out in this perplexity, to which she added the merit of not appearing to know that she was helping him.

As there was not a motion made, nor a step taken by the King, of which she had not the earliest intelligence by her spies, and persons of confidence near his person, she was soon apprized of this new fancy. Nothing was less fit to alarm her, than his thus picking out a raw unexperienced girl for his amusing himself with, in the way that she could not amuse him herself. She had at least nothing to apprehend from her head; and so obvious was the fitness of this choice to calm any alarm in her, that it was by many believed to be of her own suggestion, and even management; but in this probably she was wronged.

On being acquainted with the King's embarrassment about getting a private convenient place for his new mistress, she took the first opportunity of letting him know, that she was heartily tired of a small house, for which she once had a great fondness; and she intreated his Majesty to relieve her from the care of it, and dispose of it as he pleased; but did not at the same time drop a single hint of her knowing that he wanted such a conveniency, nor for what he wanted it.

He gladly accepted this her so well-timed resignation of a place, extremely convenient for his actual purpose. It was commonly called la Pompadour's hermitage: Imagination can hardly figure to itself a more delicious retreat: The most rural stile was preserved through every part, and every thing for use or ornament of the inside expressed a sweet neatness and a noble simplicity. Nothing, in truth, was unnatural in this retreat, except the owner of it la Pompadour herself, who, with a ridiculous and surfeiting affectation, used to come here in the stile of a shepherdess of Arcadia, and give herself the air of amusing herself with country housewifery, and playing the dairy-maid, by way, forsooth, of unbending from the fatigues of a Court, and of forgetting for a while her present greatness, as she long had done her primitive littleness.

To this retreat was young Murphy brought; a figure and character much more congenial to the spirit of the place than the owner; and here the King resorted to her at his hours of conveniency or desire. She was kept in such sequestration that very few indeed of the Ladies of the Court had admittance to her, and even those few (so dangerous are all Court connections!) she could not see with impunity, as may be observed by the following instance, in which the King gave so shining a proof of his superior attachment to la Pompadour.

In one of his hours of dalliance with his new mistress, and in the spirit of familiarity, so natural on such an intimacy, she asked him archly, 'How matters stood between him and his old woman?' The King, enraged at these words, commanded her to tell him who had tutored her in that strain; and the poor girl, frightened out of her wits, without hesitation gave up the person.

It was the Marshallefs d'Etrees, who immediately, for her suggesting to the girl those words, was banished to her estate in the country. As to young Murphy, if this incident was not the occasion, it was at least the epocha of his resolution to part with her; a resolution that was hastened by the circumstance of her being with child by him. He had an aversion for natural children, by reason of the troubles, in his minority, occasioned by the pretensions of the natural sons of Lewis the Fourteenth; and, in the view of preventing the like, he procured a husband for her, who, though a man of quality, was uneasy enough in his fortune to overlook the slur of such an alliance, in consideration of the great advantages it brought with it, an ample settlement on the wife, and the child wherewith she was pregnant, and to which he was to pass for the father, and the future interest he might reasonably presume from that circumstance. One of the conditions of the match was, that he should keep her in the country, and not suffer her to come near the Court.

Thus ended the adventure of the fair Murphy.—But la Pompadour, not content with triumphing over the Marshallefs d'Etrees, involved in her projects of revenge the Marshal, her husband, incontestably one of the greatest Generals of France. The consequence was the recall of d'Etrees, when in the full career of victory; and the substitution of Richelieu, who lost all the ground the other had won. La Pompadour received collaterally another retribution from Richelieu, in gratitude for his promotion: This was his connivance of the traffic she made of her influence in naming forage-contractors, superintendants of the hospitals,

victuallers, and other jobs for the army, which were constantly given, not to those the fittest for the service, but to those who gave her the most money.

The following scene is currently attributed to d'Etrees, after his return to Court on quitting the command of the army in Germany: The King could not refuse him a gracious reception, but intimated that he should take it well if he would see la Pompadour: The Marshal complied; and, waiting upon her, made her the following speech: 'I come, Madam, by the King my Master's command, to pay you my respects: I know perfectly well the nature of your sentiments towards me; but I rely too much on the King's justice to be afraid of them.' With these words, which he left her to digest as she might, he withdrew, without waiting for her answer.

The sacrifice of so able a General, and in so critical a conjuncture, was followed by the dismissal of the Secretary of state, d'Argenson, without any mitigation of his disgrace; this was chiefly occasioned by his joining with a Bishop, and other Courtiers, in opposing la Pompadour's entrance to see the King, at the time he lay ill of the wound he received from Damien. M. Machault, the Keeper of the Seals, was also obliged to go out of power the same day with d'Argenson, for representing, with some warmth, the excessive expences of the King in his petits-soupers with la Pompadour: So true it is, that, when once affairs are put upon so irregular a footing as a woman's whim, every thing becomes precarious.

The King's neutrality, with regard to the contending parties about Jansenism, was owing, as it is thought, to la Pompadour's suggestions. The scheme was well enough calculated to serve a present purpose in fleecing the people; but in fact it was a kind of craft, not much superior, in point of dignity, to a pettifogger's nursing a litigation for the sake of his gain by it.

By this time all ranks, all classes of the people, concurred in one point, the hatred of la Pompadour. Whenever she came to Paris, crowds followed her coach, hooting, and showering upon her invectives and maledictions, which proceeded at length to such an intolerable height, that she has not for some years dared to go thither, unless perhaps incognito. In short, the nation in general holds her in the utmost abhorrence.

It has been said, that she was treating with the King of Prussia for the purchase, from him, of the sovereignty of Neuchâtel, a province of Switzerland; nay, that the

treaty was consummated, with reserve to declare it in proper time ; and that the money was actually paid, though at a time that France was at war with him, which would be a species of treason. The motive assigned for this transaction is, that la Pompadour, sensible of all the odium she has incurred, and the danger to her, on the King's demise, of falling a prey to her powerful and numerous enemies, might providently have in view to secure herself in time such a retreat.

Though it stands plain, from facts that admit no dubious interpretation, that ambition, vanity, insolence, and artifice essentially constitute her character ; it must not be thought that some virtues, or appearances of virtues, do not sparkle from amidst all this rubbish. It does not appear, that, with all the world's keenness for discovering matter of imputation to her, she ever gave it room to tax her with any of those gross gallantries, to the suspicion of which the very sound of King's mistress commonly leads : Excepting her false step with the King, there lies no reproach against her for want of virtue. She also cannot but deserve some commendation for her benefactions in general to men of wit and letters, and her patronage of music, painting, sculpture, architecture, and other liberal arts, let her motive be what it will.

It has been said that la Pompadour has an exquisite taste ; but there would perhaps be greater propriety of expression in saying, that she had an uncommon fancy. Many proofs of it might be given, but one may suffice :

On a visit the King made her at Bellevue, (that beautiful seat he had caused to be built for her at so lavish an expence, that no invention was wanting to art, nor no art to luxury) la Pompadour, who was prepared for his reception, led him into an apartment, at one end of which folding doors opened into a parterre on a level with it. It was the depth of winter, and the first thing that met his sight was a garden, composed of ranges of flower-vases, the contents of which were in full blow, in all the liveliest colours of the spring, whilst at the same instant his smell was struck with a diffusion from them of their sweetest natural odours. This could, however, be but a momentary illusion, since the flowers were no other than artificial ones of porcelain, in the closest imitation of nature ; and the scent they exhaled proceeded from their being strongly impregnated, every flower with its peculiar essence.

No abatement of la Pompadour's favour

has hitherto appeared, notwithstanding all the clamours raised against her ; she seems to have fast riveted the King's chains, by a flexibility that gains all her ends, and by adopting herself to all his moods and turns of temper, like the creeping plants, that, as they climb, follow and humour the bent of the tree they wind round and prey upon.

Having brought the history of la Pompadour down to the present instant, there now only remains to give some description of her person. In order to do this, it will hardly be thought improper to distinguish times ; the one, when in her full powers of beauty she made a conquest of the King, about fifteen years ago (for so long she has reigned) ; the other, the present one.

She might be about three-and twenty, when she at length accomplished what she had been so long laying out for. Her complexion was naturally very fair, with eyes full of fire and meaning, of which the great life they gave to her face was not unpleasingly tempered with a certain air of languor and tenderness it received from a constitution rather inclined to sickness. Her features were all perfectly delicate ; her hair of the chestnut colour ; her stature of the middle size ; and her shape of accurate symmetry, as nothing, in fact, could more beautifully taper into slenderness of waist.

At present, being about thirty-eight years of age, it is hard to say what her face may be, under a layer inch-deep of red and white. It may be presumed she has her reasons for falling in with that fashion of the Ladies of the French Court, which equally concealing a bad or a good complexion (for they almost all use it) breeds such a ridiculous sameness that there is hardly any distinguishing one face from another, no more than in a flock of sheep ; at the same time that the red is so glaringly predominant, they might be taken for so many figure-dancers, masked for executing a dance of furies.

La Pompadour's face being by this means out of the question, there remains but to observe, that, besides the change easily to be imagined that years may have made in her person, her disorder has reduced her to so frightful a state of leanness, that it is but just all bodily appetite towards her should cease, since it must starve on the little substance it would find in her, being almost as disincumbered of flesh, and as impalpable, and elusive of embraces, as one of the infernal shades on the banks of the Stygian lake. Combine with the idea of this painted sepulchral figure, another not amiss symbolised by it, that of the mask of artifice over

all her hollowneſs of heart, and you have pretty juſtly before you, in body and in ſpirit, amidſt all the ſurrounding glare of greatneſs, wealth, and kingly favour, that object of pity and contempt, the preſent la Pempadour.

Some further Anecdotes concerning the celebrated Doctor Boerhaave. (See Page 291, Vol. XXIII.)

S I R,

I Am now near 70 years old; and in the year 1722, after having unſucceſſfully applied to ſome phyſicians of the greateſt note in London, I was deſired by one of them to paſs a year in Holland, that I might be under Dr. Boerhaave's conſtant inſpection at Leyden, to whom reſorted from all parts of Europe perſons of the moſt diſtinguiſhed rank in caſes of extreme difficulty, moſt of which he either cured or relieved. For my own part, he perfectly cured me, when I little expected it; and therefore I was much pleaſed to read over the paſſages relating to him in your laſt Magazine; eſpecially as I had myſelf heard the ſame expreſſions from his own mouth, and know him to be the very man as he is deſcribed; but there is one material fact, of which I can inform the public, that may be well worth your notice, and therefore I ſent it you for your next Magazine.

It is aſſerted, that Dr. Boerhaave, having obtained ſome remiſſion from the ſeverity of the gout, determined to try whether the juices of fumitory, endive, and ſuccory, taken thrice a day in large quantities, (namely, about half a pint each doſe) might not contribute to his relief; and 'that, by a perseverance in this method, he was wonderfully recovered.'

This is partly the truth, though not the whole truth; for I converſed with him daily at that very time. He took indeed the juices abovementioned for a fortnight, or thereabouts, as near as I can remember; yet 'it was not by the perseverance in this

method alone he was ſo wonderfully recovered;' for when he found his ſtomach would bear the juices of theſe three herbs, and he ſeemed to receive ſome benefit from them, he told me he would add, and accordingly directed the juices of two more herbs, namely, water-creſſes, and male ſpeedwell; and that he would likewiſe take every day half an ounce of four gums well beat up together in equal quantities, namely, gum ſagapenum, gum opoponax, gum ammoniacum, and gum galbanum. — He ſwallowed a drachm of theſe made into twelve pills four times in a day, drinking after them half a pint of the expreſſed juices of the abovementioned herbs; and this he continued to do for three months or more, after which I never heard that he had any return of the gout, though he lived ſixteen years longer. The Doctor was a very large man, and his caſe peculiarly bad; therefore I ſuppoſe he judged it neceſſary to take theſe medicines in larger quantities, and to continue them longer than he would have directed to the generality of his patients.

I thought it my duty to acquaint the public of this important fact, as I happened to have the copy of Boerhaave's original preſcription by me; and the more ſo, as what I have here mentioned may probably be of uſe to ſome of my fellow-creatures, after I am dead and gone, and when all other medicines have been found ineffectual. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

S E N E X.

On Conſcience, relatively to the wiſe Conduct of Providence in puniſhing Guilt.

CONSCIENCE is the law of the all-wiſe Author of nature, written on our hearts, or properly the application of this law, as it regards the judgments we ſhould form of particular actions. It is like a Cenſor noting and obſerving our actions, and therefore it has not undeſervedly been called by ſome a portion of the virginſoul, as not admitting the leaſt blemiſh of prevarication. Hence good actions beget ſecurity in the conſcience, but bad cauſe anguiſh and vexation, which is better known by experience than explained by words: For, if it be painful to us to abide by the judgments of thoſe we live with,

and to put up with their reprehensions, it will be more ſo to be condemned by our own reaſon, and to carry about us ſo ſevere a Judge of our actions: And thus it is that conſcience performs the function both of a witneſs and judge, when it reprimands us for having done amiſs, as Juvenal ſays:

But why muſt thoſe be thought to 'ſcape,
who feel
Thoſe rods of ſcorpions, and thoſe whips
of ſteel,
Which conſcience ſhakes, when ſhe with
rage controuls,
And ſpreads amazing terrors thro' their ſouls?
X x Not

Not sharp revenge, nor hell itself, can find
A fiercer torment than a guilty mind ;
Which day and night does dreadfully ac-
cuse,
Condemns the wretch, and still the charge
renews.

Many instances might be given of the wonderful force of those inward compunctions and horrors, that sometimes possess a guilty mind, and are awakened there by the most unexpected circumstances. When these at once let loose upon the unhappy patient, the beloved associations of interest, power, or pleasure, burst asunder like bubbles of air ; the whole scene of his past life rises full to his view, and appears big with extravagance and frenzy ; the base or wicked part he has acted, stares him in the face, nor can he find any relief from those stings of remorse that pierce his inmost frame, till he has disclosed his guilt, expelled the exorbitant passion, and becomes sensible to more worthy sentiments and affections.

Our acquaintance with history and the world will suggest to us many examples of this kind, in which it must be confessed that the hand of the Sovereign Physician of nature is very conspicuous. We shall beg leave to mention one, because it is a true story, and happened in a neighbouring state not many years ago :

“ A jeweller, a man of a good character and of considerable wealth, having occasion, in the way of his business, to travel at some distance from the place of his abode, took along with him a servant, in order to take care of his portmanteau. He had along with him some of his best jewels, and a large sum of money, to which his servant was likewise privy. The master having occasion to dismount on the road, the servant watched his opportunity, took a pistol from his master's saddle, and shot him dead on the spot ; then rifling him of his jewels and money, and hanging a large stone to his neck, he threw him into the nearest canal. With this booty he made off to a distant part of the country, where he had reason to believe that neither he nor his master were known. There he began to trade in a very low way at first, that his obscurity might screen him from observation ; and, in the course of a good many years, seemed to rise, by the natural progress of business, into wealth and consideration ; so that his good fortune appeared at once the effect and reward of his industry and virtue. Of these he counterfeited the appearances so well that he grew into great credit, married into a good family ; and by laying out his hid-

den stores discreetly, as he saw occasion, and joining to all an universal affability, he was admitted to a share of the government of the town, and rose from one post to another, till at length he was chosen chief Magistrate. In this office he maintained a fair character, and continued to fill it with no small applause, both as a Governor and a Judge ; till one day, as he sat on the bench with some of his brethren, a criminal was brought before them, who was accused of having murdered his master. The evidence came out full, the Jury brought in their verdict that the prisoner was guilty, and the whole assembly waited the sentence of the President of the Court (which he happened to be that day) with great suspense. Mean while he appeared to be in an unusual disorder and agitation of mind ; his colour changed often : At length he arose from his seat, and, coming down from the bench, placed himself just by the unfortunate man at the bar, to the no small astonishment of all present. “ You see before you,” said he, addressing himself to those who had sat on the bench with him, “ a striking instance of the just awards of Heaven, which this day, after thirty years concealment, presents to you a greater criminal than the man just now found guilty.” Then he made an ample confession of his guilt, and of all its aggravations, particularly the ingratitude of it to a master who had raised him from the very dust, and reposed a peculiar confidence in him ; and told them in what manner he had hitherto screened himself from public justice, and how he had escaped the observation of mankind by the specious mask he had wore. “ But now,” added he, “ no sooner did this unhappy prisoner appear before us, charged with the same crime I was conscious of myself, than the cruel circumstances of my guilt beset me in all their horror, the arrows of the Almighty stuck fast within me, and my own crime appeared so atrocious, that I could not consent to pass sentence against my fellow-criminal till I had first impannelled and accused myself ; nor can I now feel any relief from the agonies of an awakened conscience, but by requiring that justice may be forthwith done against me, in the most public and solemn manner, for so aggravated a parricide. Therefore, in the presence of the all-seeing God, the great witness and judge of my crime, and before this whole assembly, who have been the witnesses of my hypocrisy, I plead guilty, and require sentence may be passed against me as a most notorious malefactor.” We may easily suppose the a-

mazement

mazement of all the assembly, and especially of his fellow-judges. However they proceeded, upon his confession, to pass sentence upon him; and he died with all the symptoms of a penitent mind. An exemplary

instance of the fatal effects of an exorbitant passion; and of the tremendous justice of Providence, in detecting one of the most cool and artful villains, after such a long concealment!

The History of ENGLAND (Page 185, Vol. XXIII.) continued.

We are now come to the discovery of the famous conspiracy known in England by the name of the Popish Plot, which makes one of the principal periods of this reign, and has given occasion to many politicians to exercise their talents; some in supporting the reality; others in exposing the falsity of it. What I have been saying is sufficient to demonstrate the impossibility for any Historian whatever to please two sorts of men, whose sentiments are diametrically opposite, and who, through prejudice, religion, passion, and party interest, are previously disposed to believe or disbelieve the Popish plot; an Historian is in vain impartial, if his readers are not so. The course of this history engages me to speak of this famous conspiracy, on which depend all the events of the rest of this reign; it may well be judged, that I do not expect to satisfy all the world; this I take to be an impossible thing. What therefore I propose is, to inform the reader of the conspiracy itself, whether true or false; of the reasons and proofs alledged in maintenance of the reality or falshood; and to have the inward satisfaction of saying nothing but what I believe to be true.

But, before I proceed to particulars, it is absolutely necessary to clear some ambiguities which I have observed in the writers of both sides, that the reader may be the better prepared to be upon his guard.

1. The word Plot in English, and Conspiration in French, are always taken in a bad sense. Their general signification is a design, but an unlawful design to attempt something against the person of the King or his Ministry, against the constitution of the government, against the established religion; in short, a design bad in itself, wherein the public is concerned, and for the execution whereof means and instruments are already prepared. But, if any one maintains there is nothing unlawful in a design to change a bad religion established, in order to introduce a better; or if, on supposition that a government was established by force and violence, it is affirmed there is nothing ill or unlawful in a design to restore it to its ancient state; it is plain this will only be a dispute about words: Thus the fact or design in itself may be allowed, which by some will be termed a plot, whilst

others will not give it that name. This has been the case with some authors who have spoken of the Popish plot; they own there was a design to alter the form of the government, and subvert the Protestant religion, and yet deny there was a plot.

2. This plot, true or false, contained three particular designs: 1. To kill the King. 2. To subvert the government. 3. To extirpate the Protestant religion, and establish Popery. Most of the writers, instead of considering these three articles as branches of one and the same plot, have affected to separate them. Some have chiefly insisted upon the design of killing the King, and slightly touched upon the other two; they believed themselves able to prove the falshood of this design, and therefore concluded that there was no real plot. Others, meeting with some improbabilities in the depositions of the witnesses concerning the design of killing the King, have chiefly endeavoured to prove the two last articles, from whence they have inferred there was a true and real plot. The reader must be upon his guard against these artifices which intirely alter the state of the question, and always remember, that the plot did not consist in the single design to kill the King, or in the single design to subvert the Government, or in that to change religion, but in all these three designs united together, and making but one and the same conspiracy.

3. Those who assert the reality of the plot, pretend, that the King, the Duke of York, and some of the Ministers were the heads and contrivers; and give many proofs, some of which have already appeared in the transactions of this reign. The opposite party object, that it is a manifest contradiction to make the King author of a plot to take away his own life: That, besides, conspiracies of subjects against their Sovereigns have been common, but to accuse a Prince of a plot against his subjects is a thing never heard of. To these objections it is answered, that, though the plot contained three articles, the two last only were essential, and of these the King was the head and contriver: That the article of killing the King, though placed first, was only consequent to, and dependent upon, the two others: That this was only the attempt

tempt of some of the conspirators, who believed there was no readier way to execute the plot, than by setting the Duke of York upon the throne, who was less timorous, and more active and daring than his brother: That therefore there is no contradiction in the supposition, that the King was the head and author of the two designs of subverting the government, and changing religion; and that the other was carried on by some persons without his privity, in order to advance the progress of the plot: That therefore the difficulty of this objection proceeds from the preposterous joining the three articles, when they ought to be separated; as on other occasions they are separated, where they ought to be joined. As to the second objection, that it is impossible a King should plot against his subjects, it is drawn from the word Plot, which is very rarely applicable to a Sovereign; but it is by no means impossible for a King of England, whose power is limited by law, to form a design of establishing an arbitrary and despotic government, as appears in the examples of Edward II, Richard II, James I, and Charles I. Now a man may refuse, if he pleases, to give to such a design the name of a Plot, provided he does but own the reality of the thing.

4. Lastly, it may be proper to premise, that there are three opinions concerning the reality or falshood of this plot. The first is of those who believe it true in all its branches and circumstances; the second of those who believe it absolutely false, and invented on purpose to exasperate the people against the King and the Duke of York; the third of those who believe it true with regard to the design of rendering the King absolute, and altering religion, but doubtful with respect to the design of killing the King; and who, after duly weighing the pro and con, think they ought to suspend their judgment on this article. I thought it necessary to arm my readers with these few observations against the prejudices they may have received in reading other Historians, who scruple not to disguise and curtail the facts, to pass over in silence such as are disadvantageous to them, to insist and lay great stress upon others; to insert in their relations many stories admitted by their party, but supported with no authority; to add numberless insinuations founded only on their prejudices; in a word, to suppose continually what they have undertaken to prove. This would evidently appear in a disputation in form, but is very easy to be done in a continued narrative, where the writer inserts whatever he thinks proper.

The 12th of August (the day after the

signing of the treaty of Nimeguen) Dr. Ezrael Tonge, a London divine, applied himself to one Christopher Kirkby, who had some interest at Court, to tell the King there was a plot against his person. Kirkby discharging his commission the next day, whilst the King was walking in St. James's Park, the King ordered him to bring Tonge to him at eight that evening. Tonge came to Whitehall at the appointed hour, and delivered to the King a writing or narrative, which, in forty-three articles, contained the particulars of a plot. The King, after looking over it superficially, told Tonge he was going to Windsor the next day, but would put the paper into the hands of the Lord treasurer Danby, on whom he ordered him to wait the next morning.

Accordingly, on the 14th of August, Tonge waited on the Treasurer, who asked him if the paper left with the King was an original or a copy. Tonge answered, it was a copy of a writing which had been thrown into his house without his knowledge; but fancied it was by a certain person who had often entertained him on subjects of the like nature. Some days after, Tonge returned to the Treasurer, and told him he knew the man, who had even put into his hands another narrative larger than the former, which he had delivered to the Treasurer. After the Earl had looked over the paper, he asked Tonge, whether he knew the two men spoken of in the narrative, as the persons designed to kill the King, and went by the names of Honest William and Pickering. Tonge answered, he knew them, that they walked frequently in the Park, and, if a trusty person was appointed to go with him, he doubted not but he should have an opportunity of giving him a sight of them in a very short time. The Treasurer asked if he knew where they lodged, that they might be secured. Tonge answered he did not, but would endeavour to inform himself.

The Treasurer, having given the King an account of what he had learned from Tonge, and of the contents of the two narratives, desired at the same time, that a warrant might be issued for apprehending Honest William and Pickering; and that some other Members of the Council should be informed of an affair which concerned his Majesty's life. But the King would neither suffer the two men to be apprehended, nor permit the Earl to speak of it to any person living, and particularly to the Duke of York.

Some days after, Tonge sent word to the Lord Treasurer, that he knew where Honest

nest William and Pickering lodged; that some of the intended assassins were to go within two days to Windsor; and that he would give notice of the time fixed for their journey, that they might be arrested at their arrival. But, some days after, he pretended the journey had been prevented by an accident to one of their horses. The King from thence concluded the whole to be a fiction; and though the truth might easily have been discovered, by apprehending the two men whose lodgings were known, he would never permit either that they should be apprehended, or the affair communicated to any Member of the Council; saying, 'he should alarm all England, and put thoughts of killing him into people's heads who had no such thoughts before.'

This reason being, as appears, very weak, it can only be inferred from the King's conduct, that he believed not the plot, or had some interest to shew he did not believe it.

Three days after, Tonge writ to the Earl of Danby, that a packet of letters was to go to the Post-house in Windsor, directed to one Bedingfield, a priest. The packet came indeed; and Bedingfield, after reading the letters, carried them to the Duke of York, telling him 'he feared some ill was intended him by the said packet, because the letters therein seemed to be of a dangerous nature, and that he was sure they were not the hand-writing of the persons whose names were subscribed to the letters.' The King, being more confirmed in the belief that there was nothing real in the pretended plot, seemed resolved not to permit the papers or informations received from Tonge to be produced. But the Duke of York was so very earnest to have the letters, directed to Bedingfield, examined by the Council, that the King at last consented, and gave the Treasurer leave to declare at the same time the intelligence received from Tonge; and so the affair became public.

I have not yet mentioned the famous Titus Oates, the principal actor in this play, because, having resolved to advance nothing but what I believe exactly true, I did not think proper to adopt whatever has been said concerning him and his secret conferences with Dr. Tonge, of which not a single voucher is produced. However, I think myself obliged briefly to relate what has been advanced by others, though with no other certainty than their own testimony:

'Titus Oates was the son of a ribbon-weaver, who, afterwards turning Anabap-

tist preacher, and being chaplain to a regiment of Cromwell's forces in Scotland, was there shut up in prison upon Overton's plot against that usurper; but having the fortune to escape, upon the King's restoration, he conformed to the Church, and got the living of Hastings in Suffex, where he continued till he thought fit to return again to his former Anabaptistical station. This son of his had his first education at Merchant-tailors school in London, and next in the University of Cambridge, where he was student in two colleges, Caius's and St. John's, and where he left no reputation behind him for his parts or learning; though he seemed distinguished for a tenacious memory, a plodding industry, and an unparalleled assurance, besides a particular canting way that appeared in his academical exercises. Removing from thence, he got into orders, and, for a while, officiated as curate to his father; after which he enjoyed a small vicarage in Kent, whence he removed to another in Suffex; and after that, for some time, got into the Duke of Norfolk's family, when he particularly sided with the Socinians at London; so that he became very uncertain as to his principles and religion, and infamous as to his morals. In the last year, 1677, being abandoned and destitute of common necessities, he fell into the acquaintance of Dr. Ezrael Tonge, a city divine, a man of letters, and a prolific head, filled with all the Romish plots and conspiracies since the reformation. This man was remarkable for his parts and great reading, but of a restless and humorous temper, full of variety of projects, and scarce ever without a pen in his hand and a plot in his head. At first, he seemed to entertain Oates out of charity, who then went by the name of Ambrose; and, complaining that he knew not where to get bread, the Doctor took him to his house, gave him cloaths, lodging, and diet, and told him he would put him in a way. After which, finding him a bold undertaker, he persuaded him to insinuate himself among the Papists, and get particular acquaintance with them: Which being effected, he let him understand, that there had been several plots in England to bring in Popery, and, if he would go beyond-sea among the Jesuits, and strictly observe their ways, it was possible there might be one at present; and if he could make that out, it would be his preferment for ever: But, however, if he could get their names, and some informations from the Papists, it would be easy to rouse people with the fears of Popery.'

Pursuant to this advice, Oates reconciled himself to the church of Rome, and, according

cording to some, even entered into the Society of the Jesuits. In April 1677, he was sent to Valladolid in Spain, where he remained six months, and then returned to England. After a month's stay, he was sent to St. Omer's, the English seminary, for farther discoveries. In short, the latter end of June the same year, he returned to England, and repaired to his friend Tonge, furnished with materials picked up at St. Omer's. Out of these materials Tonge and Oates, at several conferences together, either at London or in a hired house at Lambeth, framed the papers or narratives delivered by Tonge to the King and the Lord-treasurer Danby, as copies of what Oates had written with his own hand.

I omit many circumstances of what is said to have passed between Tonge and Oates, which seem to suppose either that there was some third person who related all these particulars, or else that one of the two discovered them before his death. The intent of this recital is, as may easily be seen, to shew, that Tonge and Oates were the inventors of this plot, which made so much noise afterwards, and never existed, but in their heads. It must be owned, that if this was well proved, it would be a sufficient evidence, that the plot discovered by Oates was a fiction. In the recital it appears, that Tonge, a divine, having a prolific head, filled with all the Romish plots and conspiracies since the reformation, fancies it possible there may be one now on foot. He persuades Oates to insinuate himself among the Papists, turn Catholic, and be admitted into the Society of the Jesuits, in order to have an opportunity of making discoveries. Oates complies; returns from St. Omer's, freighted with materials, out of which these two men draw up a narrative of a horrid plot against the person of the King, the Government, and the Protestant religion; and Tonge undertakes to deliver it to the King. If all this be true, there is need of no other proofs; this alone is sufficient to demonstrate, that the plot was a fiction and a chimera. Wherefore, if ever there is reason to give the readers some assurance of what is advanced with so many circumstances, it is in such a case as this, which alone decides the question. But I must warn the reader, that those who have advanced these facts have not vouchsafed to give the least proof. They have not said, that they were received from such or such persons then living. They have cited no authors before them, nor, in short, produced one voucher of what they have advanced concerning facts, which naturally could not come to their knowledge but by some extraordinary

means. It is a design managed between Tonge and Oates alone, without the intervention of any third person. It is certain neither Oates nor Tonge revealed these pretended particulars before their death, or ever retracted their informations. It is therefore justly wished, that those who have reported their secret conferences with such particular circumstances, had produced some authority for what they have advanced.

Here follows the substance of the writing delivered by Tonge to the King, in form of a deposition. Titus Oates was the speaker, though he had not signed it, and though his name did not appear in it.

‘ That, in April, 1677, the said deponent was employed by Strange, the then Provincial, Keins, Fenwick, Harcourt, and other Jesuits in London, to carry their letters to one Father Suiman, an Irish Jesuit, at Madrid in Spain: That, in his journey, he broke open the said letters, and found therein an account given of what Jesuits they had sent into Scotland to encourage the Presbyterians to rebel; and that they feared not success in their designs, by reason of the King's being so addicted to his pleasures, and their interest in the Duke of York, &c. That he saw several students sent out of England to Valladolid, who were obliged by the Jesuits of the college to renounce their allegiance to his Majesty of Great Britain; and that one Armstrong, in a sermon to the students there, did affirm, that Charles Stuart, the King of England, is no lawful King, but comes of a spurious race, and that his father was a black Scotchman, and not King Charles the First; with several other traitorous words and correspondences which he there discovered. Being returned to England, where he made farther discoveries, about the beginning of December, the said deponent was sent with another treasonable letter, written by Strange, and several other Jesuits, to St. Omer's, wherein was expressly mentioned their design to stab or poison the King; and that they had received ten thousand pounds from la Chaise, which was in the hands of one Worsly, a goldsmith, in London. There was likewise inclosed a letter of thanks to Father la Chaise, which the deponent carried to him from St. Omer's to Paris. During this his journey, and being abroad, he saw and read many other letters, all tending to the same end of cutting off the King, subverting the present government of England, and restoring the Romish religion; and they were so confident as in some of them to say, That his Majesty of England was brought to that pass, that is, so possessed of their fidelity, that if
any

any malecontents among them should not prove true, but offer to discover, he would never believe them.'

But one of the principal things he tells us in this narrative was, 'That in April, 1678, he came over from St. Omer's with more Jesuits, to the grand consult which was held in May, by about fifty Jesuits, at the White Horse tavern in the Strand, where they met and plotted their designs for their Society: From whence they dispersed into several clubs, five or six in a company, where they signed a Resolve for the death of the King, with the manner how it was to be done; which the deponent, as a messenger, carried from one company to another, to be signed. Very shortly after, he returned to St. Omer's; and towards the end of June came back to England, where he soon became privy to the treaty with Wakeman to poison, and Honest William and Pickering to shoot the King; and that he heard Keins, a Jesuit, preach a sermon to twelve persons of quality in disguise; wherein he asserted, That Protestant and other heretical Princes were ipso facto deposed, because such; and that it was as lawful to destroy them, as an Oliver Cromwell, or any other Usurper, &c.'

Besides these new discoveries, he tells us, that he learnt several other remarkable particulars from them; as, 'That the late wars, and many other mischiefs, were brought about by them; but more particularly the dreadful fire in 1666, which was principally managed by Strange, the Provincial; in which their Society employed eighty or eighty-six men, he could not tell which, and spent seven hundred fire-balls; and, over and above all their vast expence, they were fourteen thousand pounds gainers by the plunder, amongst which was a box of jewels, consisting of a thousand caracts of diamonds. He farther learnt, that the fire in Southwark, in the year 1676, was brought about by the like means; and, though in that they were at the expence of a thousand pounds, they made a shift to get two thousand clear into their own pockets.'

This deposition, as I said, was at last communicated to the Council by the King's permission. Probably, the King so managed, that the Council took no great notice of this affair, and looked upon the discovery as a forgery. After that, the Lord Treasurer, seeing he was clear of the business, since it was imparted to the Council, would no longer hearken to Tonge, but, when he came, dismissed him, either unheard, or with injurious language. This made Tonge and Oates resolve to bring the affair before the Parliament. But, as they had cause to fear, that the Court would find

means to suppress this deposition, or represent it as a writing without name and authority, they applied to Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, a Justice of Peace in St. Martin's parish, and Oates requested him to receive his oath, that the paper which he put into his hands contained matters of treason, and other high crimes. Godfrey was unwilling to grant their request, and the rather because he was not suffered to read the particulars; but at last, Tonge deposing upon oath that the same had been communicated to the King, Oates was sworn, and a certificate given him. This was the 6th of September.

Some time after the King returned to Whitehall, and the Council, being informed of the resolution of Tonge and Oates, and fearing to be accused of negligence in an affair which concerned the King and the public, or influenced by some other motive, resolved to examine into the bottom of this matter. For this purpose, the 27th of September, six weeks after the King had received the first information, Tonge was sent for by the Council, but, not coming till the Council was risen, was ordered to attend the next day. In this interval Tonge took another copy of Oates's deposition, and, it is pretended, inserted several articles which were not in the first; but these new informations are not specified. However, this was the copy which was afterwards published under the title of Oates's Narrative. This copy being finished, Tonge and Kirkby carried it to Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, the Justice, and left it in his hands.

On the morrow the Council examined Tonge and Kirkby, and then ordered Oates to be called in. After their examination Tonge and Oates had lodgings assigned them in Whitehall, by order of the Council, with a guard for their security, and a weekly salary for their subsistence. And now the Privy-council, for above a week, sat twice a day on this affair, and employed Oates, as he was the first discoverer of the plot, three days and nights to search after and seize the persons of the conspirators, and secure their papers. By his means, and upon his depositions, were arrested Sir George Wakeman, the Queen's Physician; Mr. Edward Coleman, the Duke of York's Secretary; Mr. Richard Langhorn, Thomas Whitebread, John Gawen, Anthony Turner, William Ireland, William Marshall, William Rumley, James Corker, Thomas Pickering, and many others. The eight last were Romish priests or jesuits. In Coleman's house were found letters which greatly confirmed Oates's testimony, and will be hereafter mentioned.

[To be continued.]

Some

Some Observations on the Theory of Machines put in Motion by the Wind.

With the Description of a Mill, curiously engraved, whose Wings turn horizontally.

THE air, being a fluid, ought in some respects to follow the same laws that water does. It is well known, that, when the velocity of water is different, its impressions are as the squares of the velocities; in like manner, when a wind goes quicker than another, it not only strikes an opposite body with greater force, because it goes faster, but because there are more parts of air that strike at the same time; and the number of these parts will be greater as the velocity is greater; whence it will follow, that of two winds, whereof the first might have two degrees of velocity, and the second three; the impression of the first will be to the impression of the second, on equal and directly opposite surfaces, as the square of 2 is to the square of 3.

Naturalists are convinced, by a multiplicity of experiments, that it is with air as with water. Some, for this purpose, have made use of a machine, in which the air was successively pressed by different weights, and rushed out by an open tube. Hence it was seen what weight the air could counterbalance at its going out, and the force of its impression on the surfaces it met with; as also how long it was in going out entirely, according to the different velocities it received from the different weights it was loaded with.

Air goes quicker out of its tube, when pressed by greater weight; that is, when the velocity is three or four times greater; and the impression it makes at going out on opposite surfaces, is nine times, sixteen times greater, always in a duplicate ratio of the velocities; and therefore the several weights, these different velocities impress on it, are to each other as the squares of the velocities.

The velocity of wind ought to be 24 times greater than that of water, to strike the same surface with equal force. This velocity of the wind may be known by its shock; for, supposing that, by an experiment made with all necessary precautions, it was found, that a certain wind had made an impression of 12 ounces against a vertical surface of a foot square; to know the velocity of this wind, it may be said, that as 19 ounces are to the square of 24, so 12 ounces are to the square of the velocity sought for, which will be found to be about 363, whereof the root is 19 feet 4 inches.

It being the same thing, whether the air goes with a certain velocity to strike against an immoveable surface, or whether, the air

being at rest, the surface strikes against it with the same velocity; it follows, that the impression received by the surface ought to be expressed by the square of the velocity. Thus, firing two shots from the same piece of cannon, the first charged according to the weight of the ball, the second according to the half only of the weight; and supposing here the effects proportional to their causes; the velocity of the first ball will be double that of the second; consequently, the resistance of the air, on the first, will be quadruple the resistance of the air on the second; whereupon it will be necessary to observe, that the surface, which receives the impression of the air, is not expressed by that of the ball, but by the superficies of its great circle.

If two pieces, of different bore, were charged in proportion to the weight of their balls, it is certain that the two balls would go with the same velocity, because the impulsions would be proportioned to the masses. Notwithstanding, the large ball will go much farther than the small, because the circle it presents to the air is less, in proportion to its mass, than the circle of the small ball is, with regard to its own.

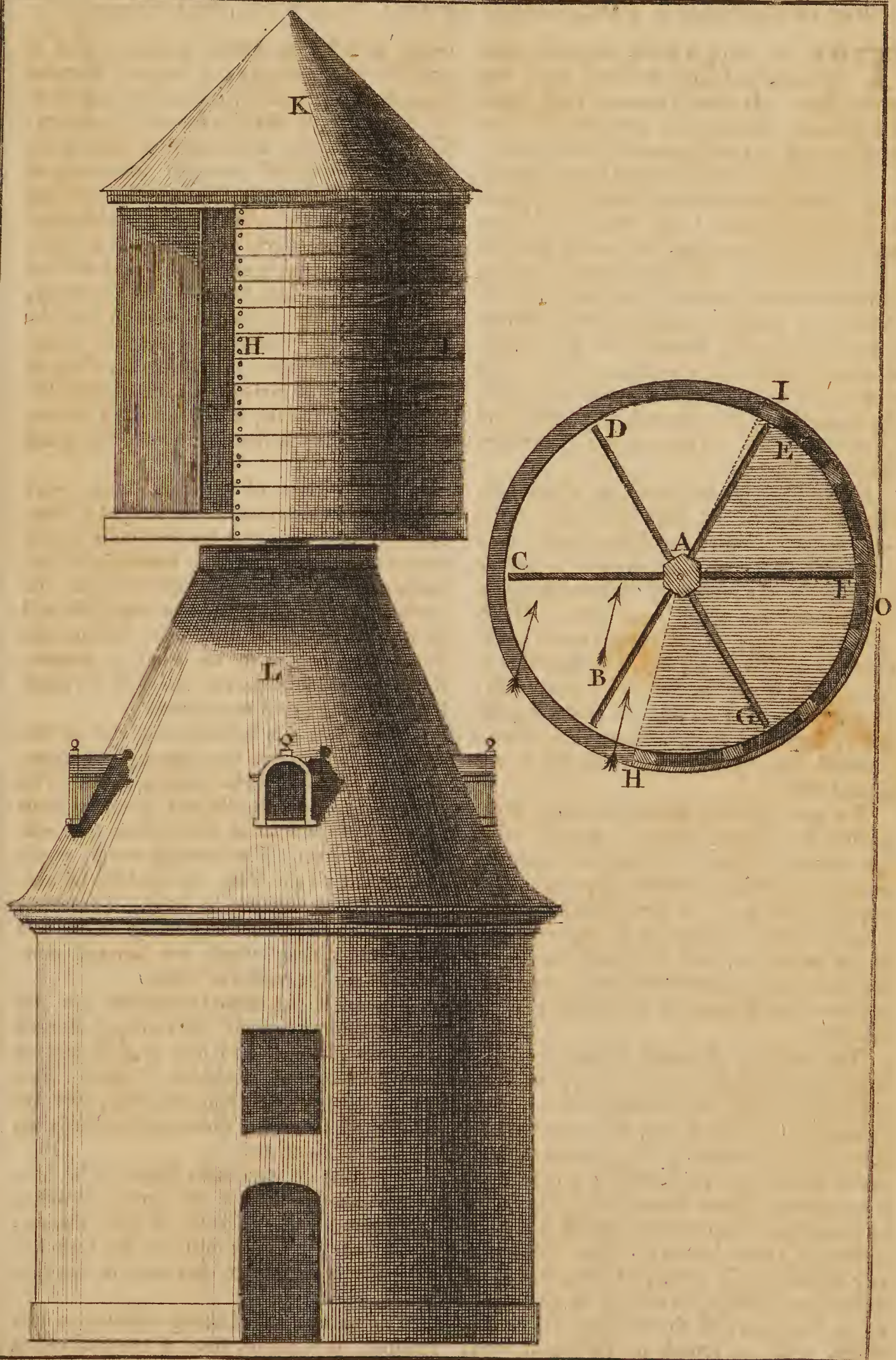
It was not till towards the end of the twelfth century, that they began, in Europe, to make use of wind for turning mills. The invention of windmills was brought from Asia, at the return of the crusade that was then carried on. The want of water, thro' out almost all the East, obliged the inhabitants to have recourse to them. Wind has since been adopted for putting in motion other machines, which are always constructed on the model of mills.

The most ingenious machines are not those we admire most. We are accustomed to see windmills, and that is sufficient to perceive nothing wonderful in them; but, when we examine them seriously, we are astonished to find a nicer mechanism than we at first imagined.

The axis of windmills ought to be situated in the direction of the wind. Practice has proved the exactness of this theory; but the wings of these mills are far from having all the perfection they may be brought to.

The axis of a mill being disposed in this manner, it is plain, that, if the surfaces of the four wings were perpendicular on the same axis, they would also be struck perpendicularly by the wind; and this impression, tending to overthrow the mill, and not

Description of a Mill, whose Wings turn Horizontally.



Printed for J. Hinton in Newgate Street.

to make it act, shews the necessity of making the wings oblique to the axis. Thus, considering only one wing, the oblique impression it receives from the wind, according to the theory of compound motion, is in a perpendicular direction; and this direction, which cannot be intirely followed by the wing, is compounded of two others, whereof one tends to make the axis turn, and the other to overturn it from before backwards; but, as the first direction can only be followed, the whole effort, consequently, of the wind on this wing has no other effect than to make it turn on one side or other, according as the acute angle it forms with the axis, is to the left or right. The question will therefore be, to know what the obliquity of the wings ought to be, with regard to the axis, or rather the opening of the angle the wings and axis ought to form, that the wings might receive the greatest impression possible.

It is of great consequence that the wings of a mill should form, with the axis, an angle of 55 degrees, and not of 72, as commonly practised: For, if one should calculate how much the action of any wind was less on the wings that make with the axis an angle of 72, than on those that make only 55, it might be found, that the difference is two 7ths; that is, having two mills alike, except in the particular spoken of, exposed to the same wind, if that whose wings make with the axis an angle of 55 degrees, is capable of an effort of 7 on the spindles of the trundle-head of the mill, that whose wings make with the axis an angle of 72 degrees, will be only capable of an effort of 5; so that one of the mills can act very roundly with a certain wind, whilst the other will remain in inaction.

This is not the only defect found in windmills. Use has hitherto authorised rectangular wings, without thinking whether they could not be of another figure capable of a greater effect with the same wind. It is however certain, that the usual wings are not the best; and, to be convinced of this, the following reasoning may not be amiss.

The effect of a mill depending of the impression of the wind, this impression will be greater, according as the surface of the wings is more extended. Let us consider them in their usual size, that is, of 30 feet in length, and 6 in breadth. According to this proportion, the breadth is the fifth part of the length; but what certainty is there, that this is the best figure and proportion? Besides, for what reason should the small dimension be placed by the axis, rather than the great? With a little attention it may

be seen, that the worse method was adopted; because, to have done well, the wings ought to have been disposed in an opposite sense, whereby is meant, that the greater dimension should take place near the axis; for, as the length of the arm of the lever is expressed by the distance from the center of the axis to the center of gravity in each wing, the more the center of gravity is distant from that of the axis, the more the action of the wind will have the advantage.

However, it is necessary to observe, that in mills, as well as in other machines, the general law of mechanics requires, that the action of the power should not be augmented, without augmenting also the time it is to take up for producing a certain effect. In placing at as great a distance as possible the center of gravity from the wings of the center of the axis, the arm in reality of the lever is lengthened, which greatly helps and eases the power; but, on the other hand, the wings will not turn so fast, as when the lever was shorter: As then it is not absolutely of the greatest velocity of the wings that the greatest effect of the mill depends, but rather of the greater quantity of corn it can grind at once, consequently of the force of the wings for making the mill turn; and as, besides, this velocity of the mill ought to be limited; much more will be gained in proportion by augmenting the action of the power, than will be lost by the diminution of the velocity of the wings: But it is known, that, in order that a machine, set in motion by water, should be productive of the greatest effect possible, it is necessary, that the velocity of the wheel should be the thirds of that of the current which makes it turn; and as it is the same with all those moved by a fluid; it follows, that a windmill will be also capable of the greatest effect, when the velocity of the wings will be the thirds of that of the wind. Now, as this velocity of the wings ought to be measured by the circumference described by the center of gravity of the same wings; that is, the circle, whose radius is the arm of the lever, at the extremity of which the action of the wind is supposed united: If this radius has 28 feet in length, its circumference will have 88, the measure of the way the wings make in each revolution; and thus, the machine being in its intire perfection, the wind must go 264 feet, whilst the wings make one turn.

The obliquity, that must be given to the wings of mills, being the cause that the wind cannot act on them with its absolute force, endeavours have been used to take in all this force by making the wings turn horizontally,

horizontally, as may be judged by the example of the mill annexed to these observations.

The wings are six in number, specified by the letters B, C, D, E, F, G, in the draught or model of a cage of timber-work, whereof the elevation H I is underneath. This cage is placed on the summit of a turret L, which comprehends the body of the mill, and can turn independently of the wings, which are formed by frames covered

with cloth, and assembled in an axle-tree turning A, which goes into the upper mill-stone; for here the cog-wheel and trundle-head may be dispensed with.

The design or use of the cage is calculated for exposing only to the wind the wings that are to be impelled by it, and for sheltering the rest. For this purpose but a part I, O, H, is covered with thin flight boards. This sort of windmills is much used in Portugal and Poland.

A particular Account of the Engagement which happened to the Leeward of Montserrat, the 3d of November, between his Majesty's Ship Buckingham, of 65 Guns, Richard Tyrrell, Esq; Commander, and three French Men of War, which were convoying a Fleet of Merchantmen from St. Eustatia to Martinico.

ON the 2d instant, at eight in the evening, his Majesty's ship the Buckingham sailed from St. John's road in Antigua, and at five next morning (Montserrat then bearing west half south distant 7 miles) chaced and brought to two sail, which proved to be English privateers; and at nine chaced another sail, which proved to be the sloop Weazle, Capt. Bowles. At twelve o'clock, Montserrat bearing E. N. E. distant 5 leagues, Capt. Tyrrell saw three sail bearing west and by south, standing to the southward; on which he crowded all sail, and at one perceived a fleet of 19 sail; he then made the Weazle's signal to chace. At two o'clock Capt. Tyrrell discovered a French ship of 74 guns (the Florissant) one of 38, and another of 20; he then cleared ship, and got every thing ready to engage. The rest of the fleet were, a small frigate, an armed ship, and 14 sail of sloops; all which were to windward of the men of war. At half past two the French men of war formed a line a-head, the Florissant hoisting a red flag at the mizen-topmast-head, and a white jack at her ensign-staff.

At three the Weazle was a-head of the Buckingham, and fired two shot, which the Florissant and one of the frigates returned. On this Capt. Tyrrell made the Weazle's signal to come in, and ordered her to keep close under the Buckingham's stern. At half past three the Florissant fired her stern-chace at the Buckingham, which Capt. Tyrrell did not return till he got nearer, and then repaid it briskly.

At four, the largest frigate bore away under the Buckingham's lee, fired her broadside, and received one from the Buckingham; on which she thought fit immediately to sheer off. Capt. Tyrrell still continued to fire his bow chace on the Florissant, and she her stern chace on the Buckingham, who also received several fires from the 28 gun frigate. But Capt. Tyr-

rell, finding he could not by this means bring the enemy to a general engagement, ordered the Buckingham a-yaw, which brought her broadside to bear on the Florissant, and immediately poured it in, great guns and small arms. This the enemy briskly returned, and at the same time the 38 gun frigate hauled her round, came under the Buckingham's stern, and raked her. Several broadsides were exchanged in this manner, till, at half an hour past five, coming to pistol-shot distance, the fire grew extremely hot on both sides. The Buckingham now fired full broadsides of great guns, and small arms, from the tops, poop, and gang-boards, which in a little time silenced the Florissant; and her white jack, at the ensign-staff, was then observed to be struck, and never afterwards hoisted; her red flag was also lowered from the mizen-topmast-head as far as the mizen-peak.

At half an hour past six, the Florissant fired only two guns, but Capt. Tyrrell still kept up his fire of great guns and small arms.

At a quarter before seven, the two ships fell aboard; the Florissant's jib-boom run in between the Buckingham's main and mizen masts, and her fore yard was likewise foul of the Buckingham's main yard: They remained some little time in that position; and it was observed from the Buckingham's tops, and by Capt. Frey, with the marines on the poop and gangways, that there was not a man on the enemy's poop or quarter deck to fire at; and the few that remained in the tops were in such confusion, that they threw several hand-grenades without lighting the fuzee.

At seven o'clock, Capt. Tyrrell got every thing ready for boarding, which the enemy prevented by sheering off just at the time it was to have been put in execution. On this the men cheerfully run back to the great guns, which were loaded with round

and grape shot, and round and double-headed shot; and at 12 yards distance the whole broadside was poured into the enemy, with volleys of small arms from the tops, poop, and gun-boards, in such a manner, that not a shot could miss. The enemy all this time being driven from their quarters, and the ship still remaining in the position, Capt. Tyrrell had leisure to repeat the fire; but, a breeze then springing up, it sheered round the *Florissant*, and brought her stern to the *Buckingham*. The enemy took this opportunity of hoisting all the sail they could crowd, and made off, being favoured by the darkness of the night, and the great damage the *Buckingham* had received in her rigging; her tiller rope being shot away, all her braces and bowlings gone, her sails to pieces and a-back, her masts, yards, and standing rigging much damaged, and the ship under no command. During all the engagement, the 38 gun frigate raked the *Buckingham* whenever she could. Capt. Tyrrell had the misfortune to lose three fingers from his right-hand, and received several contusions in his head, arms, and body. We had also the great misfortune to lose Lieutenant Marshal, a gallant and brave Officer. Lieutenant Harris of the marines, and Mr. Winterborne, the Master, were both dangerously wounded. In all, the *Buckingham* had 7 men killed, and 46 wounded, two of which are since dead.

We shall add no encomiums on the be-

haviour of the Officers or men belonging to the *Buckingham*: What that must have been, the facts contained in the foregoing narrative sufficiently declare. Capt. Tyrrell laboured under this disadvantage, that from his former conduct great things were expected from him, whenever he came to be opposed in action: However, on this occasion, he has far surpassed our most sanguine expectations, heightened as they were. Nor could the bravery of our enemies be denied, had they not ungenerously given in to a measure fit hardly to be named of the worst of pirates, and common sea-robbers. Their great guns were stuffed with star language, pieces of cast metal, and other such mortifying rubbish; and their small arms were loaded with chewed bullets; samples of which are now on board the *Buckingham*, and ready to be produced. Their language was a square bar of iron, four inches long, notched on the angles, to make the wound less curable. This is a practice mean and sordid in the highest degree, as it is of no advantage in the action, but only serves to add future languishing torments to the wounds received in battle, and exhibits an instance of French politeness, French honour.

We hear the men of war are got into the *Granadoes*, and that the *Florissant* is an intire wreck, her whole side being one port. The French confess they have lost 140 men, but it is imagined they lost upwards of 300.

Copy of a Letter from the Mate of an East-India Ship to his Wife in Cartsdyke, near Greenock.

My Dear,

THIS is to acquaint you that I am yet living; and I do think there is not on earth a more remarkable instance of the great mercy and goodness of God, than has been shewn in my preservation. I arrived in India the 15th of August, 1753, and agreed to go Mate with Capt. Hugh Kennedy, an old comrade of mine in Virginia. I will be particular in my first voyage; and I hope you will cause what follows to be put in the news-papers, that all concerned may have a true and impartial account of the fate of their friends and relations.

Our ship was about 900 tons burthen, manned with 100 Lascars, or black sailors, and navigated by a Captain, four Mates, and a Gunner, Europeans. We took on board 500 merchants, and other passengers, going to pay their yearly devotions at Mahomet's tomb at Mecca, and sailed from Surat in India the 10th of April, 1754, with a cargo on board, valued at 200,000 l. sterling, for Moco and Jodda, in the Red sea, with

a good wind; and on the 18th at noon we found ourselves in the latitude of 15th north, and 9 degrees of longitude, to the westward of Surat. At one in the afternoon (may God preserve me from the like sight for ever!) we observed a smoke coming up through the deck in the galley or fore-castle: We immediately got the fore hatches off, to see where the fire was; but the flame, having vent, burst out with such rage, that it burnt both the second Mate's shirt and trowsers and mine; and, having got hold of his main-stay-sail, in five minutes communicated itself to the rigging and all the sails of the ship. Our boats were all on board but the long-boat, and, our rigging being on fire, we could make no use of the tackles to hoist them out. The Lascars all ran aft from the flames, and assistance we had none. I went down to the powder-room, which was be-aft, with the Gunner, to heave the powder overboard; and, whilst we were throwing it out, I observed the long-boat cut adrift by the sailors, which was the only

prospect we had of life ; on which account I went up to the deck, and told the Captain, that, as the fire was so violent, we had now but two choices, to burn or drown. He, with his usual calmness, told me he had seen me swim farther, in Virginia, than to the long-boat, and, as it was death to stay on board, I might yet reach her, and save him and the rest of the Europeans. I took a cutlass in my mouth, and directly jumped overboard ; (at that time the fire had got the length of the quarter-deck, with such violence that no-body durst go nigh it) I had so far to swim that I was obliged to quit the cutlass and swim for my life. At last I reached the long boat, and was going to use my authority, when, though I was beloved by the sailors, they soon let me know that it was at an end, and told me, Did I not see 3 or 400 people swimming towards the long boat ? That already she was full ; that they left their own fathers and brothers to perish, and could I think they would return to take in five infidels, on whose account Mahomet had burnt the ship ? And, though they should, would not every one strive to get in his own relations, by which they would all perish ? I told them we had neither water nor provisions of any kind on board, nor a compass to steer by ; that we were 200 leagues from the nearest land, part of the coast of Malabar ; but my remonstrance signified nothing ; they were resolved to pursue for it with oars, being 96 souls on board, of which eight were black Roman Catholics. The ship blew up, about eight at night, with a noise like thunder, and every soul on board perished. Hugh Kennedy, the Captain, was brother to a Gentleman close by Air ; John Short, second Mate, was, some time ago, a Commander at Minorca ; John Richardson, the third Mate, was a Yorkshireman ; William Campbell, the fourth Mate, was brother's son to Doctor Campbell in Air, and brother to Doctor Campbell close by Air ; the Gunner was named Hamilton, a Scots Gentleman's son.

‘ We rowed 48 hours towards the coast of Malabar, and then gave over. I desired them to take their turbands, being Moors, and stitch them with some rope yarn out of the long boat's cable for sails, and lash the oars together for masts, which they did with all expedition ; and, being a side wind and fair weather, we went always two or three knots an hour ; but, from the want of sleep (conducting the boat by the sun in the day, and the stars by night) I envied the death of my shipmates who were burnt or drowned. We were never hungry, but our thirst was extreme : The 7th

day our throats and tongues swelled so that we spoke by signs ; on that day fourteen died, and almost the whole company became silly, and began to die laughing. I petitioned God earnestly to continue my senses to my end, which he was pleased to do, I being the only person, the 8th day, that had them. On that day twenty more died ; and on the 9th I spied land, which sight overcame my senses, and I fell into a swoon with thankfulness and joy. When I recovered I took the helm, and steered in for the land, and ran into a bay between two rocks about eleven o'clock in the morning, ten leagues to the southward of Goa, a Portuguese settlement on the coast of Malabar. The natives were Gentoos, or Pagans, who used us very civilly : They took all the black people out of the boat first, that were alive ; and, when I looked round, ten lay dead in the boat. Fifty got alive to shore, of which I was one ; twenty died in two days more, and only thirty of us got to Bombay, having 550 miles to travel naked in the heat of the sun. I was taken care of in Bombay by the English Government, who allowed me 50 rupees (which is 6 l. 5 s.) per month for my sustenance, being just enough to live on there.

‘ I recovered in six months, and went Mate to another ship, to Africa and Ethiopia, and returned to Bombay without any accident : I went again in the same ship to the Streights of Molucca, where the Malayans cut off the most part of our crew in the night ; however the Captain and I were saved, and with the remainder of the black sailors we got the ship home to Bombay.

‘ I went the next voyage with the same Captain to Bengal, and arrived there just as the Moors came to besiege it. We fought the ship till we could fight no longer, the Captain being killed, and myself and the rest of the Mates wounded in many places. We had on board 26 European Ladies, that fled to our ship for protection, when the town was taken by the Moors : You have heard, I suppose, of the cruel massacre of those that remained in the town. I cut my cable and ran down the river, having three Moorish forts to pass. The Ladies were in the hold in safety ; but most of my Lascars, or black sailors, were killed, and I received a shot, which took me in the head and shattered my skull ; but, blood and bones, I tied up all together, having a Bengal Doctor on board, one Gray, a Scotsman ; and, having passed all the forts to the mouth of the river, my wounds threw me into a fever, and then I made this will and power which I here inclose you. When I recovered I returned to Bombay, and continued

tinued in the command of the ship, and have made several successful voyages since; but, finding my health declining, I propose to return home in the summer, 1759, though I need never want a command in India, through the interest of the Bengal Ladies, whose lives I saved.

JOHN IVER.

To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

A Gentleman very fond of swimming, but subject to the cramp, was led to consider of some contrivance to secure to himself the pleasure of that exercise without danger. For this purpose he has invented a cork waistcoat, composed of four pieces of cork, two for the breasts and two for the back, each pretty near in length and breadth to the quarters of a waistcoat without flaps; the whole is covered with a coarse canvass, with two holes to put the arms through: There is a space left between the two back pieces, and the same betwixt each back and breast piece, that they may fit the easier to the body; by this means the waistcoat is open only before, and may be fastened on the wearer with strings, or, if it should be thought more secure, with buckles and leather straps. This waistcoat does not weigh above 12 ounces, and may be made up for about five or six shillings' expence. It is more simple in its make than the bag; not liable to the inconvenience of being blown up, as is absolutely necessary to the use of the bag, nor, like that, subject to be torn. This Gentleman has tried his waistcoat in the Thames, and found that it not only supported him on the water, but that even two men were not able to sink him, though they made their utmost efforts for that purpose. If those who use the sea occasionally, and especially those who are obliged to be almost constantly there, were to have these waistcoats, it would be next to impossible that they should be drowned. This expedient, considered as a pleasurable article to those who love swimming, is not contemptible; but further and greater uses may be derived from it: It would be of vast service to those who for their health-sake bathe in the sea; and even the most timorous and delicate young Lady might boldly venture with one of these waistcoats into a rough sea. I need not say how useful they would be to the navy, and how many lives they would save. And, as we have now experienced that the coasts of France are not inaccessible, surely these waistcoats might be of prodigious service to our men in embarking and disembarking; as it would be impossible that even those who cannot swim should be drowned before they could receive help from the boats. The expence of providing a sufficient number of them for our navy can be no objection to a nation so wisely and gratefully fond of a marine. Besides, the charge cannot be great; if a single one can be made for about five shillings, surely 30 or 40,000 may be made, upon an average, for much less a-piece.

Again it is to be remembered, that the cork will last for a very long time; and the canvass, which would seldom want renewing, is the least chargeable material. I therefore hope to live to see them introduced on board our whole navy, and to hear that many lives are saved by them.

The Claim of the Dutch to protect French Property fully stated and refuted, from a Pamphlet just published, intitled, The Conduct of the Government of Great Britain, with respect to neutral Nations, &c.

THIS pamphlet is, in every respect, a masterly performance, and has irrefragably proved, that no neutral nation has a right to support France against us, by protecting her property on board their vessels.

§. 1. The right of a neutral power to protect the property of an enemy must arise either from the law of nations, that is, principles of natural law, which are relative to the conduct of nations; or from some express treaty, by which communities, for their mutual benefit, have established some rights between them, which are not included in the law of nations.

§. 2. Nations can have succeeded to no other rights, than such as men originally enjoyed, as individuals; so that now one nation is to another, as one man was to another, before they entered into society.

§. 3. An individual in a state of nature would have had an undoubted right to protect his own person and property; but he would not have had a right to protect the person and property of A, the enemy of B, against B, supposing him to be in a state of friendship both with A and B; for how, as a friend to B, can he protect A against him? The protection of A against B is a declaration, that the protector is B's enemy, and, from

from the moment the protection commences, the protector must cease to be a neutral power. This therefore, by § 2, is the law between nation and nation.

§. 4. But a nation has a right, to which an individual, in a state of nature, has no pretence; the right of dominion. By the right of dominion a nation enacts laws, and establishes jurisdictions, to which not only its own subjects, but those of other countries, are obliged to submit, within the pale of its power; here then the trial, which the law of nations gives, is, as it were, superseded, and hence arises the right which Governments have always enjoyed, of protecting the property of an enemy within their own precincts.

§. 5. But, beyond the verge of these precincts, the general law of nations as, by § 2 and 3, again takes place; the general law of nations therefore takes place upon the Ocean. This reasoning is supported by the authority of the most eminent writers, and by the practice of all maritime states.

§. 6. With respect to particular treaties, if our ancestors have betrayed the interest of their country by granting other nations unreasonable privileges, we, who have succeeded to their rights, are bound to abide by their concessions.

§. 7. There is an article in several of our treaties with Spain, Sweden, Denmark, and other powers, by which it is stipulated, that 'the subjects of the contracting states respectively should have liberty to traffic throughout all countries, cultivating peace, amity, or neutrality, with either of them; and that the said liberty shall in no wise be interrupted by any hindrance or disturbance, by reason of any hostility which may be between either of the said states and any other kingdoms.'

§. 8. This article is intended as a confirmation of the right, which every nation had, by the law of nations, of trading to the ports of any state with their own merchandise, and on their own account, though that state should be engaged in war with another. The confirmation of this right by express terms was made necessary, by its having been frequently violated; some of the powers at war having prohibited the commerce of neutral nations with their enemies totally. About the middle of the last century, therefore, when the commercial regulations, which now subsist between the European powers, first began to be formed, an article of this purport was inserted in all commercial regulations, and usually placed among those articles of general import, which are commonly first laid down in

treaties, as the basis on which the subsequent stipulations were founded.

§. 9. That no right to protect the enemies goods was intended to be given by these articles, is manifest from an express declaration in some of the treaties, that an attempt, under favour of this article, to protect the goods of an enemy, should be considered as a fraud, and severely punished.

§. 10. To establish a right, therefore, to carry freely the effects of an enemy, it was necessary to have it expressly mentioned; and it is accordingly expressly mentioned in two treaties, that contain the article just quoted beside, which alone would prove, that the two articles were inserted for different purposes.

§. 11. The right of carrying freely the goods of an enemy is expressly granted in an article in a maritime treaty between Great Britain and Holland, dated Dec. 1, 1674, and in another between Great Britain and France, dated Feb. 24, 1677. The article is this: 'All which shall be found on board the vessels belonging to the subjects of those countries shall be accounted clear and free, although the whole lading, or any part of it, shall belong to the enemies of Great Britain,' and so reciprocally.

§. 12. It is acknowledged, that by this article the right now claimed by the Dutch, of carrying French goods, was fully granted.

§. 13. But treaties of alliance are nothing more than stipulations of mutual advantages between two communities, and ought therefore to be considered as a bargain, the conditions of which are always supposed to be equal by those who make it.

§. 14. He therefore who breaks his part of the contract, destroys the equality or justice of it, and forfeits all those benefits which the other part has stipulated in his favour. Of this opinion are Grotius and Puffendorf.

§. 15. Holland has broken her part of her contract with Britain in the following particulars. In a treaty between Holland and Britain, concluded the 3d of March, 1678, the stipulations are, 1st, A mutual guaranty of all they already enjoyed, or might hereafter acquire by treaties of peace in Europe only. 2dly, A mutual guaranty of all treaties that were then made, or might afterwards be conjointly made with any other power; and, 3dly, A mutual promise to defend and preserve each other in their possession of all towns or fortresses, which did then, or should afterwards, belong to either of them. And, for this purpose, it is determined, that, when either nation is attacked

attacked or molested, the other shall immediately succour it with a certain number of troops and men of war, and shall be obliged to break with the aggressor within two months after the party that is already at war shall require it, and that they shall then act conjointly with all their forces, to bring the common enemy to a reasonable accommodation.—Now, Minorca, a possession of the crown of Great Britain, in Europe, which she acquired by treaty, hath been attacked, which is a case in the first guaranty. By this attack of Minorca, a treaty that was made conjointly with Holland, the treaty of Utrecht has been broken, which is a case in the second guaranty, and England hath been deprived of a possession which of right belonged to her, which is a case of the third guaranty. Yet Holland hath not yet granted the succours stipulated, and many more than two months have passed, without her having entered into war conjointly with England, as the treaty requires*.

§. 16. By a treaty between England and Holland, signed at the Hague, the 4th of Jan. 1717, there is a mutual stipulation of the parties to protect each other in the possession of their dominions in Europe only, as established by the treaty of Utrecht, by the same succours as in the former treaty; 1st, interposition of good offices; 2dly, a certain number of forces; and, lastly, a declaration of war. This treaty was renewed by the quadruple alliance of 1718; again by the accession of Holland to the treaty of Hanover in 1726; and, lastly, by the 3d article of the treaty of Aix la Chapelle. The guaranties of these treaties have been broken by Holland, as she has neither granted the stipulated succours, nor declared war against France upon our loss of Minorca.

§. 17. But it is said, that as the treaties, in which these stipulations are made, are defensive treaties, the stipulations of Holland are not binding, if we were not first attacked. To this it is answered, that, though these treaties are called defensive, it does not therefore follow, that they do not operate except we were attacked first. They guaranty in general certain rights and possessions of both parties, and when they declare what shall be done, in case either shall be attacked, or molested, in those parts which are the objects of the guaranty, it is not mentioned as necessary, that this should be the first attack.

* The treaty stipulates, that war shall be entered into by the party not already at war, after two months, if the party already at war requires it. If we have not required the Dutch to enter into our war with France, the Dutch have not violated this stipulation.

† In 1754, the French took the block-house and truck-house of the Virginians, at Log's town, on the Ohio; cut off all the traders but two, and carried off goods and merchandise to the value of 20,000 l.

§. 18. The evidence of facts, however, will prove, that England was first attacked in the present war; and therefore the treaties are binding, as defensive treaties in the strictest sense. In America the present war has been little more than a continuation of the last; repeated usurpations of the possessions of Great Britain have been there the constant employment of France, almost from the hour in which the treaty of Aix was signed; and these were at last followed by an avowed military attack upon a fort belonging to the crown of Great Britain, by regular troops acting under a commission from the Court of France †. France is also the aggressor in the European war; if the intention alone be regarded, the first hostile intention in Europe was the design to invade Great Britain; a design sufficiently proved and avowed by the preparations which France made for it. If we look for the first overt-act, the first overt-act also made by France in her attack upon Minorca, which was, in the opinion of all parties, the opening of the European war; for the captures that we made of the French vessels at sea, must be considered as belonging to the American war; they were made in consequence of the hostilities there first commenced, and as reprisals for the injury committed there upon the property of the English. Upon this principle the Legislature here hath expressly refused to distribute the captures among the captors, tho' they have distributed all other prizes.

§. 19. But it may still be objected, that, though France was the aggressor in America, Holland is not concerned in the quarrel, because the contested rights there are not contained in the guaranties; and, tho' France is aggressor in Europe also, yet she being aggressor in Europe, only in consequence of hostilities committed in America, neither is Holland concerned in this. It is answered, that if the reasoning, on which these objections are founded, was admitted, it would alone be sufficient to destroy the effects of every guaranty, and totally extinguish the confidence which nations mutually place in each other, on the faith of defensive alliances. It points out to the enemy a certain method of avoiding the inconvenience of such an alliance; for he need only make the first effort on some place not included in the guaranty, and he

may then pursue his views against every object of it with safety! Let France first attack a little spot belonging to Holland, in America, and her barrier would be guaranteed no longer. The opinion of Holland, upon this question, is manifest from facts. Soon after Holland had concluded a defensive treaty with France, in 1662, (of which her treaty with England, in 1678, is but a copy) she became engaged in a war with England. The first attack was then, as in the present case, made on a place out of Europe, on the coast of Guinea: The cause of the war was also the same, a disputed right to certain possessions out of the bounds of Europe, some in Africa, and others in the East-Indies. Hostilities having continued some time in these parts, they afterwards commenced in Europe. Holland immediately declared, that the case of that guaranty did exist, and demanded the stipulated succours. These succours were granted, and France, by this concession, shewed that she was of the same opinion; especially as it was not her interest to comply; for this very concession checked her youthful Monarch in the first essay of his ambition, delayed, for several months, his entrance into the Spanish provinces, and brought upon him the enmity of England. That the same was intended by the treaty with us of 1678, as was intended by this treaty, farther appears from their having been negotiated by the same Statesman, Van Beuningen, who claimed and obtained the succours from France, in

consequence of the first treaty, before he negotiated the second.

§. 20. But, at once to put an end to all disputes arising from the article supposed to give Holland a right of protecting French property, it was, by an article in a subsequent treaty, long ago repealed. The treaty, in which this article was last inserted, was concluded December 1, 1674; four years after this, a defensive alliance was concluded, in which it was stipulated between England and Holland, that 'if either party should be attacked in Europe, the other should declare war against the aggressor in two months, if required,' as has been before remarked. By this article, therefore, Holland must, within two months after England has been attacked by France in Europe, become the enemy of France herself. Except, therefore, it can be supposed, that to be the enemy of France means to preserve her trade, and protect her property, Holland can now have no right to do either; and, if the word enemy is not thus absurdly taken, the article, requiring the Dutch to become the enemy of France, is a direct and positive declaration, that the ships of Holland shall not have a right to protect the effects of the French.

An article of the same purport occurs in two subsequent treaties, in which it is also expressly declared, that whatever has been established by any latter treaty, shall be understood and performed in the sense therein expressed, without any regard had to any former treaty.

The BRITISH MUSE, containing original Poems, Songs, &c.

ODE for the NEW YEAR 1759. *Written by William Whitehead, Esq; Poet-Laureat, and set by Dr. Boyce, Master of his Majesty's Band of Music.*

Strophe.

YE Guardian Powers, to whose command,
At Nature's birth, th' Almighty mind
The delegated task assign'd
To watch o'er Albion's favour'd land,
What time your hosts with choral lay,
Emerging from its kindred deep,
Applausive hail'd each verdant sleep,
And white rock, glitt'ring to the new-born day!
Angelic bands, where'er ye rove,
Whilst lock'd in sleep creation lies,
Whether to genial dews above
You melt the congregated skies,
Or teach the torrent streams below
To wake the verdure of the vale,
Or guide the varying wings that blow
To speed the coming or the parting sail,
Where'er ye bend your roving flight,
Whilst now the radiant Lord of light
Winds to the North his sliding sphere,
Avert each ill, each bliss improve,
And teach the minutes as they move
To bless the op'ning year.

Antistrophe.

Already Albion's lifted spear
And rolling thunders of the main,
Which Justice' sacred laws maintain,
Have taught the haughty Gaul to fear.
On other earths, in other skies
Beyond Old Ocean's western bound,
Tho' bleeds afresh th' eternal wound,
Again Britannia's cross triumphant flies.
To British George, the King of Isles,
The tribes that rove th' Acadian snows,
Redeem'd from Gallia's polish'd wiles,
Shall breathe their voluntary vows:
Where Nature guards her last retreat,
And pleas'd Astræa lingers still,
While Faith yet triumphs o'er Deceit,
And Virtue reigns, from ignorance of ill.
Yet, Angel powers, tho' Gallia bend,
Tho' Fame, with all her wreaths, attend
On bleeding War's tremendous sway,
The sons of Leisure still complain,
And musing Science sighs in vain,
For Peace is still away,

Epode.

Epode.

Go, then, ye faithful guides
Of her returning steps, Angelic band,
Explore the sacred seats where Peace resides,
And waves her olive wand.
Bid her the wastes of war repair.
O southward seek the flying fair,
For not on poor Germania's harrafs'd plain,
Nor where the Vistula's proud current swells,

Nor on the borders of the frightened Seine,
Nor in the depths of Russia's fnows she dwells.
Yet O, where'er, deserting Freedom's isle,
She gilds the slave's delusive toil,
Whether on Ebro's bank she strays,
Or fighting traces Taio's winding ways,
Or soft Aufonia's shores her feet detain,
O bring the wand'rer back, with glory in her train.

The POSITIVE FAIR.

Well! if I con—ti—nue but in the same
mind, I ne—ver shall wed, I pro—test: There's
some—thing so shock—ing in all the male kind, That
bad my thoughts pic—tur'd the best.

2.

The Nymphs would persuade, and talk till they
vex,

Love's sure to catch youth in the prime;
Why, if one must once like the opposite sex,
I think seventeen's the right time.

3.

They tell me 'tis strange I should be so annoy'd
At man, who was meant for our good:
But what's in one's nature one cannot avoid;
I'd be in the mode if I cou'd.

4.

The shepherds all wonder that from them I fly,
If seen o'er the plain as I go;

Why still let them wonder at distance, say I;
The men should be always kept so.

5.

Young Collin declares my aversion's a joke,
And thinks in my heart to succeed:
For woman, he says, never thought as she
spoke;
He's mighty obliging indeed.

6.

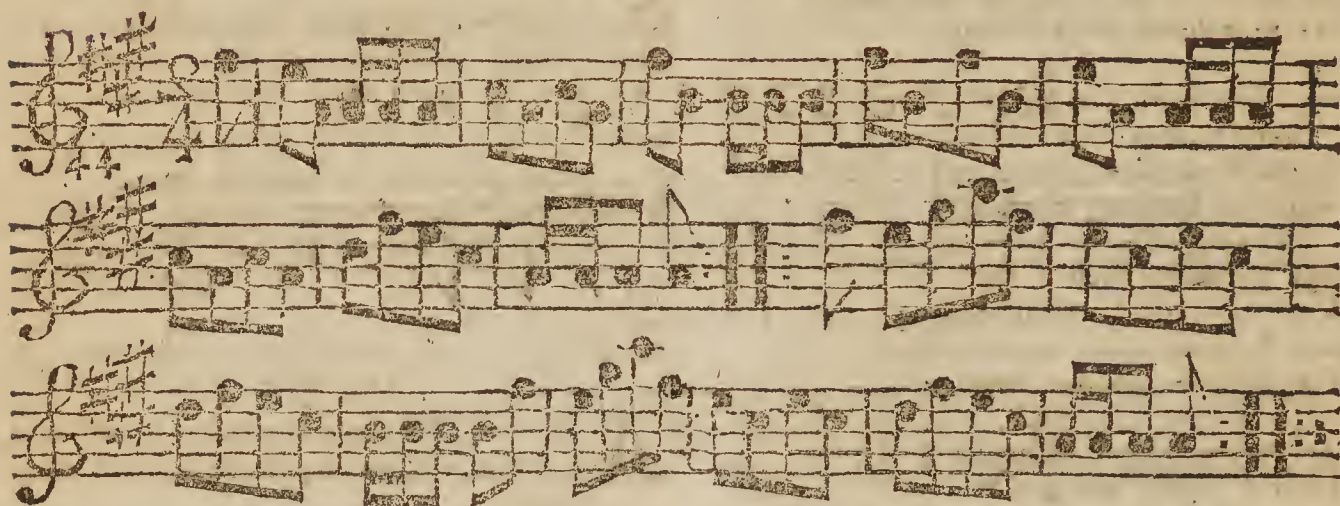
He caught me just now, and it came in his head
To kiss me, but from him I tore:
Yet, really believe, had he done as he said,
He could not have frighten'd me more.

7.

I hope that such freedoms he'll ne'er again use
My fix'd resolution to try :

For, oh ! I'm quite certain I shall not refuse,
Good lack ! I mean, shall not comply.

A New COUNTRY DANCE.
The HAPPY COBLER.



Cast off one couple and turn partners \div ; four hands round at bottom \div ; four hands round at top \div ; and right and left \div .

The SHEPHERD and the SEA.

BLES'D with the profits of his bleating
store,
Near the sea-shore,
A shepherd liv'd content ;
'Tis true his income was but small,
But it was sure, that's all in all ;
He had enough, and paid his rent,
What could he wish for more ?

It so mishap'd he saw each day
Vessels arriving in the bay,
Whose treasures cover'd all the strand ;
To mad ambition he gives way,
Nor can no longer now withstand
The strong temptation to be rich and great,
But greedily devours th' alluring bait,
And sells his sheep and land ;
Then in one bottom, to his cost,
He rashly ventures all, and all was lost.

Thus tumbled from his former state,
He that was once the foremost of the swains,
Th' Alexis, or the Daphnis of the plains,
For whom the shepherdesses made such rout,
Was now plain Roger, or poor Colin Clout.
Howe'er in time, with diligence and pains,
Hoarding each day his little gains,
Once more he owns a flock ;
Again sets up, buys in more flock,
Increasing by degrees his store,
And, as most bankrupts do, grew richer than
before.

By Fortune favour'd, as by Fortune crost,
Our shepherd, now no longer tost,
Again is settled to his mind,
And ne'er enquires how sets the wind.

But as perchance, by the sea-side,
He gaz'd around and saw the tide,
Scarce dimpled with the breeze ;
And saw the ships in safety ride ;
Ah flatt'ring faithless deep ! he cry'd,
I sell my looks like those.

Venus, 'tis said, from you arose,
You have, I see, your daughter's smiles,
With all her harlot wiles,
And want more money, I suppose :
But, Lady Waves, I'm none of those,
That twice are to be caught ;
You may tempt others as you tempted me,
But faith of mine you ne'er again shall see
A single groat.
Were honest dealers but content
With mod'rate profits, cent. per cent.
We should not see, as 'tis the way,
How much per pound is left to pay.

The man unpleas'd with his own post,
Who, led by lucre's selfish call,
Trusts to the seas his little all,
Oft counts without his host,
And rises but to fall :
So he that leaves his quiet seat,
In hopes at Court to grow more great ;
The substance for the shadow quits,
He'll meet more rubs than hits,
And wail his folly when too late.

Bewilder'd men, for ever blind,
To trust to Courts or to the wind.

But still, if from your golden dreams,
To wake you're not inclin'd,
Go pay attendance at St. James',
Rely once more on 'South-sea schemes',
And this day twelvemonth let us know your
mind.

TUNBRIDGE VERSES.

The Panegyric.

I AM a simple swain, God knows,
But have a heart full tender,
In turn for ev'ry fair that glows,

2.

And since to Tunbridge Wells I came,
And have seen nymphs in plenty;
My breast, I'm sure, hath felt the flame
Of hot desire for twenty.

3.

When first I to the Pantiles went,
Around about me staring,
Pembroke * I spied, and to her sent
My rude heart for a fairing.

4.

Away with scorn the toy she threw—
'Dost think a Pembroke wanton?'
It scarce came back, when out it flew
Again to heavenly Swanton.

5.

Happy to fix on such a fair!
Yet there too I miscarried;
There Fortune drove me to despair;
For ah! she too was married.

6.

Then to the widow Hancock I
Offer'd myself and lands:
She view'd me with a scornful eye,
And cried, 'Go, follow Sands.'

7.

Together then two † nymphs I spied,
And in my soul I fix'd them:
Shall I chuse this, or that, I cried,
There are no odds betwixt 'em.

8.

Such miens, such shapes, such killing eyes!
To give up one I'm loth:
Happy to seize so rich a prize,
If I could have them both.

9.

But see sweet Sophy ‡ there appears!
And, as the new moon glisters
Among the little twinkling stars,
Thus Sophy, 'mongst her sisters.

10.

But she, alas! was coy and cold;
I follow'd with ill-luck her;
For she has swains enow, I'm told,
Besides the flirting Tucker.

11.

Then Plunket charm'd: but let her pass!
She left me in the lurch,
And slyly stole away to mass,
While I trudg'd on to church.

12.

Then my poor heart, with many a maid,
A kindly shelter seeks;
To Reading and to Godde it stray'd,
To Manning and to Weekes.

13.

Happy, at last, a nymph I found
With ev'ry beauty blest,
That does in sense and charms abound,
And now my heart's at rest.

14.

Tender she is, and full of love,
And charms with modest graces;
No follies her firm mind can move,
No vice her form defaces.

* Lady Pembroke. † Miss Powis's.
‡ Miss Sophy Brookbank.

15.

You, then, sweet girl, who do not find
Your name in this song written,
Be sure to bear it in your mind,
That 'tis with you I'm smitten.

Extempore on the amazing King of PRUSSIA.

SIX sieges rais'd in fourteen days,
By twice his force surrounded;
Their Chiefs dismay'd, with fix'd amaze,
At his bare name confounded.

Such Pow'rs (so foil'd) so strong combin'd,
Say ye adepts in ancient story,
If all your pristine Heroes, join'd,
Had half the merit, half the glory.

Caius Publicus.

*An Answer to the Rebus in your Magazine for
May last.*

A B U N is the name of a cake, I must own,
And G A Y was a poet held much in re-
nown;
Which when put together it's plain to be seen,
That B U N G A Y's the town your Rebus doth
mean.

W. Miles.

*An Answer to the Rebus in your Magazine for
October last.*

T H E industrious bee is greatly admir'd
For producing us excellent H O N E Y;
In both country and town is requir'd
That valuable thing call'd M O N E Y.

W. Miles.

*An Answer to the Rebus in your Magazine for
November 1757.*

B R I T A I N's an island, for commerce and
arms much renown'd,
A N E L E P H A N T's a beast which in Asia is
found;
A T E M P L E is a place which for worship was
founded,
T H E S E A's that body, with which this isle is
surrounded;
E D I N B U R G H's a large city lying north of the
Tweed,
A Y A T C H's a vessel that's built for his Maje-
sty's need;
W I N E's a liquor much valu'd by most of this
nation,
A N A D M I R A L's a man in high post's appella-
tion;
L A W's a science whose quibbles make many folk
poor,
L O V E's a passion in which not many true are;
A N I N Q U I S I T I O N's a place for cruelty odi-
ous,
A N D S I L K's a costly apparel, that now much in
mode is;
By the initials of these B E T S Y W A L L I S,
we find
Is the fair, in whom virtue, truth, wit are
combin'd;
May Creon be happy, and she ne'er unkind.

W. Miles.

An Answer to the Ænigma in your Magazine for January last; by W. Miles.

THE glorious SUN, with his all-chearing light,

Dispels the gloomy vapours of the night;
As swift as thought he darts his radiance round,
And spreads his lustre o'er the spangled ground:
With joy his face the face of nature fills
And glads, the groves, the forests, and the rills:
The blackbird, linnet, and the warbling thrush,
Sing forth his praise, in ev'ry verdant bush;
The pink, the violet, and the fragrant rose,
To him their sweetness owe, his pow'r disclose:
'Tis by his pow'r the woods are cloath'd in green,
'Tis his vast heat which scents the jessamine;
Cherish'd by his beams the woodbines climb
The oak, the elm, the citron, and the lime,
And grapes are ripen'd on the teeming vine. }
Millions of insects into life arise,
Which owe their being to his chearing rays;
The little ants on mossy hillocks lie,
And sportive lambkins frisk about for joy;
The imprison'd bee to liberty restores,
And brings him nourishment in beaut'ous flow'rs:
His heat dissolves the ice, makes rivers flow,
And crowns the hills with corn and vales below:
By his great pow'r new verdure decks the }
ground,
And blooming flow'rs diffuse their sweets }
around
To distant worlds, his system's utmost bound. }

An Answer to Mr. Barnfield's Ænigma in your Magazine for November last.

THE PEN on all great favours doth bestow,

On young and old, as well as belle and beau;
For by its aid with distant climes we deal,
And all the joys of absent friends we feel:
A worthy Patriot it is truly found,
And can assist in science most profound;
The parson, poet, and the rustic swain,
Its qualities display, and worth proclaim;
With it the virgin doth her wish impart,
Excuse the blush, and pour out all the heart;
To it is owing all that mortals know,
Of things in realms above, or things below;
All curious instruments it far transcends,
And in its usefulness itself commends;

Received Mr. Dodson's Letter, but not a sufficient Answer to the Rebus in our Magazine for July 1757.

In Consequence of the Princess Governante's Speech to the States-general, the Substance of which was inserted in our last, Page 324, the States-general sent, the same day, the following Letter to the States of Holland and West Friseland.

Noble and Mighty Lords,

THE Princess Governante having come to our assembly this morning, in consequence of a deputation of the merchants, who had waited on her a few days before, to insist on a considerable augmentation of our naval forces: Her Royal Highness again represented to us the urgent necessity of coming to a determination, both with regard

It, virtue-like, doth its own trophies raise,
Sublimely high beyond the reach of praise.

W. Miles.

ODE to NEPTUNE, for the Year 1759.

NEPTUNE, Guardian of our isle,
Lord of all the boundless main,
Still propitious deign to smile,

Nor thy once-lov'd seat disdain!
When on Albina's love-dispensing breast
Your weary soul was sooth'd to balmy rest,
Unto the Queen remember what you swore,
'Thy subjects shall be free—'till time shall be
no more.'

2.

When fond Atrides' ravish'd wife,
Involv'd contending gods in strife,
And fierce Pelides' fatal dart
Sunk deep in god-like Hector's heart,
Nor prayers nor tears thy vengeance could disarm,
But Ilium sunk beneath thy dreadful arm,
Triumphant from that hostile shore,
Thee rejoicing Tritons bore;
Before thee whales, in wanton play,
Gamboll'd o'er the wat'ry way;
'Till, landed safe upon Albina's coast,
Alarms, and feuds, and wars, were all in pleasures lost.

3.

Albina, Empress of this land,
Which from her receiv'd its name,
Saw thee seek the friendly strand,
Saw, and blush'd with conscious shame;
Love's active fires her inmost soul receiv'd,
She heard thy ardent vows, and what she wish'd
believ'd;
Yet e're the nymph unloos'd her virgin vest, }
Ocean's God she thus address'd:
'Grant, O grant me one request:
'Be propitious to my pray'r,
'Make my warlike sons thy care;
'On thy wide-extended main, }
'Free, victorious, let them reign;
'A life of slav'ry is a life of pain.' }
'Twas then, great Power of floods! you fondly swore,
'Thy subjects shall be free—'till time shall be
no more.'

to the augmentation proposed by land, and with regard to an equipment by sea; two points, upon which her Royal Highness has always most earnestly insisted, and without which the state is, and will remain, exposed to all sorts of misfortunes and dangers, both at present and for the future.

We thought proper to send a copy of the

said

said proposition to your Noble Mightinesses, and also to the States of the provinces of Zealand, and Friseland; and at the same time, to represent to you, that it is now time, if ever, to consider seriously of those two points as soon as possible, and carry them into effect by a salutary and unanimous resolution. It would be both superfluous and tiresome again to point out to your Noble Mightinesses the dangerous situation of the republic from the war, which hath been kindled and rages all over Europe, and which hath spread to the very frontiers of this state; nor is there the smallest prospect of seeing it extinguished next year, as we are informed from all sides, that the principal powers concerned are taking all the necessary measures for making it rage next campaign with greater fury, if possible, than ever.

Every one, who considers how uncertain the consequences of a war between powerful neighbours may be to a state surrounded on all sides by foreign troops, must allow, that it were greatly to be wished the republic were in a proper posture of defence, whilst the war is on its frontiers. All who know that the happiness of our country depends upon the safety of trade, must be equally convinced, that an armament by sea is absolutely necessary in this critical conjuncture, when our navigation is disturbed in a manner unheard of; and that the neglect of our naval forces at this time, would be wholly unjustifiable. We have always considered the zealous efforts of your Noble Mightinesses, from time to time, to induce your confederates to consent to this armament, as highly reasonable; and, as far as in us lay, we always endeavoured to second them.

Nor can we disapprove of the step taken by the merchants in carrying their complaints on this head where they ought to be carried, when it is done in a proper and decent manner: But as it is the duty of wise and faithful Rulers to extend their care not only to a part of the subjects, but also to all in general; and as the principal aim of a Sovereign ought to be, on, one side, to watch over the happiness of his subjects, and on the other to protect them against all violence from without; we think that, in such a situation as that of the republic at present, an augmentation of the troops of the state, for the defence of the frontiers, is unavoidable, as well as an equipment by sea for the

security of trade; and that they ought to go hand in hand. The States of the provinces of Gueldres, Utrecht, Overijssel, and Groningen, join with her Royal Highness and us in the same opinion, and accordingly have always insisted, by divers letters and propositions, on those two points, so essential to the public interest.

We doubt not but the said States will explain themselves to your Noble Mightinesses on this head, and at the same time signify their readiness to interest themselves in the welfare of the trading inhabitants, in case your Noble Mightinesses will also effectually provide for the safety of their inhabitants.

When we reflect, that not only the interest of the republic in general requires that it be put in a proper state of defence both by sea and land, but that we can see no way of determining this matter, unless, by a reciprocal indulgence, one of the confederates comply with the sentiments of the other, we leave your Noble Mightinesses to judge, whether, by a longer delay in coming to a conclusion, both with regard to the augmentation of the land forces and the equipment of a fleet, room will not be given for a schism and dangerous division among the confederates, the consequences of which would be very deplorable, while the republic in the mean time will remain in a defenceless state both by sea and land, and depend upon the arbitrary power of its neighbours.

We therefore most earnestly intreat your Noble Mightinesses, as you value the safety of the country, and all that is dear to you; as you regard the protection of the good inhabitants, and as you value the concord and good harmony, which at all times, but especially in the present danger, is of the last necessity; that you will seriously reflect upon the exhortations of her Royal Highness, and on the instances of the majority of the confederates, and take a wise and salutary resolution with regard to the proposed augmentation of the land forces; so that this augmentation, together with an equipment by sea, may, the sooner the better, be unanimously brought to a conclusion.

Thus concluding, Noble and Mighty Lords, we pray God Almighty to keep your Mightinesses in his holy protection, &c. &c.

A Memorial concerning the Destroying of the Suburb of Dresden.

MARSHAL Daun, having taken advantage of the King's absence, who was gone to fight the Russians, to fall upon Saxony with all his forces, in the month of July last,

the army of the empire having entered it on another side by Peterswalde, Count Schmettau, Governor of Dresden, thought that place in such imminent danger, that he found himself indispensably

dispensably obliged to take every possible measure to guard against a surprise, and to hinder the Austrians from carrying the place by a coup de main. An enterprise of this nature would have been the more easy, as most of the houses of the suburbs, from the gate of Pirna to that of Wilsdruff, absolutely command the body of the town, both by their prodigious height, being six or seven stories high, and by their proximity to the rampart. From this consideration Count Schmettau caused it to be declared to the court by M. de Bose, chief cup-bearer, that, as soon as the enemy should make a shew of attacking Dresden, he would find himself under the disagreeable necessity of burning the suburbs, and that for that end he had just put combustible matters in the highest houses, and those next to the rampart, that his orders for that purpose might be speedily executed, whenever the reasons of war obliged him to issue them, in his own defence. The same declaration was made to the Magistrates, the Governor having sent for the Burgo-master to come to him. The court and the city earnestly implored, that this misfortune might be averted from the inhabitants; but the Governor insisted that it would be indispensably necessary to come to that extremity, if the enemy themselves would pay no respect to the Royal residence; and caused every thing to be got ready for the execution of his threats.

Mean while, the city as well as the states of Saxony, who were then assembled at Dresden, sent a deputation to M. de Borcke, the King's Minister, to intreat him to intercede with the Governor in their behalf. M. de Borcke, after conferring with Count Schmettau, answered them, that it depended on the court, and the city themselves, to prevent the attacking of Dresden; but that, if the Austrians should attack it, it would be impossible to spare the suburbs, the houses of which commanded the rampart, the Governor having express orders to defend himself till the last extremity. The Minister at the same time pointed out to them the imminent danger to which the city and the castle, and even the Royal Family, would be exposed, if he should be forced to come to that extremity, as the fire of the suburbs could not fail, without a miracle, to reach the town, and make terrible havoc: He at the same time conjured the deputies of the states to use their utmost endeavours to divert the storm, and not to consider the Governor's declaration as a vain threat, for he could assure them upon his honour, that, upon the firing of the first cannon against the town, they would see the suburbs on fire.

Marshal Daun happily changed his resolution upon the King's approach, who was returning victorious from Zorndorff; and the Governor of Dresden, yielding to the intreaties of the inhabitants, ordered the combustible matters, with which he had filled the houses, to be removed. But Marshal Daun, returning a second time into Saxony, appeared again, namely, on the 6th of November, within sight of Dresden with a formidable army. This army, having made a motion on the 7th, and taken a camp on this

side of Lockowitz, the Governor, who could no longer doubt that his views were against the capital, caused the combustible matters to be quickly replaced in the houses of the suburbs which surround the town ditch, and command the rampart. The court was immediately informed of it by M. de Bose, the chief cup-bearer, whom Count Schmettau charged to represent again to his court, that, if the enemies army should approach the suburbs, he would that instant set fire to them. It was answered, that as the court, its hands being tied, was obliged to acquiesce in all, and wait the last extremities, the Governor was free to do whatever he thought he could answer.

The same day (Nov. 8.) at noon, the enemies advanced troops attacked the hussars and independent battalions, which were posted at Streissen and Gruene-Wiese. This skirmish continued till night came on, and made the Governor judge that it might have consequences, as the enemy might easily repulse those advanced posts, and enter pell-mell with them into the suburb. He therefore detached, next day (the 9th) in the morning, Colonel Itzenplitz with 700 men, and some pieces of cannon, and posted them himself in the redoubts, that surrounded the suburb, that in case of need they might support the hussars and the independent battalions. About noon he sent for the Magistrates of the town; put them in mind of what he had said to them in the month of July last; and told them, that, the enemy having evidently a real design against Dresden, he gave them notice for the last time, that, on the first appearance of an Austrian in the suburbs, they would be set on fire. The Magistrates answered by only shrugging their shoulders, and deploring the misfortune of their fellow-citizens. The Governor told them, that they had nothing to do but to apply to the court, who alone could avert the calamity.

About noon the Austrian van-guard attacked the advanced posts, repelled the hussars, whose number was too small to make resistance, and even forced them, as well as Monjou's independent battalion, to quit the great garden, and gain the suburbs. The enemy immediately attacked the small redoubts where the 700 men of the garrison had been posted, forced three of them, and penetrated to Zinzendorf-house, and even made such progress, that an Austrian soldier was killed on the draw-bridge of Pirna-gate; and some cannon were obliged to be fired on Zinzendorf-house to drive out the Austrians. During this attack, the enemies cannon played into the town, and several six pounders fell in the arsenal, in the Princes hotel, and in the houses of Loos, Mnisceck, and Counsellor Fritsch. One ball even fell before the house of Marshal Count Rutowsky.

Notwithstanding this declared attack against the town and the suburbs, no house was yet on fire; a plain proof that there was little inclination to proceed to that extremity. The cannon of the rampart forced the enemy to retire, and before night even all the redoubts of which they had got possession were retaken.

Mean while the army of General Itzenplitz

marched through the town, passed the Elbe, and incamped under the cannon of the new town; and General Meyer was ordered to defend the suburbs with his independent battalions, and four others, and to set fire to them after giving notice to the inhabitants. One of this General's Officers told the Governor about midnight that he heard men at work, and that the enemy seemed to be erecting batteries and planting cannon; accordingly, all who were sent out beyond the barriers to reconnoitre, had a smart fire to sustain. These preparations, added to the preceding affair, giving room to think that at day-break the enemy would make a vigorous attack, and make themselves masters of the suburbs, into which the cannon of the town could not dispute their entrance, by reason of the height of the houses, the Governor had no other measures to take but those which the interest of his master, reasons of war, and his own honour dictated. The signal was given by General Meyer, and immediately, at three in the morning of the 10th, the greatest part of the suburb of Pirna, the houses adjoining to the ditch, and two in the suburb of Wildstruff, were in flames. The six battalions, with the 700 men, entered the town by the three gates, which were immediately barricaded; and after six in the morning there was not a Prussian in the suburbs, as the inhabitants of the town can testify. The story of the frequent sallies of the Prussians to light up what was not yet consumed, is void of all foundation. It is likewise absolutely false that the inhabitants had not timely notice given them. These atrocious calumnies are sufficiently confuted by the annexed certificates of the chief cup-bearer de Bose, and of the Magistrates. As to the red-hot bullets fired upon the inhabitants, the lighted waggon, the children thrown into the fire, these are so many horrible lies, which will fall of themselves when the aforesaid certificates of the Court, the Magistrates, and the Judges of the suburbs are seen. The order given to the burghers to remain quiet in their houses was intimated only to the Magistrates of the city, in the month of July; and not to those of the suburbs; and there was nothing in this but what is usual. What hath been said to the contrary, is, in short, so false, that the court of Dresden was pleased to thank the Governor for the good order he caused to be observed during those troubles; as will appear by the annexed letter of de Bose, the chief cup-bearer.

It only remains that we should say something of the messages that passed between Marshal Daun and Count Schmettau by the intervention of Colonel Savoiskey. After the first compliments, M. de Savoiskey told the Governor, that Marshal Daun was extremely surprised at the burning of the suburbs; that he (Savoisky) was desirous to enquire whether it was by order that this was done in a Royal residence which was a thing unheard of among Christians; and that he hoped the city of Dresden would not be treated in the same manner. The Marshal then made his compliments to the court; and added, that the Governor should be responsible in his person

for what had been done, or for what might be done, against this Royal residence.

The Colonel received for answer, in presence of Lieutenant-general Itzenplitz, that the Governor had the honour to be known to the Marshal; that he had orders to defend the town to the last man: That his Excellency was too well acquainted with war, to be ignorant that the destruction of the suburbs which the Marshal had attacked was according to rule: That, as to what concerned the town, it depended upon his Excellency, since, if he attacked it, the Governor would defend himself from house to house, and from street to street; and that the whole infantry of the army was ready to defend the city.

On the 11th, the Governor having learnt from several burghers of the suburbs, who, at their own request, had been brought into the town with their effects by water, that the enemy had thrown into the flames, or massacred without pity, some defenceless people belonging to the Prussian army, who had remained behind, particularly a surgeon, sent at noon Captain Collas with a trumpet to the Marshal, with orders to tell him that his Excellency's well known character did not permit it to be believed that such cruelties were committed by his order; and therefore to demand to whom they were to be ascribed: That, as to the destruction of the suburbs, Colonel Savoiskey had already carried an answer on that head to the Marshal; but that this opportunity was taken to declare to his Excellency, that if he desired to save the rest of the suburbs, he must hinder his troops from appearing in them; that no-body had the preservation of the town and suburbs more at heart, than the Governor, as far as was consistent with his duty and his honour; that the houses would not have been set on fire, had not the troops of his army forced their way into the suburbs, and even fired several cannon into the town (which Marshal Daun pretended not to know; saying, that it had been done without his orders) and that the combustible matters were ready to consume what was left of the suburb, in case his troops should again enter it. The court took advantage of this message to ask a passport from Marshal Daun for bringing some sheep and fire-wood into the town.

His Excellency answered to these three heads, that he had no irregular troops with him; and that he had forbid any person of his army to approach the suburbs; that he did not apprehend any excesses had been committed; but, in case there had, he desired to know the number of the persons massacred; that he was the more astonished at those complaints, as he never suffered such disorders; that he abhorred them, and that perhaps the burghers had no foundation for what they had said. As to the suburbs, Marshal Daun answered that he would not suffer rules to be prescribed to him; that it depended upon him to send troops into the suburbs, as he should judge proper, and the Governor might do as he pleased; but that he hoped that in the mean while no more families would be made wretched, and that he had forbid his troops on severe penalties to enter the suburbs to pillage. As to

the demand made by the court, he answered, that he would particularly attend to it; and assured them of his profound respects.

On the 12th his Excellency sent an Officer with a permit to deliver the sheep and fire-wood for the court, which were to be brought into the town by Prussians; and Captain Collas was sent to regulate this affair. The Captain, in passing through the suburbs, shewed the Lieutenant sent by Marshal Daun the maroders of his troops, both foot and hussars, who exceeded 200: And the Officer promised to make a report of it to the Marshal. The rest of the time, to the 26th, that the enemies army retired, passed in amazing tranquillity.

Dresden,
Dec. 5, 1758.

C. Count de Schmettau.

Number 1.

Letter from M. de Bose, Chief Cup-bearer to Count Schmettau.

I have the honour to acquaint your Excellency, in answer to what you wrote me this day, that I must own that, ever since you had the government of Dresden, I informed you of all that his Royal Highness charged me to tell you in his name, and I have likewise reported to his Highness your Excellency's answers.

As to the first point, I also remember very well that your Excellency charged me, in the month of July, to represent in your name to his Royal Highness, that, if Marshal Daun should attack the city, you must set fire to the suburbs, particularly the houses that adjoined to the ditch, into which houses your Excellency immediately ordered combustibles to be put. I also remember, that, upon the solicitations which his Royal Highness made by me to your Excellency, you ordered them to be removed when Marshal Daun retired; and of this also I made an humble report.

It is also true that when Marshal Daun was at Lockowitz, on the 8th of November last, your Excellency charged me to acquaint his Royal Highness in your name, that, if the Marshal should approach nearer the town and attack it, you would be obliged to burn the suburbs, and the houses adjoining to the town ditch. Although I made several remonstrances to your Excellency from the court, you declared, that you was ordered by the King your master to defend yourself to the last extremity, and that you could not change your measures, unless Marshal Daun should be prevailed with not to attack the town. To which I answered, in his Royal Highness's name, that he knew nothing of Marshal Daun's designs, that he could not intermeddle in the operations of war, and would consequently be obliged to endure what he could not hinder.

Lastly, it is well known that your Excellency, during the fire, took every possible measure in the town to prevent those excesses and disorders which might have been apprehended; and his Royal Highness charged me to return you his thanks for it. I have the honour to be, &c.

Dec. 4, 1758.

Joachim Friderick de Bose.

Certificate of the Magistrates of Dresden.

In consequence of orders received from his Excellency Count Schmettau, Lieutenant-general and Governor, we certify what we know concerning the burning of the suburbs, viz.

That it was about the end of July when combustibles were put into the new-built houses on the counterscarp; that upon the representations made thereupon to his Excellency, by the Court and the Magistrates, he answered, that our Court itself had given its consent to it; and that, if the enemy did not approach, he would not cause the houses to be burnt. Though we have since heard that those combustibles were taken away, no person ever told us, nor have we ever heard, that any one suffered the least damage thereby.

On the 2d of November, at noon, his Excellency ordered the Burgomasters and Magistrates to come to him, and told us, that he was commanded by the King, his master, to defend the place till the last extremity; that, though the new works were sufficiently provided with men, he would be obliged, if the enemy should force them, to set fire to the houses, and had already given orders accordingly. Though we made the most pressing intreaties that he would spare the town, representing that it did not belong to the Magistrates, but to his Majesty the King of Poland, and that it was the residence of an Elector; his Excellency answered, that he would not alter his measures, were it the residence of the Emperor himself; that it was not our fault; and that we might apply to our Court, who had drawn thither the enemy. Upon which he sent us away, and would not hear our remonstrances.

Being returned to the town-house, we apprized the Judges of the Fishmongers and Ram quarters, of the danger with which the suburbs were threatened; we enjoined them to give notice to the Judges of the other quarters to repair to the town-house; and we told those who attended there, that their suburbs were in the greatest danger of being set on fire; that they must warn the burghers to be on their guard; to provide themselves with instruments against the fire, and mutually to assist each other in case of any misfortune, since no assistance could be expected from the town. We have heard, since the misfortune happened, that this order was executed.

This fire burnt 252 houses of the jurisdiction of the Magistrates, which have been intirely consumed, and two more very much damaged. Thirty-one houses of the jurisdiction of the Bailiwick were likewise intirely burnt down.

Two persons were burnt to death, two killed, three hurt by the fire, and two wounded by the soldiers.

We never heard, in any shape, of a waggon full of goods which they were endeavouring to save, and which it was pretended was covered with combustibles, and so set on fire; nor of ninety persons said to have perished at the Hart,

nor

nor of the Austrian troops, who, it is pretended, assisted in extinguishing the flames.

Dresden, Dec. 4, 1758.

(L. S.) The Magistrates of Dresden.

Number 3.

Certificate of the Judges of the suburb of Dresden.

We the Judges of the suburb of Dresden certify and attest, that, at the time of the calamity that hath just happened, things passed in this manner.

1. In the month of July combustibles were placed on the counterscarp, and removed in the month of August following, without doing the least damage.

2. They were replaced there a second time on the 7th of November, about six in the evening. On the 7th, about three in the afternoon, the Magistrates ordered all the Judges to attend them. Accordingly Simon Steltzner, Judge; John Christian Dittrich, Alderman; John Michael Faber, and John Christian Kretschmar, Judges, attended, and were told (being enjoined at the same time to acquaint the other Judges, with it) to provide the houses with water, to give notice to the landlords, and keep the pumps ready, and endeavour to assist one another, because, if any misfortune should happen, the people of the town could not come to our assistance, nor could we go to theirs; and of this we informed all the burghers.

3. On the 8th and 9th the Austrian army approached the town; and on the 9th the Austrian hussars forced their way to the suburb of Pirna and to Zinzendorff-house.

4. On the 10th, at two in the morning, fire was set to the quarters of Pirna, Ram, and Wildorff, which consumed

7 houses in the Fishmongers quarter.

141 — in Ram quarter.

82 — in Pirna quarter.

1 — in Halbe-Casse quarter.

2 — in Seethor quarter.

9 — in Poppitz quarter.

23 — in the Bailiwick quarter.

1. The Excise-house, as also the Excise-house and Guard-house at Pirna-gate, and the Excise and Guard Houses at Seethor.

280 houses in all.

Persons who lost their lives, or were hurt.

In Ram Quarter.

Two persons burnt.

In Pirna Quarter.

A burgher named Kammerling killed by a cannon-ball fired from the town, and buried at Pirna.

A girl of fourteen wounded, who was removed to Pirna.

A widow wounded, who was carried into the town.

In Poppitz Quarter.

One woman killed by the independent battalion.

There have been therefore in all two persons burnt, a man and a woman greatly advanced in years, and whom it was impossible to save; two killed; and two wounded.

What has been said of the waggon is false; and it is equally false that 90 persons perished at the Hart; only four persons in all having lost their lives, as we have just mentioned.

The 10th, in the morning, there was found before Wildorff-gate, among some straw, which had been unloaded there and laid before the houses, some parcels of gunpowder, which a burgher threw into the water. Two rooms in the house called Jungfer-Palais were set on fire; but it was soon extinguished.

Lastly, it is false that the Austrian carpenters assisted us in extinguishing the fire. We never saw one of them.

We certify that all the above is strictly conformable to truth. Dresden, Dec. 4, 1758.

Simon Steltzer Judge,

John Michael Faber,

John Christ. Groll,

John Chr. Grohmann,

Godefrol Schneider,

John George Seyffert,

C. Benjamin Stamm,

John Gottfried Peter,

John Daniel Karichs.

John Chr. Kretschmar.

Abstract of the Statutes and Rules relating to the Inspection and Use of the BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE Museum will be kept open every day, (except Saturday, Sunday, Christmas-day, and one week after; one week after Easter-day and Whitsunday; Good-Friday, and every public fast and thanksgiving day) from nine in the morning till three in the afternoon; but, on Mondays and Fridays in May, June, July, and August, only from four to eight in the afternoon.

Persons desirous to see the Museum must, in writing, give in their names, condition, and places of abode, as also the day and hour they desire to be admitted, to the porter, before nine in the morning, or between four and eight in the evening, on some pre-

ceding day; which he will enter into a register, to be laid every night before the Principal Librarian, or, in his absence, before the Under Librarian officiating for him; and, if he shall judge them proper, he will direct the porter to deliver tickets to them, on their applying a second time for tickets.

No more than ten tickets will be delivered out for each hour of admittance; which tickets being shewn to the porter, he will direct the spectators to a room appointed for their reception, till their hour of seeing the Museum be come; at which time they are to deliver their tickets to the proper Officer of the first department. Five of the spectators will be attended by the Under Librarian,

brarian, and the other five by the Assistant, in each department.

The tickets are for the admission of company at nine, ten, eleven, or twelve in the morning; and at four or five in the afternoon of those days in which the Museum is to be open at that time.

If application be made by more than can be accommodated on the day and hour they had named, the persons last applying will have tickets for any other day and hour within seven days.

If no more than five produce tickets for any particular hour, they will be desired to join in one company.

Persons prevented from making use of their tickets are desired to send them back to the porter in time, that others may not be excluded.

That the spectators may view the whole Museum in a regular order, they will first be admitted to see the manuscripts and medals, then the natural and artificial productions, and afterwards the printed books.

One hour only will be allowed to the several companies, so that the whole may be inspected in three hours. Notice of the expiration of the hour will be given by the ringing of a bell. Each company must keep together in that room in which the Officer who attends them shall then be.

A catalogue of the printed books, manuscripts, and other parts of the collection, with proper references, will be deposited in each department.

If a spectator desires to see any book, or other part of the collection, it will be handed to him by the Officer, if he shall think it consistent with safety; and it must be restored to its place before the spectator leaves the room; but no more than one such book, or other part of the collection, will be delivered at a time to the same company. The Officer that attends the company will give them any information they desire, relating to the part of the collection under his care.

The coins and medals (except such as the standing Committee shall order, from time to time, to be placed in glass cases) are not to be exposed to view, but by leave of the Trustees in a general meeting, or of the Standing Committee, or of the principal Librarian; and will be shewn between the hours of one and three in the afternoon; but no more than two persons will be admitted to see them at the same time, unless by particular leave of the Principal Librarian, who in such case is required to attend, together with the Officer in ordinary, the whole time; and but one thing will be taken or continue out of the cabinets and

drawers at a time, which must be done by the Officer, who must see it replaced before any person present goes out of the room.

If any person, who hath a ticket, come after the hour marked in his ticket, but before the three hours allotted him be expired, he will, if he desire it, be permitted to join the company appointed for the same hour, on his removing into another department.

Any person may apply for a ticket, in the manner abovementioned, as often as he pleases, provided that no one person have tickets at the same time for more days than one.

No children will be admitted.

No Officer, or servant, must take any fee, reward, or gratuity.

With Regard to Persons who desire to make use of the Museum for Study.

No one will be admitted to make use of the Museum for study, but by leave of the Trustees in a general meeting, or of the standing Committee; and that for half a year only, without a fresh application: The names of such persons, with the dates of the orders and their duration, will be entered in a book.

A particular room is allotted in which they may sit, and read or write without interruption, during the time the Museum is kept open; a proper Officer constantly attending in the room. They must give notice in writing, the day before, what book or manuscript, they shall desire to peruse the following day; which will be lodged in some convenient place in the said room, and will from thence be delivered by the Officer of the said room; excepting, however, some books and manuscripts of great value, or very liable to be damaged, and on that account judged by the Trustees not fit to be removed out of the library to which they belong, without particular leave of the Trustees; a catalogue whereof is kept by the Officer of the reading room.

Such persons will be allowed to take one or more extracts from any printed book or manuscript; and either of the Officers of the department may do it for them, upon such terms as shall be agreed on between them. The transcriber must not lay the paper, on which he writes, upon any part of the book, or manuscript, he is using.

No whole manuscript, nor the greater part of any, must be transcribed, without leave from the Trustees.

Every person intrusted with the use of any book, or manuscript, must return it before he leaves the room.

Any person engaged in a work of learning, who shall have occasion to make a drawing

drawing of any of the natural or artificial productions, or to examine it more carefully than can be done in the common way of viewing the Museum, must apply to the Trustees for particular leave for that purpose.

Or any person having occasion to consult or inspect any book, charter, deed, or other manuscript, for evidence or information, other than for studying, must apply for leave to the Trustees. But, if the case should require such dispatch as that time cannot be allowed for such application, the Principal Librarian, or the Under Librarian officiating for him, may grant such leave.

No part of the collections belonging to the Museum must at any time be carried out of the general repository; except books, charters, deeds, or other manuscripts, to be made use of in evidence: And these must

be carried by the Under Librarian or Assistant of the department to which they belong, or by such other of the Under Librarians, or Assistants, as the Trustees shall appoint; and he must attend the whole time, and bring it back with him; for which extraordinary trouble and attendance it is expected that a proper satisfaction be made him.

If any person shall behave in an improper manner, and contrary to the rules prescribed by the Trustees, and shall continue such misbehaviour after having been admonished by one of the Officers, such person will be obliged forthwith to withdraw from the Museum; and his name will be entered in a book kept by the porter; who is ordered not to deliver a ticket to him for his admission for the future, without a special direction from the Trustees in a general meeting.

From the MONITOR. Number CLXXXII.

I Present you with a new year's gift. It contains a brief account of the memorable year 1758, in which we have seen the British flag restored to its ancient dignity, and our enemies obliged to yield up the dominion of the seas to the superiority of the British navy.

A year, which will for ever record the wisdom of our national Councils; the conduct of our Officers, and the bravery of our men employed in the public service, both by sea and land; and the cheerfulness with which all ranks of people contributed towards their support.

The plan, laid down by the Ministry for the operations of that year was to secure this island from an invasion, and to defeat the schemes for ruining our colonies in America, in preference to any interest of our allies on the continent; though not without paying a due regard to those treaties, and that interest, which require the aid of Britain, in defence of the liberties of Europe in general, and of the Protestant interest in particular.

For this purpose they did not apply to Hanover, Hesse, nor to Holland, for a military aid, to be transported into Britain at a most extraordinary expence, to guard our coast against a French invasion: A measure by which former Ministers had lavished away the riches of the nation, exposed the British courage to the ridicule and contempt of the enemy, encouraged them to hector over a disarmed people, terrified by every report of their motions towards the coast of the Channel, and en-

dangered the common liberty of these kingdoms, by placing our privileges, property, and lives, under the protection of a foreign army: But,

They provided for the internal security, by constituting a regular and well-disciplined militia, whose expence does not amount to a tenth part of the charge of ten thousand foreign troops imported; and whose strength is ten times more to be relied on. The hireling will flee in time of danger; he who takes up a weapon for self-defence will die, rather than be made a slave.

Our fleets were not locked up in the ports of England, to wait the motions of the French armaments and preparations to waft their armies into this island in flat-bottomed boats; neither was our army augmented to consume the national treasure in idleness at home, and in unprofitable expensive incampments and parade.

The British navy was permitted to carry its power into the ocean, and the army to enter into actual service. The happy fruits of which Councils have been gathered in the conquest of Senegal; the acquisitions in North America; and in the damages done to the enemy on the coast of France, exclusive of the destruction of the French navy, and the total stop put to their trade, both in their own and neutral bottoms. Yet these great and glorious advantages are no more than an earnest of the success expected from the vigorous measures already taken in pursuance of the same plan of operations.

Till then the British lion was not at liberty

berty to make use of his natural weapons, to exert his strength; nor in a situation to prove his conduct and courage. A long series of pacific measures had almost worn out the veterans; and the fleet and army were too much under the command of fine Gentlemen, whose gaieties, pleasures, self-indulgence, and connections with men in power, who preferred any measures to a necessary war, were bad incitements to military glory. Yet that innate courage, which will always discover itself in the English when led to action, was no sooner delivered from the toils which had for many years kept them in a state of inactivity, but we saw them brave all dangers. St. Malo and Cherbourg have felt the power of their arms; St. Cas is a monument of their intrepidity; and the undaunted resolution with which the landing was made at Gabarus Bay, in the face of an enemy deeply and strongly intrenched and fortified, shews that our seamen and soldiers only want an opportunity to convince the world, that they are the descendants of those Heroes who conquered France, and for many years maintained the dominion of the seas.

By these measures our enemies are deprived of those means, without which it will be impossible to continue a war, which they began to ruin their neighbours. Their navigation is intirely knocked up, and their device to avail themselves of the friendship of Dutch carriers has turned out not only to their greater loss, but also has given England an opportunity to convince a treacherous ally, that whoever, under the cover of a neutrality, take upon them to counsel, aid, or support the enemies of Great Britain, must expect to be treated as her professed enemies, when taken in the act of covering the enemy's property.

Their distress in France is not to be described; the new manner of attacking them has thrown their Ministers into confusion; their Councils always depend on a land war; their system was to divert England from her natural advantages at sea, by drawing her into continental operations. There they had nothing to fear, every rupture was sure to turn to their advantage at a general peace; and, during the war, they could increase our fears and expences by disturbing our internal peace, either by actual invasions or fomenting rebellions.

But the moment this system was broke through by our Ministry, who could not as usual be drawn into a continental war, as principals; and the French were made to feel all the weight of our strength where

nature enables us to maintain a superiority; their Councils, which have been cried up so much for unanimity and consistency, were divided, confused, and rendered incapable of doing any thing effectually, either for invading us, or defending their own trade and dominions. Nothing has prospered in their cabinet; nothing succeeded in their operations, either by sea or land, during the whole year. Their merchants are no longer able to support their credit, their manufactures are at a stand, and their whole land mourns at the ravagements made by the distresses of an inglorious, bloody, and ruinous war.

From this time we have not been terrified with reports of a French army to invade us and to cut our throats; we have had no heart-burnings at home about raising of money to carry on a war for the sole advantage of some petty ally.

The flourishing state of our colonies, of our islands, of all our settlements and kingdoms, both for their imports and exports, in the course of the year past, has never been equalled; our merchants and manufacturers, our planters and our navigators, were never in so fair a way to serve themselves and their country; both riches and seamen increase under the protection of a well-regulated and appointed navy. The nation that can best protect their trade will always be most capable of finding the sinews of war; and the most extensive navigation is most likely to turn out the greatest number of able-bodied seamen, without whom a maritime nation cannot subsist.

Should our expectations be crowned with success, from the same measures which are now taken to complete the pulling down of French ambition; should we live to hear of the repeated stroke of the expedition against the French settlements on the coast of Africa; and in North and South America; should we repeat those descents made on their coasts last year, and extend them to the south of France, at the same time we might land a sufficient body of troops on the western coast to maintain their ground for one campaign: Versailles would tremble, our friends in Germany would be permitted to pursue their particular interests against their oppressors, and Britain would be able to prescribe such a peace as would put it out of the power of a Popish combination ever after to disturb the tranquillity of the Protestant states, or of the united force of France, Spain, and Holland to contend with Britain for the dominion of the seas.

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